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Being the Fourth Year of Issue

THE LEGITIMIST KALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR
OF OUR LORD
1910

EDITED BY THE HONORARY SECRETARY

E. JOSEPHINE FOULDS

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"Sur le retour [du monde] à la vérité, sur l'époque de ce retour, sur les causes qui l'amèneront, je ne puis être aussi précis que sur les malheurs que je prévois ; mais j'ai en moi un secret instinct qu'il se fera à un moment donné comme *une avant-dernière révélation de la vérité dans l'esprit des masses.* On sera tout étonné de voir et de comprendre que ce qu'on cherchait dans le malaise des discussions et des disputes est simple et facile, et ce jour-là *la Révolution sera finie !*"—DE MAISTRE.

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Editor's Preface

THE LEGITIMIST KALENDAR for 1910 was already in print when an incomparable loss was sustained by the Legitimists of Christendom in the death of His Majesty King Charles VII. of Spain and XI. of France.

Where possible, as in the account of the "De Jure Sovereigns of Europe," I have altered the name to that of His present Majesty, King James III. and I. In other parts of the book, that were printed off, alterations were impossible.

I must therefore beg the indulgence of our readers for seeming inconsistency, offering them the best of all compensation in the Political Testament of the late King of France and Spain.

To add words of mine to those of His Majesty would be presuming as well as superfluous, and it but remains for me to thank all those who have kindly helped me with the book.

E. JOSEPHINE FOULDS.

Political Testament to the Carlists by the late King Charles the VII. of Spain and XI. of France.

IN full possession of my faculties, when my life, fuller in experience than in years, does not, according to human probabilities, seem near its end, I wish to leave my sentiments on record for you, my loyal and beloved Carlists, who are a part of my own self.

From my abode in exile, thinking of death for myself, and of life for Spain, with my mind fixed on time and on eternity, I write these lines so that even from beyond the tomb they may carry my voice to your homes and recall the image of one whom you so loved, and who so loved you.

When they are published I shall have appeared before the Divine Presence of the Supreme Judge. He who searches the heart knows that they are not dictated merely by a sentiment of natural pride.

They are inspired by that sense of duty and by that love of Spain, and of you, which have ever been the guidance of my life, which would seem to me incomplete if I did not leave you a political Testament epitomising the fruits of my experience, and showing you that even after my heart has ceased to beat, my soul will stay among you, anxious for your welfare, grateful for your love, careful for your well-being, the soul, in fact, of a most loving father, which is what I have always wished to be to you. Moreover, I pay a debt of gratitude.

You are my family, the example and the consolation of all my life, as I have stated on solemn occasions. Your heroism, your constancy, your devotion, and your nobility of soul have given me immense encouragement in the days of strife and of prosperity, and the greatest support in sorrow, in suffering, and in that terrible inaction which is the heaviest of all crosses, the only one which has broken down my strength in the battle of life.

I cannot better reciprocate all for which I am indebted to you, than by leaving to you in these lines the best of my mind.

In my private last will I set down my fervent profession of the Catholic Faith. I wish to repeat and confirm it here in the face of the whole world.

God alone knows what circumstances will surround my death. But whether it overtakes me on the throne of my ancestors, or on the field of battle, or in my banishment, a victim of the revolution to which I declared implacable war, I hope to draw my last breath kissing the Crucifix, and I

implore the Redeemer of the world to accept this life of mine, which I have consecrated to Spain, as an offering for the redemption of Spain.

In truth I declare to you that during the whole of my existence, from when in my infancy there arose in me the first dawnings of reason, till now when I have reached the mature age of manhood, I have always done everything as I honestly understood it, and have never left anything undone, which I thought might be useful to our country, and to the great cause which I have so long had the honour of leading.

"I shall return," I told you at Valcarlos, on that bitter day, memorable among the most memorable of my life. And that promise, which sprang from my inmost being with faith, conviction, and unquenchable enthusiasm, I still firmly hope will be fulfilled. But if God in His inscrutable designs should have decided to the contrary, if my eyes are not to see again that sky which makes me think all others pale, if I am to die far away from that blest land for which my longing never leaves me, even so that cry of my heart will not have been in vain.

If Spain is curable I shall come back to her even if I am dead.

I shall come back with my principles, which alone can restore her greatness; I shall come back with my flag, which I never surrendered, and which I have had the honour and happiness to keep for you without a single stain, refusing every sort of compromise, so that you may hold it high.

A man's life is scarcely as one day in the life of nations.

My personal endeavours would have been powerless had it not been for your concurrence, which helped me to create that vigorous, faithful, and patriotic band of youths, which I see already prepared to recover our inheritance, and to continue our mission. If during my career in the world I have succeeded in preserving for Spain this hope of glory, I die satisfied, and I can say with legitimate pride, that in exile, in misfortune, and in persecution, I have governed my country in reality more than those who one after the other have taken the reins of power.

Government is not compromise, as was shamefully believed and practised by the political adversaries who have opposed me with all the material appearances of triumph. Government is resistance, just as the head resists the passions in a well-balanced man.

Without my resistance and yours, what barrier could have been opposed to the revolutionary torrent by the sham rulers who in my time have succeeded one another in Spain? Whatever has been saved from the wreck, we, not they, have saved it, and we have saved it by our own energy.

Go forward, then, my beloved Carlists! Go forward for God and for Spain! Let this be your watchword in the combat, as it was ever mine, and those of us who may have fallen in the fight will implore from God new strength for you so that you may not lose courage.

Uphold your faith intact, the cult of our traditions, and the love of our flag.

My son James, or whoever succeeds me in the right, knowing what the

right means and requires, will continue my work. And even if the cup of bitterness were drained to the dregs, and the legitimate dynasty, which has been to you as a providential light, were to become extinct, your own dynasty, the dynasty of my admirable Carlists, the Spaniards *par excellence*, can never be extinguished.

You can save the country, as you saved it, with the King at your head, from the hordes of the Mahometans, and as when bereaved of a sovereign you saved it from the legions of Napoleon. The victors of Navas and of Baiten were the ancestors of the volunteers of Alpens and of Lácar. Both had the same faith in their souls, the same battle-cry upon their lips.

My sacrifices and yours to form this great Spanish family, which is a guard of honour to the sanctuary where our venerable traditions are enshrined, are not, cannot be, fruitless.

God Himself, the God of our fathers, has given us a pledge of His promise when He granted us superhuman strength to work out this real prodigy of modern times, to maintain inviolate amidst the unbridled attacks of victorious revolutionaries the living and fecund traditions of our race, as though the current of some crystal stream should flow through the ocean, without injury to the purity and sweetness of its waters.

None have been more attacked, none more calumniated, none made the target of greater injustice than the Carlists and I. So that no adverse circumstance should be wanting to us, we have frequently seen those turn against us whose best interest lay in helping us, but we have not been discouraged by ingratitude. Workers for the future, we laboured for history, and not for any personal benefit, the rebuffs of the passing hour mattered little to us if only the grain of sand which each one carried to the common work, could become one day the monolithic foundation for the greatness of our Fatherland.

For that reason my death will be a family bereavement for all of you, but not a disaster.

You have loved me much, as much as I loved you, and more were impossible. I know that you will mourn for me like affectionate sons, but I know the temper of your souls, and I know also that the grief of losing me will be an additional stimulus to honour my memory by serving our cause.

Our Monarchy is above individuals. The King cannot die.

Although you cease to see me at your head, you will continue to acclaim, as in my time, the lawful and traditional King of Spain, and to defend the fundamental principles of our programme.

You have them set forth in all my manifestoes.

They are the same which I have upheld, and proclaimed ever since the abdication of my most beloved father in 1868.

These principles, if applied from the summit of power by a King in very truth, having as fellow-workmen the soldiers of Spain, the first in the world, and by that nation of giants, great as none other in their faith, their daring,

their contempt of death and of all material advantages, could in a very short time carry out my policy which aspired to revive the old Spain of the Catholic Kings and of Charles V.

Gibraltar for Spain, union with Portugal, Morocco for Spain, federation with our former colonies, that is to say, integrity, honour, and greatness. There you have the legacy, which, by fair means, I aspired to leave to my Country.

If I die without accomplishing it, do not forget that this is the goal, and that to reach it it is indispensable to cast out beyond our frontiers those institutions imported from other nations which do not feel, or reason, or love as we do, and to restore the traditional institutions of our history, without which the body of our nation is a body without a soul.

With regard to proceedings and forms, and to all that is merely accidental and external, the circumstances and requirements of the time will show such alterations as may be necessary, but without touching the essential principles.

Although Spain has been the worship of all my life, I could not forget that my birth imposed upon me duties towards France, the cradle of my family.

For that reason I upheld intact the rights which belong to me as the first-born of my House.

I charge my successors not to abandon them, as a protest for the right, and in the interests of that noble and misguided nation, as well as of the Latin idea, which I hope is destined to revive in future ages.

I wish also to record here my gratitude to the small but select band of French legitimists who, since the death of Henry V., have gathered around my father and myself, faithful to their flag, and to the Salic Law.

I also equally give thanks from the depths of my soul, to those many sons of chivalrous France, who, by their conduct towards me and mine, ever protested against those injustices of which the descendant of Henry IV. and Louis XIV. was a victim in their midst, it being well known to me that the hostile acts of the French revolutionary government, frequently inspired by the greatest enemies of our race, did not represent the national sentiment of France.

Let those, however, who come after me bear in mind that the head of our House belongs to Spain, which for his sake has lavished rivers of blood and treasures of love.

My last salute on earth will be to that sacred yellow and red flag, and if God in His infinite mercy has pity, as I hope, upon my soul, He will allow me to see from heaven the ideals of my life triumphant under that glorious ensign. And to you who have with such energy defended them by my side, I offer my last farewell.

I shall remember you all, and I should like to mention you all individually here, but how is it possible? making as you do an innumerable people.

My gratitude to all who live, and to all who have died for our cause, is immeasurable. To prove it, and to perpetuate their memory, I have instituted the national feast of our martyrs. Continue it as a part of your faith, you who may survive me. Meet together, for mutual stimulation and encouragement,

and in testimony of gratitude to those who have preceded you in the path of honour, on March 10th of each year, the anniversary of the death of my most pious and exemplary grandfather, who with no less reason than the first-crowned leaders of the *Reconquista*,[1] should be included in the list of genuine Spanish Kings.

But if I cannot name all one by one, I bear you all in my heart, and I choose among you to bless specially, as father and King, him who till now has been proud to bear the title of first of my subjects, my beloved son James.

God, who has chosen him to succeed me, will give him the light and the power necessary to lead you.

I need not remind him that while he will find a kind of moral aristocracy in you, who have ever been Carlists, all Spaniards, from the mere fact of their being Spaniards, have a right to his care and affection. I never could bring myself to consider any son of the Spanish soil as an enemy, but it is certain that many among them fought against me as adversaries.

Let them know that I hated no one, and that they were to me nothing but sons, misled, some by errors of education, others by invincible ignorance, most of them by the force of irresistible temptations, and the deleterious influences of the atmosphere in which they were born.

One of the faults which have found me most inflexible, is that committed by those who have put obstacles in the way of their admission to our party.

I charge my son James to persevere in my policy of forgetfulness and pardon towards all men. Let him never fear to carry this too far, provided that he remains uncompromising as regards principles.

I charge him also not to forget how he is bound by my solemn oaths to respect and defend the traditional privileges of our peoples.[2] By my memorable oaths of Guernica and Villafranca I intended to be bound in the presence of God, and before men, for myself and for all my family.

I would have contracted the same sacred pledges to each of the regions of Spain, one and indivisible, as I offered to Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, if it had been materially possible for me to do so.

Thus with the duties of loyal subjects and the dignity of free citizens mixed and identified in all Spaniards worthy of the name, and with the royal power and the high charge of prime guardian of the national liberties united in me, I have believed and can affirm in all truth that wherever I have been I have taken with me the Covadonga[3] of modern Spain.

And since, while, naming as first among you the Prince of the Asturias, I unite in the same feeling of heartfelt tenderness my family by blood, and my family according to my heart, I cannot take leave of you without recording here the names of the two good angels of my life, my most beloved mother, and my most beloved wife, Maria Bertha.

[1] The reconquest of Spain from the Moors.
[2] Special privileges of certain provinces.
[3] Covadonga is the site of the chief victory over the Moors.

I owe to the teachings of the one and to the consolations of the other, that which I can never repay. The first by inculcating into my mind from infancy, those solid Christian principles which she drew from the very depths of her soul, set the path of duty straight before me.

The second sustaining me in my sorrows, gave me strength to tread it firmly, without stumbling over the difficulties encountered on my way.

Engrave in your hearts, and teach to the lisping voices of your children, those two blessed names, Maria Beatrice and Maria Bertha. And when you, who have the happiness of living among the admirable women of Spain, feel yourselves comforted by a mother, or daughter, or sister, or wife, on looking into the mirror of their souls and seeing reflected there the virtues of Heaven, remember that these are also reflections from the souls of those two chosen ones who have lighted the desert of my life.

I now leave you, sons of my choice, companions of my warfare, sharers of my joys and of my griefs.

Do not weep for me, instead of tears give me prayers. Pray to God for my soul, and for Spain, and think that while you are praying for me, I shall, by the grace of the Saviour of the World be invoking the Virgin Mary, St. James our Patron, St. Louis and St. Ferdinand, my heavenly protectors, supplicating them with the faith of ancient Spain, which was strengthened in me in Jerusalem at the Sepulchre of Christ, that they will reward you on earth as what you are, crusaders and martyrs.

Before closing this, my political testament, and desiring that the present original, entirely written by my own hand, shall remain first in the possession of my widow, and failing her in that of my legitimate successors, I take two copies, one literally in Spanish, and the other in French, to be communicated to the press of both Spain and France as soon as my eyes have been closed.

Done at my residence the Loredan Palace, Campo San Vio, in Venice ; on the feast of the Epiphany in the year of Grace 1897.

Sealed with my Royal Seal.

It consists of six double sheets, forming twenty-four pages, numbered by myself.

CARLOS.

This is an exact copy of my political Testament, and consists of five pages. It is intended for the Spanish press.

Manifesto of King James III. and I. of Spain and France

FOR the first time in nearly a century, this day,[1] the most auspicious of the whole year for the Carlist community, has become for it a day of mourning. There is hardly a church in Spain wherein numerous congregations have not assembled to pray for the soul of my father; I give thanks for those prayers; they prove that your affection is not confined to this life, it passes by means of prayer over the grave and reaches its fulness in heaven. On this day the hearts of all Spaniards worthy of the name are more fervently than ever united with mine in the Cathedral of Trieste, that Escurial of exile, watching the tomb containing the remains of him whom we all equally lament, because he was King and father to us all.

I am unwilling that so memorable a date should pass without a word of encouragement to you from me, and I choose it specially to address you. I will say little, and need say little.

If God has called to Himself the august sentinel who guarded the sacred deposit of our national traditions, the post which during forty years he filled with so much honour is not vacant. I am come to relieve him.

On succeeding with filial piety to a heritage not less onerous than glorious, I take on myself at once his rights, his duties, his ideas, his sentiments, and his affections. I do not speak of his hatreds, for his heart, like mine, harboured none.

I might almost be excused if I abstained from addressing you in a manifestó, seeing that I adopt and endorse as my own all those issued by my father, from the letter to[2] my beloved uncle the Infant Don Alfonso, down to the religious and patriotic declarations of his political testament.

Identified, however, though I be with the principles set forth in those immortal documents, I am conscious that it is incumbent on me to make my own comments thereupon, and to develop them to their final consequences.

This I shall do, but not now when in spirit, like all of you, I am not only in Spain, but also on the other side of the Straits. Yonder floats that red and yellow flag which has been the idol of my whole life, which shaded my cabin while I was ploughing the most distant seas, and which, often saluted by the enemy's fire, floated over my campaigning tent in the vast solitudes of Asia. So long as a national war is being waged under this blest ensign, our hearts

[1] The feast of St. Charles Borromeo, name day of Don Carlos and his two predecessors.

[2] This letter, dated June 1869, contained Don Carlos' first public pronouncement.

must beat for it alone; and I am nothing, and wish to be nothing, but a Spaniard anxiously following it with eyes and heart, and deploring that I cannot serve it with my blood.

Only when it shall wave victorious, washed of all the insults which have been put on it, I shall remember that I have other duties, placed on me by my birth, which I cannot evade. Whilst awaiting that day which, thanks to the heroism of our soldiers, I hope will soon dawn, I pray God to give me strength to accomplish the sacred task laid on me by my dear father's death. Hard as I know it to be, I firmly believe that I shall not fail, because I shall have in it the help, which I earnestly invoke, of all good Spaniards, and because from Heaven the necessary grace will be obtained for me by the intercession of my never-to-be-forgotten mother, that exemplary and most sweet Queen, whose premature death left in Spain, in the cause, and in my family, a void which has never been filled, and whose memory is an object of just and deserved veneration in every Carlist home.

Strengthened by these hopes, I have promised on my father's tomb to remain faithful until death to this chivalrous war-cry of a dynasty of exiles: All for God, for country, and for honour.

I am sure that in the depths of your hearts, which are sanctuaries of loyalty, you take the same vow, and are ready, as I am, to sacrifice your life to accomplish it. This vow which we renew before Spain is more than ever necessary now for her service.

Social order, so shaken by the revolution, is threatened to its very foundations, and not so much by the force of the anarchist hordes as by the cowardice of the authorities who treat with them, giving them as hostages their lives and their interests. In the approaching violent strife between civilisation and barbarism, I yield to none the first place in the vanguard to fight for society and fatherland.

Never shall the dread of terrorist anger cause me to draw back one step on the path of duty. I am a Spaniard, and there is no room for fear in my programme. Death and I have often met in the most sanguinary battles recorded in modern history. I was fighting then under the flag of a great nation which was not my own; I shall know better how to offer my life for Spain my mother.

JAIME.

FROHSDORF, *4th November* 1909.

Table of Contents

PAGE

The Editor's Preface iii

Political Testament to the Carlists of the Late King Charles VII. and XI.[1] v

Manifesto of King James III. and I.[1] xi

Index xv

PART I

Kalendar for 1910 1

The De Jure Royal Houses of Christendom 26

PART II

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Jacobite and Legitimist Party and the existing Legitimist Societies 52

A Table of Dates of Events affecting, or relating to, the History of the Royalist and Jacobite Cause . 55

The Seize Quartiers of those Princes and Princesses who, but for the Act of Settlement, would have reigned over these Realms, and of their Consorts. . 88

Documents relating to the Succession, etc.—

The Declaration of Indulgence of King James II. and VII. . 103

The Protest of King James II. and VII. against the Treaty of Ryswick 106

The Protest of King James III. and VIII. against the Claims of the House of Hanover 107

The Protest of Charles Edward Prince of Wales against the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 110

The Will and Protest of King Henry IX. 111

The Protest of Anne Duchess of Savoy against the Act of Settlement 114

The Martyr Roll of Loyalty 115

A List of those Attainted and Convicted of High Treason for Adherence to their rightful Sovereigns since 1558 121

A List of those Persons who were Exempted from the Acts of Indemnity of 1641, 1645, 1647, 1651, 1654, 1690, 1717, and 1747 135

A Short Account of the Proceedings in the Convention Parliament of 1688–9, and of the Act of Settlement, the Abjuration Act, the Settlement of the Succession in Scotland, and the Septennial Act, showing the relative strength of the Whigs and Jacobites on the different divisions, together with the names of those Members of both Houses of Parliament who voted against the elevation to the Throne of the

[1] We have given to both their Majesties their full *de jure* styles advisedly, though well aware that so far neither Prince has consented to claim (otherwise than in theory) his indisputable title to the throne of France.—Ed.

PAGE

Prince and Princess of Orange, of the Members of the House of Commons who voted against the Act of Settlement, of the Peers who protested against the Abjuration Act, and of the Members of the Scottish Parliament who voted against the Union and the succession of the Hanoverian dynasty 138

A List of those Titles still under Attainder for Fidelity to the Legitimate Dynasty 147

A Tentative List of the Ministers of the Exiled Sovereigns 149

FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

The Legitimist Party, with some particulars as to its Organisation, etc. 155

Documents relating to the Succession, etc.—

Declaration of King John III. 156
Address presented to King Charles XI. 156
His Majesty's reply 157
Letter from King Charles XI. to the Prince de Valori . . 158
Protest of King Charles XI. to the Comte de Paris . . . 159
Reply of the Comte de Paris 159
Letter from the Earl of Ashburnham to King Charles XI. . . 159
Letter from King Charles XI. to the Earl of Ashburnham . . 160

SPAIN.

The Legitimist Party, with some particulars as to its Organisation, etc. 161

Documents relating to the Succession—

Protest of H.R.H. the Infant Don Carlos (afterwards Carlos V.) against the abrogation of the Salic Law 162
Abdication of Don Juan III., with letter from Don Carlos VII. notifying the same to the Sovereigns of Europe . . . 162
Protest of Don Carlos VII. on the birth of the Infant Don Alfonso 163

THE PAPAL STATES.

Protest of the 20th September 1870, etc. 164

THE TWO SICILIES.

The Legitimist Committees, etc. 165

PORTUGAL.

The Legitimist Party 165

Document relating to the Succession—

Protest of Dom Miguel I. against the Convention of Evora Monte 166

PART III

Table of the Descendants of Mary, Queen of Scots . . 167

List of those Personages who have by strict Hereditary Right a Prior Claim to the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland to that of its Present Occupant. . . 168

Supplement 189

Index

Abbott, G., 121.
— T., 121.
Abercorn, Earl of, 124, 126.
Abercromby, P., 153.
Aberdeen, Earl of, 146.
Abernethy, A., 132.
— G., 132.
Abington, Earl of, 133, 146.
— Edward, Esq., 116.
Aboyne, Viscount, 124, 135.
Acton, Sir E., 141.
Adelaide, St., Queen Consort, 6, 73, 102.
Adelgonda, H.R.H. Princess, 21, 29, 168.
of Bavaria, Queen Dowager, 7, 98, 102.
Airly, Earl of, 124, 135, 146.
Albert, H.R.H. Prince, 10, 29, 83, 168.
— Edward, *de facto* King, 187.
— King of Belgium, 26, 175.
— King of Saxony, 9.
— Prince of Saxe-Coburg, 102.
Aldobrandini, J. F., 89.
— Margaret, 89.
Alexander III., Emperor of Russia, 6, 22, 23.
— King of Servia, 17, 81.
Alexandra of Denmark, *de facto* Queen, 102.
Alfonso or Alphonso (*de facto* King of Spain), 18, 163, 165, 172, 178.
Alford, Earl of, 149.
Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 16.
Alice, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, 25.
Almond, Countess of, 151.
Alphonso, King of the Two Sicilies, 7, 49.
Altieri, M. A., 186.
— Maria A., 186.
— C., 186.
— L., 186.
Ancrum, James, 132.
Anderson, F., Esq., 129, 132.
Anderton, Hugh, 118, 126, 129.
Andrew, St., 23.
Andrews, Col., 117.
Anglade, Marquis d', 156.
Anglesey, Earl of, 146.
Anhalt, Duke and Duchess of, 9.
Anjou, Philip, Duke of, 155.
Annandale, Marquis of, 145.
Anne, Empress of Austria, 19.
— Queen of Sardinia and Duchess of Savoy, 17, 103, 114.
— of Bohemia, 102.
— Boleyn, 102.
— of Cleves, 102.
— of Denmark, 91.
— Princess, 102, 142, 144.
Anne-Mary, Queen of Sardinia, 167.
Annesley, Hon. A., 142.
Anstis, John, Esq., 142.
Anthone, A., 123.
Antoinette, Queen of the Two Sicilies, 6, 49, 174.
Antonelli, Cardinal, 164, 165.
Antuni, Prince Ferdinand of, 187.
Aosta, Prince A. of, 171.
— Prince Aynon of, 171.
— Duke of, 178.
— L., Dowager Duchess, 178.
Apponyi, Countess, 178.
Aquila, L. M., Count of, 172.
— Prince P. of, 172.
Araye, Robert, 115.
Archer, Mr., 146.
Arco-Stepperg, Countess S. of, 176.
Arco-Zinneberg, Count Joseph of, 176.
— Count Ferdinand of, 176.
— Countess Marie Sidonia of, 176.
— Countess Leopoldina Irène of, 176.
— Count Maximilian of, 176.
— Count Nicolas of, 176.
— Count Aloysius of, 176.
— Countess Leopoldina of, 176.
— Countess Helen of, 176.
— Countess Mechtilda of, 176.
— Countess Marie Sophia of, 176.

Arco-Zinneberg, Countess Irène of, 176.
— Countess Anna of, 176.
— Countess Elizabeth of, 176.
— Count Francis of, 176.
d'Argenson, Isabel, Marquise, 185.
— Countess C., 185.
Argyll, Marquis of, 4, 11, 13.
— Earl of, 4, 11, 13, 60.
Armarer, C., gentleman, 122.
Arquien, Lord of (A. de la Grange), 90.
— Marquis of (H. de la Grange), 90, 91.
Arsoli, Prince, 179.
Arthur, Thomas, 154.
Arundel, Lord, 140.
— F., 143.
— Henry, 154.
Ashburnham, Earl of, 25, 74, 81, 159, 160, 162.
Ashton, Col. E., 118.
— John, 118, 129.
— Thomas, 118.
— J., 126.
Aston, Sir E., 143.
Astorga, Marquis of, 171.
Athol, Duke of, 21, 71.
— Earl of, 135.
Atkins, Thomas, 149.
Atkinson, John, 115.
Atterbury, Bishop, 5.
Aubigny, Baron d', 156.
Auchmontie, Lieut., 127.
Auchmonty, Lieut., 127.
Augusta, late Queen of Prussia, 19, 21.
Augustus I., Elector of Saxony, 94.
— II., Elector of Saxony, 94.
d'Aurimont, Marquis de Griffolet, 156.
Austria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of, 25, 41, 174.
— Archduke Rudolph, 41.
— Maria Theresa, Archduchess Charles L. of, 173.
— Maria Theresa, Archduchess Charles S. of, 174.
— Joanna of, 89.
— Mary J. of, 94.
— Archduchess Elizabeth of, 99.
— Archduke Joseph of, 81, 99.
— M., Duchess of Modena, Archduchess Otho of, 170.
— Archduke Charles F. J. of, 170.
— Archduke Maximilian E. L. of, 170.
Austria, Princess Augustine, Archduchess Joseph A. of, 170.
— Archduke Joseph F. of, 170.
— Archduke Ladislaus of, 170.
— Archduchess Sophia of, 170.
— Archduke Charles of, 174.
— Archduke Leo of, 174.
— Archduke William of, 174.
— Archduchess Eleanor of, 174.
— Archduchess Rennée of, 174.
— Archduchess Matilda of, 174.
— Clothilda, Archduchess J. of, 176.
— Archduke J. A. of, 176.
— Archduchess Elizabeth of, 176.
— Archduchess Clothilda of, 176.
— Archduke Albert of, 178.
— Archduchess Marie Christine of, 178.
— Archduchess Marie Anne of, 178.
— Archduchess Marie H. of, 178.
— Archduchess Gabrielle of, 178.
— Archduchess Isabella of, 178.
— Archduchess Marie Alice of, 178.
— Archduke Charles S. of, 178.
— Archduke Eugene of, 178.
— Isabella, Archduchess F. of, 181.
Austria-Hungary, Archduchess Maria A. of, 173.
— Archduchess Elizabeth of, 173.
Aylesford, Earl of, 146.
Aylmar, Sir G., 126.
— Lady E., 126.
Aytoun, W. E., 16.
Azambuja, Count of, 173.

Babington, A., 116, 123.
— Thomas, 141.
Baden, Grand Duchess of, 24.
Bagnall, Dudley, 150.
Bagot, Edward, 143.
Bagott, John, 151.
— R., 152.
Baillie of Littlegil, A., 123.
— A., 123.
— James, 123.
— W., of Lamingtoun, 145.
Balcanqual, Master W., 135.
Balcarras, Earl of, 127.
Balcas, Countess M. de, 185.
Balcas d'Aulps, F. de, 185.
Bale, C., 140.
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord, 128.
— Sir J., 123.
— R., 123.

Balfour of Burleigh, M., 129.
— Major H., 145.
Ballard, Rev. J., 116.
Balmerino, Lord, 17, 119, 145, 146.
— and Coupar, Elphinstone, Lord, 147.
Bamf, Lord, 146.
Bandeville, Marquis de, 186.
Banks, Sir J., 141, 143.
— C., 141.
Bannerman, Sir A., 136.
Barbour, William, 123.
Barclay, Sir G., 128, 132.
Bardi, Count of, 169.
— Countess of, 173.
Barère, 21.
Bargeny, Lord, 136, 145.
Bari, Count of, 174.
Barker, Sir J., 141.
— Col. W. M., 154.
Barnaghy, J., 132.
Barnewall, R., 123.
Barney, Kenelm, 116.
Barnwell, P., gentleman, 116.
Barrington, Sir C., 142.
Barry, Dr. P., 136, 151.
Bartlet, J., 132.
Barton, L., 132.
Barwick, John, gentleman, 119.
Basset, Sir W., 141.
Bath and Wells, Bishop of, 140.
Bauffremont, Prince T. of, 171.
— Princess H. of, 171.
Bauffremont Courtney, Princess M. of, 171.
Bavaria. For Her Majesty, Princess Louis of Bavaria, and all in the direct *de jure* succession to the British Throne, see under their Christian names.
— Prince Adalbert of, 171.
— Prince Alfonso of, 172.
— Princess Alfonso of, 175.
— Princess Amelia of, 172.
— Prince Arnolph of, 170.
— Princess Clara of, 172.
— Duchess Charles Theodore of, 173.
— Duke Christopher of, 176.
— Prince Conrad of, 170.
— Prince Ferdinand of, 93, 96.
— Duke F. J. of, 173.
— Prince George of, 170.
— Archduchess G., Princess Leopold of, 41, 178.
Bavaria, Princess Hedwiga of, 90, 91.
— Prince Henry of, 170.
— Prince J. C. of, 172.
— Prince Leopold of, 170.
— Prince Louis of (Prince Consort), 2, 86, 99, 100, 102, 170.
— Prince L. F. of, 172.
— Duke L. W. of, 173.
— Prince Luitpold, Regent of, 6, 42, 100.
— Duke Luitpold of, 176.
— Duchess Magdalena of, 90, 91.
— Maria, Princess L. F. of, 170.
— Princess Maria of, 171.
— Mary A. C. V. of, daughter of Duke of, 93, 96.
— Mary F. of, daughter of Elector of, 94.
— Duke Sigefred of, 176.
— Princess Theresa of, 170.
Bayne, John, 145.
Baynes, Lieut. D., 127.
— Lieut. J., 127.
Beard, William, 132.
Beaton, J., 132.
Beatrice, Princess Royal, 41.
Beaufort, Duke of, 140.
Beaufort-Spontin, Frederick, Duke of, 182.
— Mary, Duchess of, 182.
de Beaufort, Count Henry, 182.
— Countess Mary, 182.
— Countess Eleanor, 182.
Beaumont, Sir G., 143.
— (minister), 117.
Belasis, Thomas, 150.
Belasy, Matthew Khuon of, 93.
— Lœwenstein-Wertheim, Mary P., Princess of, 93.
Belcarras, Earl of, 146.
Belgium, Prince L. of, 26, 173.
— Prince C. of, 26, 173.
— Princess M. of, 26, 173.
Belhaven, Lord, 145.
Bell, Lieut., 127.
Bellamy, J., 116.
Bellasyse, Sir H., 142.
Bellevue, Viscount de, 156.
Belmont, Dowager Countess of, 174.
— (Counts and Countesses of), 174.
Benbow, Col., 117.
Benedict XIII., Pope, 5.
Benedict XIV., Pope, 112.
Bennet, A., 129.

Bennet, Sir L., 140.
Benozzi, Jerome, 153.
Benson, 117.
Berengaria of Navarre, 102.
Berkley, Edward, 141.
Berney-Ficklin, P., Esq., 82.
Berry, Duke of, 3, 4, 167.
Bertha, Queen Consort of France and Spain, 9, 11.
Bertie, Hon. C., 141, 143.
Berty, Charles, 141.
Berwick, Duke of, 127, 147.
— John, 132.
Betham, Dr., 151.
Bethune of Balfour, 145.
Bettely, John, 118.
Biby, John, gentleman, 125.
Bickerstaff, P., 141.
Biddulph, Mrs., 151.
— R., 151.
Billsborough, R., 129.
Birkenfeld, Count Palatine of, 98.
Bisaccia, Duke of, 182.
Bishop, gentleman, 116, 122.
Bissingen und Nippenburg, Countess M., 177.
— Countess G., 177.
— Countess E., 177.
Blackburn, Cornet, 117.
Blair, Sir A., 127.
— Dr., 153.
— John, 129.
— P., 136.
— A., 136.
Blakestone, M., gentleman, 122.
Blanckenburg, L., Prince of, 95.
— Elizabeth C., Princess of, 96.
Blantyre, Lord, 145.
Blavette, Count de, 156.
Bliss, Thomas, Esq., 143.
Blofield, Thomas, Esq., 143.
Blois, Frances M. of, 95.
Blood, A., or Blyde, 119, 132.
de Boissieu, Countess H., 184.
Bolingbroke, Earl of, 149.
— Viscount, 128.
Bonaparte, General, 10, 166.
— Princess N., 187.
Bonchamp, M., 6.
Booth, Charles, 151.
Bouchier, G., 116.
— J., 118, 127.
Bourbon, Maison de, 155, 160.
— John de, 155.
Bourbon, y d'Ast, Prince A., 171.
— y d'Ast, Princess Y., 171.
— y d'Ast, Princess M. I., 171.
— y Bernaldo de Quiros, Don L., 172.
— y Bernaldo de Quiros, Don M., 172.
— y Castillvi, Prince F., 171.
— y Gurowski, Doña M. I., 171.
— y Leon, Prince H., 171.
— y Leon, Prince A., 171.
— y Madan, Don F., 172.
— y Madan, Doña M. C., 172.
— y Madan, Doña M. P., 172.
— y Muguiro, Doña M. C., 172.
— y Muguiro, Doña E., 172.
— y Maguiro, Doña A., 172.
— y Parade, Princess M. M. E., 171.
— y Parade, Princess H., 171.
— y de la Torre, Prince F., 171.
— y de la Torre, Prince J., 171.
— y de la Torre, Princess E., 171.
— y de la Torre, Princess M., 171.
— y de la Torre, Princess M. de las Dolores, 171.
Bourg, J. du, 156.
Bourke, Lord, 148.
— Col. the Hon., 117.
— Hon. J., 126.
— Hon. R., 152.
Boyd, George, 132.
Bradshaw, James, 120, 132.
Brady, M., 120, 132.
Braganza, John of, 165.
Brand, James, Esq., 120, 132.
Brandenburg - Bayreuth, Christian Ernest, Margrave of, 94.
— Christina of, 94.
— Sophia of, 98.
Brandenburg, Elector George of, 90.
— Magdalena of, 90.
Brandolin-Rota, Countess, 179.
Brazils, Isabella, Empress of, 26, 172.
— P., Prince Imperial of, 20, 26, 172.
— Prince L. of, 26, 172.
— Prince A. of, 26, 172.
Brent, R., 136.
Brenton, E., 141.
Brierley, 128.
Briers, Thomas, gentleman, 129.
Briffalini, Octavio, 89.
— Hortense, 89.
Brigg, John, 140.
Brillebaut and Fontancier, Lord of, 90.

Brillebaut and Fontancier, Frances of, 90.
Brisbane, J., of Bishopstown, 145.
Brisgau, Duke of, 99.
— F., Duke of, 96, 97.
Brittas, Lord, 126, 149.
Brittough, William, 132.
Broele-Plater, Count von, 178.
— M., Countess von, 178.
Brodhurst, J. Pendrell, Esq., 86.
Brodie, G., 145.
— Lieut., 127.
Brodie-Innes, J. W., Esq., 82, 83, 85.
Bromley, Mr., 146.
— William, Esq., 143.
Brook, Thomas, Esq., 116.
Brooke, Lord, 6, 140.
Broomer, J., 149.
de Brouchoven de B., Countess, 184.
Brown, J., 131.
— R., 132.
Browne, Hon. H., 149.
— R., 125.
Brownlow, Sir J., 141.
Bruce, Countess de, 181.
— J., Captain, 119, 129.
Brunswick, Lewis, Regent of, 97.
— Elizabeth of, 95, 97.
— Elector of, 108.
— Margrave of, 99.
— Frederica of, 99.
Buchan, Earl of, 145.
— Thomas, General, 127.
Buchanan, F., 120, 131.
Buckenham, Robert, 151.
Buckingham, Duke of, 146.
Buffalini, O., 89.
Bulgaria, Boris, Crown Prince of 3, 38, 169.
— Marie Louise, late Princess of, 37.
— Princess Eudoxia of, 169.
— Princess Nadejda of, 169.
— Cyril, Prince of Preslav, 169.
— Alexander, Prince of, 8.
Bulkley, Viscount, 143.
Buller, James, Esq., 142.
Bulstrode, Sir R., 150.
Bulteel, James, Esq., 142.
Burdet, Robert, 141.
Burgundy, L., Duke of, 94, 161.
— Henry, Duke of, 165.
Burke, Edmund, 14.
Burleigh, Captain, 117.
Burnett, John, gentleman, 132.
Burns, Robert, 15.
Burton, P., 136.
— (historian), 144.
Bushel, Captain Brown, 117.
de Busset (née d'Ursel), Countess J., 184.
— Count A., 184.
— Count J., 184.
— Countess S., 184.
Butler, Sir N., 136.
— E., 118, 126.
— R., 129.
— of Garrendenny, 148.
— T., 152.
— R., 153.
Butter, Hon. J., 126.
Byerley, Robert, 140, 143.
Byers, P., 136.

Cabra, Count of, 171.
Cæsar, Charles, Esq., 143.
Cage, William, Esq., 143.
Cahir, Lord, 126.
Cairney, Sir C., 127.
Caithness, Earl of, 145, 146.
Calabria, Ferdinand, Prince Royal and Duke of, 11, 29, 174.
Calder, Robert, 126.
Callendar, Earl of, 135, 147.
Caloën, M. Perrin de, 156.
Cameron of Lochiel, 83.
— Sir Ewan, of Lochiel, 125.
— John, of Lochiel, 125, 129.
— D., the younger, of Lochiel, 131.
— Dr. A., 12, 120, 132.
— H., 120, 132.
— M., 120.
— A., of Dungallon, 131, 136.
— L., 131.
Campbell, Lord, of Glenderowell, 129.
— Sir J., 136, 154, 155.
— A., 132.
— Robert, called "Rob Roy," 129.
— J., 132.
— P., 132.
— M. G., 132.
Campobello, T., Duchess of, 186.
Campofranco, H., Prince of, 179.
— Marie, Countess of Waldeck, Princess of, 179.
Cane, Mr., 151.
Cannon, Colonel, 125.
— Lieut.-General, 127.
Canterbury, Archbishop of, 117, 140.

Capell, Lord, 117.
Capet, Hugues, 159.
Cappock, Lord, 120.
Car, Sir R., 141.
Carew, Sir H., 116.
Carmichael of Ballrae, 128.
Carnagy, A., 129.
Carnegie, J., of Phinhaven, 145.
— J., of Boysack, 136.
Carney, Dennis, 151.
Carnwath, Earl of, 124, 128.
Caroline, Queen of Sweden, 16.
— of Brandenburg, 102.
— of Brunswick, 102.
Carruthers, John, 145.
Carteret, Sir C., 151.
— Lady M., 153.
Cary, William, 140, 142.
Caryll, Baron, 149.
— Mr., 151.
Cassie, A., 129.
Cassillis, Earl of, 121.
Castell-Castell-Remlingen, W. G., Count of, 92.
— Juliana D. of, 92.
Castlemain, Earl of, 136.
Castlerosse, Lord, 126.
Castle Connell, Lord, 126.
Castries, Countess A., 181.
Cataldi (notary), 113.
Cathcart, Sir H., 145.
Cathelineau, Count de, 6, 13, 156.
Catherine of Braganza, 25, 102.
Catlyn, Sir N., 141.
Cave, Sir G., 141.
Caze, Viscount de, 155.
Cecil, Hon. W., 143.
Cerveteri, Prince A., 187.
Cesarini, Bishop, 111.
Cetto, Baroness M. de, 176.
— Baron E. de, 176.
— Baroness L. de, 176.
Chadwick, J., 119, 132.
— T., 119, 132.
Chaffin, T., Esq., 142.
Challoner, ——, 116.
Chalmer, D., 121.
Chambord, Comte de, 156, 157, 158.
— Comtesse de, 157.
Chandos, Lord, 140.
Charette, M., 6.
Charles I., King and Martyr, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 17, 21, 23, 30, 31, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 91, 93, 94, 96, 99, 100, 103, 117, 121, 135, 142, 167, and Supplement.
Charles II., King, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 32, 81, 89, 103, 121, 125, 161.
Charles III., King (the Prince Regent), 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 33, 86, 91, 92, 93, 110, 119, 143, 155.
Charles IV., King, 20, 32, 33, 94.
Charles XI. and VII., King of France and Spain, Preface and 7, 9, 23, 87, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168.
Charles VI., King of Spain, 2, 8, 20, 22, 155, 167.
Charles V. of Spain, 6, 7, 11.
Charles Emmanuel III., King of Sardinia, 5, 93, 96, 97.
Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, 32.
Charles II., Duke of Parma, 167.
Charles III., Duke of Parma, 2, 7, 167.
Charles VI., Emperor, 95, 96, 97, 161.
Charles III., King of Norway, 19.
Charles I., King of Roumania, 9, 39.
Charles, H.R.H. Prince, 10, 29, 186.
Charles L., H.R.H. Prince, 29, 186.
Charlotte of Mecklenburg, 102.
Charnley, William, 119.
Charnock, Captain, 118.
— John, 123.
— John, Esq., 116.
— Robert, 128.
Charteriss, Captain Robert, 127.
— Captain William, 127.
Chartor, Captain, 124.
Chartres, Duke of, 175.
— Duchess of, 172.
Chastel, Countess M., 184.
— Count J., 184.
— Count E., 184.
— Count F., 184.
— Count F., 184.
— Countess H., 184.
Chatelherault, Duke of, 121.
Chatre, F. de la, 90.
Chaumont, J. de, 152.
Chauvelin, Marquis de, 155.
Chesneleng, M., 21.
Chesterfield, Earl of, 140.
Chetwynd, John, 17, 141, 146.

Chévigné, E., Dowager-Viscountess, 181.
Cheyne, William, 141.
Chichester, Bishop, 140.
— Sir A., 140.
Child, Sir F., 143.
Chilton, C., 152.
Chisholm, R., 129.
— T., 123, 136.
Chisnal, Sir E., 141.
Chivers, H., 141.
Cholmondley, F., 141.
Chorley, Richard, Esq., 119, 129.
— Charles, Esq., 119, 129.
Christian IV. of Denmark, 5.
Christian IX. of Denmark and Norway, 8.
Christian IX., King of Denmark, 26.
Christina, Queen of the Two Sicilies, 3.
Christine of Great Britain, Queen of Naples, 22, 161.
Clancarty, Earl of, 126, 136, 148, 152, 154.
Clanronald, Lady, 13.
Clare, Viscount, 126, 148.
Clare-Hitchings, E. H., 84.
Clarendon, Earl of, 138, 140.
Clarges, Sir T., 141.
Clary and Aldringen, Prince of, 183.
—Princess, 183.
Clary, Count of, 183.
— Countess M. of, 183.
— Count S. of, 183.
— Count A. of, 183.
— Countess E. of, 183.
— Countess S. of, 183.
— Count M. of, 183.
— Count E. of, 183.
— Countess M. of, 183.
— Countess D. of, 183.
Clavering, E., gentleman, 120, 132.
Claxton, R., gentleman, 122.
Cleiland, 125.
Clement VII., Pope, 19.
Clement XI., Pope, 90.
Clementina, Queen, 3, 15, 90, 102.
— Princess, 175.
Clepham, Major, 129.
Clerk, Henry, 132.
Clermont, Robert of, 155.
Clifton, G., 129.
Clothilda, St., Queen Consort of France, 94, 102.
Cochrane, Captain, 124.
— William, 145.
Codroipo, Countess V., 186.
Cokayne, G. E., Esq., 88.
Coke, John, 140, 142.
Coleman, William, 140.
Collier, J., gentleman, 125.
Collingwood, George, Esq., 119, 129.
— R., 122.
Collins, D., 118, 126.
Collorédo, Paul, Marquis, 186.
— Countess L., 186.
— Countess E., 186.
— Countess P., 186.
— Count H., 186.
— Countess R., 186.
— Count E., 186.
— Countess M., 186.
Collyns, R., 153.
Colmon, W., 141.
Cologne, Philip, Archbishop and Elector of, 45.
Colquhoun, Sir H., 145.
Colvill, Lord, 145, 146.
Compton, Bishop, 144.
Comyns, J., Esq., 112.
Connock, J., 152.
Connor, M., 118.
Conock, Dame, 153.
Conquest, Henry, 150, 151, 152.
Constable, John, 152.
Conyers, Thomas, 142.
— Ralph, Esq., 122.
— Ralph, gentleman, 122.
Conyngham of Drumquhaissel, 231.
— J., 123.
Cope, 119.
Conolly, W., 120, 130.
Cook, Sir W., 141.
— P., 127.
— W., 140.
Cooke, J., 125, 132.
Copley, J., 151.
Coppoch, J., 132.
— T., 132.
Cordell, Sir W., 141.
Core, E., 129.
Cornbury, Lord, 141.
Cornwall, H., Esq., 140, 143.
Coryton, Sir J., 140.
— Sir W., 142.
Cotton, Sir R., 140.
Coulson, Thomas, Esq., 142.
Counter ——, 128.

Courcy, Viscountess S. de, 185.
— Viscount A. P. de, 185.
— Viscount X. R. de, 185.
— Viscountess C. de, 185.
Coventry, Lord, 140.
Cowper, R., Esq., 129.
— J., 122.
Cox, Charles, 143.
Cranbourn, Charles, 118, 128.
Cranstoun, Lord, 135.
Craven, Lord, 140, 144.
Crawford, Earl of, 124, 135.
— James, 125.
Crawley, R., Esq., 142, 143.
Creagh, Sir M., 154.
Creighton, J., 132.
Crewe, N., Bishop of Durham, 136.
Crighton, Captain-Lieut., 128.
Crispe, J. D., 136.
Cromartie, Earl of, 131, 147.
Cromwell, O. (regicide), 3, 15, 18, 25, 81.
— R., 11.
Crone, M., 136.
Cross, Sir T., 143, 146.
— Godfrey, Esq., 118.
Crossby, William, 132.
Crow, John, 119, 129.
Cröy-Dülmen, A., Princess Philip of, 180.
— Prince Edward of, 180.
— Princess M. of, 180.
— Princess A. of, 180.
— Prince Max of, 180.
— L., Princess Emmanuel of, 181.
Cröy, Charles, Hereditary Prince of, 180.
— Prince Emmanuel of, 180.
— Prince Engelbert of, 180.
— Prince Anthony of, 181.
— Princess Isabella of, 181.
— Princess Marie of, 180.
— Prince Edward of, 181.
— Prince Stephen of (1872), 181.
— Prince Stephen of (1898), 181.
— Princess Eleanor of, 181.
— Princess Pauline of, 181.
— Princess Emma of, 181.
— Prince Charles of, 181.
— Prince William of, 181.
— Prince Stephen of (1899), 181.
— Princess Dorothy of, 181.
— Princess Helena of, 181.
— Princess Elizabeth of, 181.
Cröy, Prince Leopold of, 181.
— Prince Clement of, 181.
— Prince Francis of, 181.
— Princess Marie of, 181.
— Princess Wilhelmina of, 182.
— Prince Alexander of, 182.
— Princess Cunégonda of, 182.
— Princess Elsie of, 182.
— Princess Stephanie of, 182.
— Prince Henry of, 184.
— Prince Alfred of, 184.
— Prince Ferdinand of, 184.
— Prince Charles of, 184.
— Prince Albert of, 184.
— Princess Madeline of, 184.
— Princess Matilde of, 184.
— Princess Marie I. of, 184.
— Prince Joseph of, 184.
— Princess Elizabeth of, 184.
— Princess Sophie of, 184.
Crump, R., 149.
— E. R., 85.
Cumberland, Duke of, 9.
Cumming, C., 136.
— W., 136.
Cuningham, Sir D., 145.
Curzon, John, Esq., 142.
Cusack, John, 153.
Cuthbert, Provost of Inverness, 127.
Czarina, The, 12.
Czarnkowski, Catherine, 94.
Czartoryski, A., Prince of, 175.
— W., Prince of, 175.

Dacre, Lord, 122.
— Edward, Esq., 122.
— R., gentleman, 122.
— W., gentleman, 122.
Dalgarno, John, 124.
Dalton, Rev. J., 129.
— J., Esq., 129.
Dalziel, Ensign, 119.
Danby, C., Esq., 122.
— ——, 138, 139.
Daniel, R., gentleman, 129.
Darnley, Lord, 89, 167.
Dartmouth, Lord, 140.
Davers, Sir R., 141, 143.
Davey, Edward, gentleman, 117, 125.
Davia, Count, 152.
David, A., 153.
Davidson, Captain, 127.
— A., 132.
— J., 132.

Dawson, J., gentleman, 119, 132.
Day, Dr. David, 150.
Dayell, Major-General, 135.
Deacon, T. T., gentleman, 119, 132.
— C., 132.
Dean, John, 141.
Deans, Captain, 127.
Decoppet, C., of Vaud, 51.
Dellard, W., 120, 132.
Dempsey, W., 120, 132.
Denbigh, Earl of, 144.
Denis, St., 20.
Denmark, Princess Anne of, 89, 114, 167.
— Christian, Prince Royal of, 26.
— Prince E. of, 173.
— Prince Aage of, 173.
— Prince Axel of, 173.
— Prince Viggo of, 173.
— Marie, Princess Waldemar of, 172.
— Princess Margaret of, 173.
Denvne, John, 123.
Derby, Earl of, 17, 20, 117.
— Countess of, 7.
Derwentwater, Lord, 5, 24, 72, 119, 120, 128, 147.
Deux-Ponts, Christian III., Duke of, 98.
— F. M., daughter of, 98.
— Charles II., Duke of, 100.
Devereux, G., 151.
Dicconson, R., Esq., 129.
Dickenson, W., 153.
Dickeson, W., 150, 151.
Dietlinda, Mary, H.R.H. Princess, 2, 30, 168.
Digby, Lord, 141.
— Simon, Esq., 116, 122.
Dingwall, A., 123.
Disraeli, Benjamin, 9.
Dixey, John, 151.
Doblhoff-Dier, Caroline, Baroness, 179.
— Baron H., 179.
— Baron F., 179.
— Baron J., 179.
— Baroness M., 179.
Dolben, G., 141.
Done, Thomas, 141.
Donne, Henry, 116.
Dorington, William, 154.
Dorrell, Captain, 118, 129.
— ——, 119.
Douglas, Lieut.-Col., 128.
Douglas, S., of Whiteriggs, 129.
— Sir J., 136.
Dover, Lord, 136, 154.
Dow, J., 123.
Doyle, T., 152.
del Drago, Prince P., 187.
— A., 187.
— J., 187.
— R., 187.
— M., 187.
— H., 187.
— F., Count of Ascrea, 187.
— L., 187.
— C., 187.
— M., 187.
Drummond, James, Duke of Perth, 131.
— Lord J., son of Duke of Perth, 128.
— J., Earl of Melfort, 136.
— Lord Edward, 153.
— William, Viscount Strathallan, 131.
— Sir J., 125.
— William, of Bahaldie, 136.
— William, of Callendar, 136.
— of Hawthornden, 18.
— David, 127.
Dryley, Sir J., 141.
Dudley, Lord G., 102.
Duff, D., 132.
— Alexander, 145.
Duffus, Lord, 128.
Dugud, W., 153.
Duke, G., gentleman, 125.
— R., gentleman, 125.
Dulay, M. J., 156.
Duleep Singh, Prince Frederick, 86.
Dumouriez, 7.
Dunbar, Earl of, 149, 153, 155.
— Captain R., 128.
— Sir W., 136.
Dunboyne, Lord, 126.
Duncan, Lord, 154.
— J., 132.
— W., 132.
Dundee, Viscount, Graham of Claverhouse, 15, 125, 129, 139, 147.
Dunfermline, Earl of, 125, 147.
Dungan, Lord, 149.
Dunkeld, Lord, 125, 147.
Dunsany, Lord, 126.
Dupuy, L., 150.
Durant, *alias* Durance, 128.
Durham, H., 119, 129.

Dutton, John, 151.
Dymoke, Hon. L., 143.

Eaton, M., 120, 132.
Eden, Sir R., 142.
Edgar, A., 145.
— James, 149.
Edmundston, J., 125.
Edward I., 14.
Edward II., 19, 102.
Edward III., 13, 102.
Edward IV., 102.
Edward V., 102.
Edward VI., 14, 102.
Edward VII. and I., 88, 102.
Edwards, Sir F., 141.
Eglington, Hugh, Earl of, 121.
Eglinton, Earl of, 155.
Eland, Lord, 141.
D'Elbée, 6.
Eleanor of Aquitaine, 102.
— of Provence, 102.
— of Castile, 102.
— Dowager Queen of Poland, 95.
Elgin and Ailesbury, R., 2nd Earl of, 92.
— T., 3rd Earl of, 92.
Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, 18.
— Queen of the Belgians, 26, 173.
— Princess, 18, 31.
— Queen of Bohemia, 142.
— Queen of Roumania, 39.
— Madame, 10.
— of York, 102.
— Wydville, 102.
Elk-Herrschaft, Margaret, Countess von und zu, 177.
— Count F. von, 177.
— Count H. von, 177.
— Count C. von, 177.
— Countess H. von, 177.
— Countess M. I. von, 177.
Elliot, Sir G., 145.
Ellis, Sir W., 150, 153, 154.
Ely, Bishop of, 140.
Emle, Sir J., 141.
Emolapodilista, Count, 179.
— Countess, 179.
Endsworth, J., 120, 132.
Englefield, Sir F., 123.
Erbach-Fürstenau, Caroline, daughter of Count of, 98.
Ermengard, H.R.H. Princess, 19, 29.
Ernest II., late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, 13.
Ernest Augustus III., King of Hanover, 19, 42, 46.
Errington, Lancelot, 20, 66.
— Thomas, 129.
Erroll, Earl of, 145, 147.
Erskine, Captain, 119.
Esseneux, L., Count of, and Baron Melsbroeck, 92.
— Charlotte, Countess of, 92.
— M. T. C., Countess of, 92.
Essex, 18.
Este, Isabel of, daughter of Duke of Modena, 93.
Estrees, Duke of, 182.
Etrick, William, 141.
Ettrick, Lord, Earl of Forth, 123.
Eu, Count of, 175.
Eustace of Castle Martin, Bart., 126, 148.

Fairholme, Captain C., 75.
Falvey, James, 152.
Falvie, Jolie, 151.
Farnese, Elizabeth, 93, 96.
Farquharson, A., of Inverey, 129.
— J., 132.
— J., of Balmoral, 136.
— F., of Monaltrie, 131.
Farrier, W., 132.
Faure, J., 153.
Fede, I., 150.
Felton, J., 116.
Fenwick, Sir J., Bart., 63, 118, 128.
— Tristram, 122.
— John, 141.
— of Fenwick, 147.
Ferdinand Victor, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, 15, 25, 97, 99.
— Dowager-Princess, 3, 4, 81.
Ferdinand I., Emperor, 89.
Ferdinand I., King of Bulgaria, 5, 38.
Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, 2.
Ferdinand II., King of Naples, 11.
Ferdinand IV., 100.
Ferdinand IV., of Tuscany, 12.
Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, 161, 163.
Fergusson of Isle, 145.
Fermer, R., 152.
Ferrara, R., Countess of, 185.
Ferras, Lord, 140.

Fetherstonhaugh, Sir T., 117.
Feversham, Earl of, 144.
Fidler, William, 132.
Fillingham, Rev. R. C., 86.
Finch, Hon. H., 143, 152.
Fingall, Earl of, 126.
Fish, Rev. J. L., 83, 84.
Fitzgerald, S., 132.
— Patrick, 152.
— Edmund, 153.
Fitzjames, Thomas, gentleman, 125.
Fleetwood, R., Esq., 143.
Fleming, Lord, J., 121.
Flemming, H., Esq., 142.
Fletcher of Saltoun, 145.
— G., 119, 132.
Flint, J., 132.
Foley, Lord, 146.
Forbes, J., 132.
— R., 132.
— Sir C., 147.
— of Culloden, 145.
Forestier, Charles, 149.
Forrester, Lieut. J., 127.
Forster, Thomas, Esq., 129.
— Thomas, the younger, 129.
— William, 141.
— Guy, 151.
Forth, Earl of, 124.
Fowell, Sir J., 140.
Fownes, R., Esq., 140, 142.
Fox, Charles, 141.
France, Louis, Dauphin of (1661), 93, 94, 96.
— Louis, Dauphin of (1682), 167.
— Louis, Dauphin of (1729), 94, 167.
— Princess Louisa of, 167.
— Duke of, 15.
— Philip, Dauphin of, 95.
Francis I., King of Great Britain, etc., and Duke of Modena, 7, 11, 12, 14, 23, 34, 73, 74, 97, 98, 102, 165.
Francis Joseph, Emperor, 9, 17, 24, 35, 41, 47, 178.
Francis I., Emperor, 95, 96, 97, 99.
Francis II., King of France, 89.
Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, 2, 25.
Francis III., Duke of Modena, 95, 96, 97.
Francis IV., Duke of Modena, 20, 95, 102, 167.
Francis, H.R.H. Prince, 20, 29, 83, 168.
Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, 25.
Francis I., Caroline, daughter of Emperor, 100.
— Amelia, daughter of, 100.
Franckenstein, Baron C., 177.
— Baron F., 177.
— Baroness M., 177.
— Baroness S., 177.
— Baron G., 177.
de Francqueville-Bourbon, Countess M., 185.
— Count J., 185.
— Count B., 185.
— Countess G., 185.
— Countess A., 185.
Fraser, Simon, Lord Lovat, 8.
— A. A., 82.
— G. B., 82.
— William, 118, 126.
— D., 120, 126.
— J., of Foyers, 136.
— S., of Avochnacloy, 136.
— J., of McGelispick, 136.
— Hugh, of Leat Clan, 136.
— J. D., 136.
— J., of Browick, 137.
— T., of Gortuleg, 137.
Frazer, Lord of Kinmundie, 129, 147.
Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, 26.
Frederick III., King of Denmark, 91.
Frederick II., King of Denmark and Norway, 89.
Frederick III., A., Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, etc., 94.
Frederick, Duke of Anhalt, 9, 42.
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden, 42.
Freeman, R., Esq., 143.
Frendraught, Viscount, 125, 146, 147.
Freyen, Countess C. of Euzenberg zum, 179.
Friend, Sir J., Baronet, 118, 128.
Fullan, D., 152.
Fullerton J., 136.
Fulthropp, J., Esq., 116, 122.
— 132.
Furnival, T., 132.
Fytche, William, Esq., 142.

Gablenz, Baroness M. von, 182.
Gadd, James, 132.
Gaddes, John, 132.
Gage, R., 116.
Galliera, Duchess of, 171.
— Duke of, 171.
Galloway, Earl of, 136, 145, 146.
— Sir J., 124.
Galmoye, Viscount, 126, 148, 150.
Gape, John, 143.
Garibaldi, 12, 20, 165.
Garioch of Margie, A., 137.
Garvan, C., 152, 153.
Gascogne, Col., 119.
— R., 129.
Gautherne, N., 149.
Genoa, T., Duke of, 170.
— E., Dowager - Duchess of, 170.
— I., Duchess of, 172.
George, King of Greece, 25, 38.
George I., 8, 16, 144, 146.
George II., 21.
George III., 102.
George IV., 102.
George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, 8.
George of Denmark, 102.
George, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 18.
— Grand Duke (of Russia), 10.
George, St., 9.
Gerard, Sir C., 141.
Gerhard, Col., 117.
Gerrard, Sir S., 142.
Gibbons, G., 81, 82.
— J., 117.
Gibert, P., 156.
Gibson, George, Esq., 129.
Gifford, Sir J., 150, 151.
Giles, J., 118, 125.
Ginnari, ——, 150.
Girdler, J., 143.
Glasford, Lord, 146.
Glemham, Thomas, 141.
Glencairn, Earl of, 155.
Gloucester, Duke of, 14, 142.
— Bishop of, 140.
Glyn, N., 140.
Godert, Thomas, 152.
Godolphin, Lord, 140.
— Charles, 140.
Golding, John, 118.
— J., 126.
Gondelinda, H.R.H. Princess, 17, 30, 168.
Gonzaga, 95.
Goodbrand, A., 132.
Goolde, Captain, 153.
Gordon, Lord Lewis, 131.
— Sir J., 123.
— Sir W., 131.
— Captain, 118, 129.
— Laird of Achintowel, 129.
— Rev. R., 23.
— Nathaniel, 117, 135.
— Charles, gentleman, 120.
— Charles, 120.
— George, 124.
— A., of Brisemore, 124.
— Major, 128.
— J., of Glenbucket, 131.
— Alexander of Pitburg, 145.
— C., gentleman, 132.
— C., of Tarpesso, 132.
— C., 132.
— J., gentleman, 132.
— A., 137.
— G., 137.
— John, 137.
— James, 137.
— F., 137.
— R., 137.
— J., of Glasterum, 137.
— R., 137.
Gorges, Henry, Esq., 143.
Goring, Lord, 135.
— Hon. C., 135.
— Sir H., 154.
Gough, Sir H., 141.
Goulston, R., Esq., 143.
Gower, John, gentleman, 122.
Graeme, Sir J., 149.
Grafton, Duke of, 140.
Graham, Lady Hermione, 83.
— Major, 125.
— Captain, 127.
— William, 127.
— P., 124.
— D., 124.
— James, 132.
— of Inchbrachie, 135.
— of Gorthie, 135.
— R., 136.
— R., of Garrick, 137.
— J., of Kilmardinny, 137.
— D., of Fintrie, 145.
Grammont, Countess, 181.

Granges, Henri des, 156.
Grant, J., Laird of Glenmorriston, 129.
— James, 21.
— John, 125.
— W., 132.
— P., 137.
Granville, G., Esq., 142.
— D., Dean of Durham, 150, 152.
Gray, William, 132.
Greece, Constantine, Crown Prince of, 38.
Green, 122.
Gregory IX., Pope, 16.
Gregson, John, Esq., 129.
Grey, Lady Diana, 92.
— William, 118.
— J., 141.
— Thomas, 143.
Griffin, Lord, 125, 140.
— J., 152.
Griffith, Captain H., 151.
Grove, H., gentleman, 125.
Groves, Col. H., 117.
Grub, W., 141.
Güell, Marquis of, 171.
Guerin, Dr., 153.
Guernsey, Lord, 146.
Guilford, Lord, 144.
Guin, F., 141.
Guise, Isabella, Duchess of, 171.
— Prince Henry of, 171.
— Princess Isabella of, 171.
— Princess Frances of, 171.
— Princess Anne of, 171.
— J., Duke of, 172.
de Guitant (née d'Ursel), Viscountess, 185.
Gumppenburg, Countess M. von, 177.
— J. H. von, 177.
— M. T. von, 177.
— E. von, 177.
— H. von, 177.
Gunther, Prince of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, 17.
Gustavus III., King of Sweden, 6.
Gustavus IV., King of Sweden, 4, 6.
Gustavus V., King of Sweden, 16.
Guthrie, Andrew, 124.
— Alexander, 117.
Guybon, Sir F., 141.
Gwyn, F., Esq., 143.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, 36.
Hackman, Sir W., 143.
Hales, Sir E., 136.
Halford, Sir T., 141.
Halifax, 138, 139.
Hall, John, gentleman, 116.
— J., Mr. Justice, 119.
— J., 129.
Hallam (historian), 139.
Halyburton, Alexander, 118, 126.
— ——, 125.
Hamilton, Duke of, 6, 117, 135, 145, 154.
— Sir A., 121.
— Archbishop, 116, 121.
— A., of Cochno, 121.
— J., of Cochno, 121.
— J., of Stonehouse, 121.
— Andrew, of Lekprevck, 121.
— James, Nelesland, 121.
— A., of Netherfield, 121.
— R., of Kilwinning, 121.
— R., of Gavane, 121.
— J., of Samulstoun, 121.
— J., of Sproustoun, 121.
— J., of Rouchbank, 121.
— J., of Woodhall, 121.
— John, of Coltcoit, 121.
— David, 121, 123.
— Claud, 123.
— J., of Aberbrothock, 123.
— J., of Woodhouslie, 123.
— J., of Bothwell, 123.
— Gavin, of Reploch, 123.
— R., of Dalserf, 123.
— D., of Monktown, 123.
— A., of Helyes, 123.
— J., of Schawtown, 123.
— R., of Lethame, 123.
— J., of Kilbury, 123.
— of Killrachmont, 128.
— J., of Aikenhead, 145.
— R., 150, 151.
Hampden, John, 13.
Hanau, J. R., Count of, 98.
— Charlotte of, 98.
Hancock, C., 102, 115.
Handford, P., 128.
Hanmer, Sir T., 146.
Hanover, Duke of, 94, 95.
— Dowager Queen of, 84.
— Prince George of, 21, 46.
— Prince Christian of, 46.
— Prince Ernest of, 46.
— Princess Mary of, 46.

Hanover, Princess Alexandra of, 46.
— Princess Olga of, 46.
— Princess Anne, 99.
— Princess Caroline, 99
— Princess Charlotte, 95.
— Princess Wilhemina, 94.
— Elector of, 109.
Hara, Felix, 118, 129.
d'Harcourt, M., Duchess of, 183.
— L., Countess of, 183.
— E., Countess of, 183.
— A., Countess of, 185.
— Count J., 185.
— B. P., 185.
— J. H., 185.
— Count R., 185.
Harcourt, Lord, 136.
— Sir Simon, 142.
— Simon, Esq., 142.
Harding, P., 118.
Hardwicke, Earl of, 82.
Hare, M., 128.
Hargrave, W., 132.
Harley, Thomas, 136.
Harpur, J., Esq., 142.
Harrington, Sir J., 136.
Harris, R., 125.
Harrison (regicide), 20.
Hart, Sir R., 141.
de Hartley, C., 113.
Hartley, G., 132.
— J., 132.
Harvey, Sir T., 141.
— T., 132.
Harvie, J., 120, 132.
Hatcher, Mr., 151.
Haviland, C., 125.
Hawtrey, Ralph, 141.
Hay, Col. the Hon. Sir J., 129, 135.
— Sir F., 117.
— J., Esq., 131.
— A., 132.
— J., 132.
— P., 132.
— of Delgartie, 124.
— Andrew, 137.
— James, 153.
— John, 153.
Hayes, T., 120, 132.
Hayn, William, M.P., 140.
Haynes, J., 118.
Heath, Sir R., 136.
Heathcote, Miss M. G. C., 83, 85.
Hebborne, A., Esq., 122.
Heighington, R., gentleman, 122.
Hele, R., Esq., 142.
Helme, N., 151.
Helmtruda, H.R.H. Princess, 7, 30, 168.
Helyar, W., 141.
Hempseid, Lieut., 127.
Henderson, J., 120.
— J., gentleman, 132.
— Sir John, 124.
Hennessy, Sir J. Pope, 20, 75.
— Countess M., 185.
— Patrick, 185.
— Killian, 185.
— Jacqueline, 185.
Henrietta-Maria, Queen, 11, 15, 16, 89, 91, 102, 135, 167.
Henry II., 25, 55, 88, 99, 102.
Henry III., 23, 102.
Henry IV., 102.
Henry V., 102.
Henry VI., 102.
Henry VII., 3, 12, 55, 88, 99, 102.
Henry VIII., 102.
Henry, IX., 6, 14, 85, 91, 102, 111, 113, 114.
Henry III., King of France, 11, 155.
Henry IV., King of France, 10, 89, 91, 157, 158.
Henry V., King of France, 3, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 155, 156.
Henry the Yr., 102.
Henry, Prince de Valois, 11.
— Duke of Burgundy, 165.
— King Consort of Scotland, 4.
Henryson, Lieut., 127.
Hepburn, Sir A., 121.
— P., 121.
— Henry, 121.
— T., 121.
Hepworth, Col., 85.
Heraclius, Czar of Georgia, 29.
Herberstein, Count of, 178.
— J., Countess of, 178.
Herbert, Sir W., 136.
Hercules III., Duke of Modena, 95, 99.
Herries, Lord, 86, 124.
Hesketh, G., gentleman, 129.
Hesse-Cassel, Alexander Frederic, Elector and Landgrave of, 46.
— Elector Frederic William I., 46.
— Prince Frederic Charles of, 46.

Hesse-Darmstadt, Louis V., Grand Duke of, 43.
— Louis V., Landgrave of, 90.
— George II., Landgrave of, 90, 91.
— Louis VIII., Landgrave of, 98.
— Princess Elizabeth of, 91, 92, 93.
— Prince G. W. of, 98, 100.
— Prince G. of, 100.
— Prince A. of, 100.
— Prince George of, 43.
— Princess Augusta of, 98.
— Princess Fredrica of, 98.
Hesse-Rottenberg, E. L., Landgrave of, 93, 96, 98.
— William, Landgrave of, 93.
— Polyxena Christina J. of, 93, 96, 98, 167.
Hewit, Dr., 118.
Heysham, Robert, Esq., 143, 146.
Hickley, Robert, 115.
Higgins, Thomas, 150.
Higgons, Sir T., 149.
Highmore, Mr., 23.
Hildegarda, H.R.H. Princess, 6, 30, 168.
Hill, J., 115.
Hillard, Thomas, 118.
Hillyard, T., 125.
Hind, P., gentleman, 120.
Hodgson, George, 119.
— A., Esq., 129.
— P., Esq., 129.
Hohenberg, Prince M. of, 174.
— Princess S. of, 174.
Hohenlohe-Bartenstein-Jagstberg, A. M. T., Princess of, 169.
— Charles, Hereditary Prince of, 169.
— Prince A. of, 169.
— Princess M. of, 169.
Hohenlohe - Langenburg, Philippa, Countess of, 92.
— F., Count of, 92.
— Countess P. H. of, 92.
Hohenlohe-Neuenstein, Kraft, Count of, 92.
— Eleanor of, 92.
Hohenzollern, W., Hereditary Prince of, 172.
— Antonia, Princess of, 172.
— Prince F. V. of, 172.
— Prince F. J. of, 172.
— Princess A. V. of, 172.
— Prince C. A. of, 172.
— Prince Albert of, 172.
Hohenzollern, Princess S. of, 172.
— Princess Marie of, 172.
— Marie Theresa, Hereditary Princess of, 174.
— Josephine, Princess C. A. of, 175.
Holden, J., 137.
— A., 137.
Holeman, G., 154.
Holford, R., Esq., 143.
Holland, Princess Juliana, 35.
— Earl of, 6, 117.
Holloway, Sir R., 136.
Holmes, Major G., 128.
— H., Esq., 143.
Holms, Sir R., 141.
Holstein and Sleswig, Ernest Gunther, Duke of, 16.
Holt, V., 120, 132.
Home, Earl of, 146.
— Hon. J., 129.
— Sir P., 145.
— Col. W., 124.
— D., 133.
— W., 133.
Hood, Lord, 17.
Hooper, N., Esq., 142.
Hope, T., of Rankeiller, 145.
Horne, F., Esq., 142.
— D., gentleman, 120.
Horner, R., 115.
Hornes, Princess E. P. C. of, 92.
— P. E., 2nd Prince of, and Count of Bassigny, 92.
— M. E., 3rd Prince of, 92.
Horsington, J., 118, 125.
Horsley, George, gentleman, 122.
Hotham, Sir J., 116.
— Captain, 116.
Houssaye, Viscount de la, 156.
Houston, Sir J., 145.
How, Right Hon. J., 142.
Howard, Lord T., 136.
— Hon. J. S., 150.
— Bernard, 153.
Humbert, King of Sardinia, 6.
Hume, Ferdinando, 121.
Hungate, Captain, 128.
Hungerford, Mr., 146.
Hunt, P., 133.
— J., 141.
Hunter, John, Esq., 119, 129.
— W., 120, 133.
— D., 137.
Huntingdon, Earl of, 136.

Huntley, Marquis of, 117, 123, 124, 135.
Huoluhan, Dr., 153.
Hurrie, Col., 124.
— Sir J., 135.
Hurry, Sir H., 117.
Hutchinson, A., 133.
— John, 145, 146.
Hyde, Lady Anne, 102.
— Lord, 142.
— Sir H., 117.
— R., 141.

Ikerrin, Viscount, 126.
Imsberg, P., Princess A., 182.
Inese, Father L., or Innes, 149, 150, 153.
Ingleton, Dr. John, 151.
Inglis, R., 145.
Innes, Sir H., 145.
— Alexander, 127.
— William, 127.
— James, 120, 133.
Inniskillen, Lord, 154.
Innocent V., Pope, 13.
— XI., Pope, 16.
— XII., Pope, 19.
Inverness, Earl of, 149.
Ireton (regicide), 3.
Irvine, Alexander, 137.
— of Stapletown, 128.
Irwin, John, 123.
— Andrew, 123.
Isabel of Angoulême, 102.
— of Gloucester, 102.
— of France (1308), 102.
— of France (1396), 102.
Isabella, Empress of the Brazils, 15, 26, 172.
Isemburg-Birstein, F. F., Hereditary Prince, 175.
— Princess M., 175.
— Princess A. J., 175.
— Princess S., 175.
— Princess A. A., 175.
— Prince Charles, 175.
— Prince Victor, 175.
— Prince A., 175.
— Prince E., 175.
— Princess Margaret, 175.
— Princess Marie, 175.
— Princess E., 175.
— Princess A., 175.
Isham, Sir J., 141, 143.
D'Israeli, Isaac, 3.
Iveagh, Viscount, 126, 148.

James III. and VIII., King, 2, 3, 10, 12, 18, 20, 25, 83, 89, 90, 91, 102, 107, 111, 113, 128, 144, 151.
James II. and VII., King, 4, 9, 19, 20, 24, 25, 32, 81, 82, 89, 91, 93, 102, 103, 106, 126, 127, 138, 139, 149.
James I. and VI., King, 7, 12, 89, 91, 94, 95, 99, 100, 102, 142, 167.
James V., King of Scotland, 24.
James III., King of Scotland, 12, 17.
James II., King of Scotland, 16.
James I., King of Scotland, 5.
James, Dauphin and Prince of the Asturias, now King James III. of Spain and I. of France; Preface, 13, 27, 50, 80, 81, 87, 168.
James, John, Esq., 143.
Jane of Navarre, 102.
— Seymour, 102.
— Grey, 102.
— (d'Albret), Queen of Navarre, 89, 102.
Jeffreys, Lord, 136, 144.
— Mr., 146.
Jellins, J. J., 133.
Jenkins, William, gentleman, 125.
Jenkinson, Sir R., 141, 143.
Jennens, William, Esq., 142.
Jenner, Sir T., 136.
Jennings, Sir J., 141.
Jenny, Thomas, gentleman, 122.
Jermyn, Lord, 140.
Joan of Arc, 2, 9, 11, 157.
John III., King of France and Spain, 2, 23, 155, 156, 162, 168.
John VI., King of Portugal, 166.
John III., King of Poland, 12, 90, 91.
John, 102.
Johnson, Sir H., 141.
— W., 141.
— Dr., 22, 24.
— Henry, Esq., 123.
— Andrew, 133.
— John, 116.
— *alias* Harrison, 128.
Johnstone, Hon. John, 127.
Jones, Edward, Esq., 116, 123.
— Francis, gentleman, 125.

Jones, Thomas, 118, 126.
— E., 141.
Joseph I., Emperor, King of Bohemia, 94.
Joseph Emmanuel of Portugal, 165.
Juan III. of Spain (*see* John III. of France and Spain).
Juan de Bordon, 163.
Juliers, William, Duke of, 90.
— Anna of, 90.
Julius II., Pope, 5.
de Junquières, M. Maurice de, 155.

Kaley, R., 115.
Katherine of Arragon, 17, 102.
— of France, 102.
Kearny, Sir R., 1.
— J., 154.
Keble, Rev. John, 7, 9.
Keightly, Thomas, 133.
Keir, P., 133.
Keis, P., 120.
Keith, Earl Marischal, 128.
Kellie (or Kelly), Earl of, 135, 136.
Kellie, R., 145.
Kelly, Charles, 131.
— G., 137.
Kency, ——, 118.
Kenmare, V. Browne, Viscount, 126.
Kenmure, Viscount, 5, 119, 128, 135.
Kennedy, A., 120, 133.
— M., 153.
Kent, Earl of, 140.
Kerby, Henry, 151.
Kerr, Captain, 118, 129.
— H., gentleman, 131.
Kersabiec, Viscount Jean de, 156.
— Viscount Henri de, 156.
— Viscount Edward Sioc'han de, 156.
Keys, Thomas, 118, 128, 145, 147.
Kilmallock, Viscount, 148.
Kilmarnock, Earl of, 17, 119, 131, 147.
Kilsyth, Viscount, 128.
Kincardyne, Earl of, 146.
King, Edward, gentleman, 118, 128.
— Thomas, 143.
Kingsale, Lord, 126.
Kingston, Viscount, 147.
Kingstone, Viscount, 128.
Kingstown, Viscount, 146.
Kinloch, A., 133.
— C., 133.
— Robert, 127.
Kinloch, Sir J., 131.
Kinnaird, Lord, 145, 146.
— Charles, 127.
Kinnoull, Earl of, 124.
Kinsth, Countess A., 182.
Kirkaldy, Sir J., 116.
— Sir William, 116.
Knatchbull, Richard, Esq., 143.
Knight, Sir J., 141.
Knightley, A., 127, 152.
Kniveton, D., 116.
Knyvet, Thomas, 141.
Kynaston, Edward, 141.
— John, 143.

Lackey, W., 133.
Lake, Dr. John, 17.
Lambert, R., Esq., 122.
Lampton, William, 140.
Lancellotti, Prince, 187.
— Prince J., 187.
— Prince P., 187.
— Prince M., 187.
— Princess A., 187.
— Princess F., 187.
— Princess C., 187.
— Prince L., 187.
— Prince L., 187.
— Prince P., 187.
— Princess M., 187.
— Princess R., 187.
Landry, Count Urbain de Maillé de la Tour-, 155.
Landsburg-Velen, Baroness B., 181.
— Baron E., 181.
— Baron A., 181.
— Baron E., 181.
— Baron H., 181.
— Baroness G., 181.
— Baroness A., 181.
Langdale, J., Esq., 129.
Lansdowne, Lord, 11.
Lauchlan, D., 123.
Laud, Archbishop, 2, 5, 55, 117.
Lauder, Captain R., 121.
Lauderdale, Earl of, 127, 135.
Lawder of Fountainhall, 145.
Lawson, T., 133.
Layer, Christopher, Esq., 11, 70, 86, 119, 130.
Lear, Sir J., 142.
Léchelle, General, 21.
Lechmere, Mr., 146.
Lee, Henry, Esq., 143.

Lee, Dr. F. G., 80.
— Samuel, 133.
— R., 152.
— T., 152.
Leigh, Lord, 140.
— Thomas, Esq., 143.
Leiningen-Billiegheim, Count of, 176.
Leith, Alexander, 120, 133.
Leo XIII., Pope, 6, 15.
Leopold I., Emperor, 94, 95.
— II., Emperor, 99, 100, 175.
— II., King of the Belgians, 8.
Lerchenfeld, Countess O. von und zu, 176.
— Count L. von und zu, 176.
— Count J. von und zu, 176.
— Count H. von und zu, 176.
— Count H. von und zu, 176.
Lescure, de, 6.
Leslie, Sir J., 124.
L'Estrange, Sir R., 136.
Levens, Dr., 117.
Levinz, W., Esq., 143.
Levistonne, J., 137.
Lewen, John, 151.
Lewis, R., 141.
Leybourne, Charles, 151.
Leyburne, John, Esq., 129.
Lezno, R. L., Count Palatine of, 94.
Lichfield, Earl of, 140.
Lichnowsky, M., Princess of, 182.
— Prince C., 182.
— Prince W., 182.
— Princess E., 182.
Lictervelde, Countess de, 184.
Lidcot, Sir J., 152.
Liechtenstein, John II., Prince of, 47.
— Prince Francis of, 47.
Liegois, Le Sieur J. C., 155.
Ligne, H. L. E., Prince of, 92.
— M. A., Princess of, 92.
— L., 10th Prince of, 182.
— Prince A. of, 182.
— Prince B. of, 182.
— Prince C. of, 182.
— Prince Charles of, 182.
— Prince E. of, 182.
— Prince Edward of, 182.
— Prince Eugene of, 182.
— Prince F. of, 182.
— Prince G. of, 182.
— Princess E. of, 182.
— Princess H. of, 182.
Ligne, Princess Helen of, 182.
— Princess I. of, 182.
— Princess J. of, 182.
— Princess M., 182.
Limerick, Earl of, 126, 148.
— Countess of, 126.
Linange-Daxburg-Heidesheim, Count of, 98.
— Countess Mary L. A. of, 98, 100.
Lincoln, Bishop, 140.
Lindesay, Patrick, 120.
— P., 133.
— D., 127.
Lindoris, Lord, 146.
Lindsay, Earl of, 86, 87, 140.
— of Pitscandly, 129.
— J., 133.
— R., 124.
Linhares, Countess A., 174.
(— Counts and Countesses), 174.
Linlithgow, Earl of, 128, 147.
Lippe, Ernest, Count Regent of, 2.
— Leopold IV., Prince of, 43.
— Ernest, Hereditary Prince of, 43.
Lisle, Sir G., 17, 117.
Lismore, Earl of, 149.
Livingston, Captain J., 128.
Livingstone, Lord, 139.
Lloyd, David, 151.
Lochiel, 83.
Lockhart, Captain, 119.
— G., gentleman, 133.
Locquenghien, Marie G. de, 92.
Loë, Degenhard, 5th Count of, 176.
— Count C. von, 177.
— Count F. von, 177.
— Countess M. von, 177.
— Count L. von, 177.
— Count G. von, 177.
— Countess L. von, 177.
Lœwenstein-Wertheim, Maximilian, Prince of, 96.
— Eleanor M. A. of, 96.
— F. C., Count of, 93.
— M. C., Count of, 93.
— Mary A. of, 93.
— E. M. A. of, 93.
Loggie, Captain John, 123.
— A., 124.
London, Bishop of, 146
Longueville, Viscount, 144.
Lonyay, Countess, 175.
Lorne, Lord, 135.
Lorraine, L. J. C., Duke of, 96.

Lorraine, Charles, Duke of, 95, 97.
— Francis I., Duke of, 90.
— J., Duke of, 97.
— Leopold, Duke of, 95.
— Renata of, 90.
Loudoun, Earl of, 135.
Louis XIX., King of France, 12, 155.
— XVIII., King of France, 10, 14, 19, 23, 155.
— XVII., King of France, 3, 6, 12, 17.
— XVI., King of France, 3, 17, 21.
— XV., King of France, 11, 167.
— XIV., King of France, 18, 93, 94, 95, 157, 159, 161.
— XI., King of France, 14.
— I., King of France, 13.
— St., King of France, 17, 157, 159.
Louis I., King of Bavaria, 98, 100.
Louisa, Queen Consort of Poland, 90.
— of Stolberg, Queen Consort, 3, 92, 102.
— Queen of Denmark, 19, 26.
— Princess, 19.
Loulé, Duke of, 173.
Loury, Lord of, 90.
— Gabrielle of, 90.
Louth, Lord, 126.
Lovat, Lord, 120, 146, 154, 155.
Love, Christopher, 117.
Low, David, 3.
Lowick, Major R., 118.
— R., 128.
Lowther, R., 141.
Lucan, Earl of, 20, 126.
— Countess of, 20, 126.
Lucas, Sir G., 17.
— Sir C., 117.
Lucchesi-Palli, Count Anthony, 169.
— Princess Beatrice, Countess Peter, 169.
— Countess Maria, 179.
— Adinolphe, Count, Duke della Grazia, 179.
— Henry, Count, Prince of Campo-Franco, 179.
— Charles, Count, 179.
— Robert, Count, 179.
— Countess Frances, 179.
— Countess Antoinette, 179.
— Peter, Count, 179.
— Count Antonio, 179.
Ludovisi-Boncompagni, Prince F., 186.
Ludovisi-Boncompagni, Princess E., 186.
— Princess T., 186.
— Princess G., 186.
— Princess G., 186.
Lugtown, S., 133.
Lumsdale, A., 133.
Lumsden, A., 149.
Lundy, Col., 136.
Luttrell, F., 141.
Lutwyche, Sir E., 136.
Luxemburg, William, Grand Duke of, 47.
— M. A., Hereditary Grand Duchess of, 173.
— Princess A. of, 173.
— Princess C. of, 173.
— Princess E. of, 173.
— Princess H. of, 173.
— Princess M. of, 47, 173.
— Princess S. of, 173.
Lynsley, Allan, 115.
Lyon, Robert, 120, 133.
— William, 127.
— John, 145.
— P., 145.

Macartie, Charles, 149, 151.
Maccallock, Roderick, 131.
Maccoiley, J., 133.
MacDonald, Flora, 6, 13, 14, 71.
— D., Esq., of Kinloch Moidart, 120, 131.
— D., of Tighnadris, gentleman, 120.
— D., 120.
— A., 120, 124.
— Alistair, 124.
— Sir D., of Sleat, 129.
— A., of Glengarry, 125, 130.
— A., of Boisdale, 15.
— A., of Clan Ronald, 128.
McDonald, D., the younger, of Sleat, 125.
— R., of Moidart, 130.
— A., of Glencoe, 130, 137.
— R., of Clan Ronald, 130.
— A., 133.
— Arch., 133.
— David, 133.
— D., of Clan Ronald, 133.
— D., of Lochgarie, 133.
— D., of Teindreish, 133.
— P., 133.
— R., 133.

McDonald, Æ., 133, 137.
— J., 137.
— D., of Inveroy, 137.
— J., of Glengarry, 137.
— of Auchintriaten, 118.
— of Auchnaion, 118.
Macdonel of Moye, Baronet, 148.
Macdonell, of Keppoch, Alexander, 131.
Macdonnell, Sir Randal, 151, 153.
Macghie, Dr., 153.
Macgilivrae of Drumaglash, 131.
MacGinnis, T., 120.
Macgowther or Robertson, gentleman, 133.
MacGregor, "All persons of the Clan," 136.
— Gregor, 137.
— J., 120, 133.
Macguire, Baron, 117.
Machton, Lord James, 135.
MacIan of Glencoe, 125.
Macintosh, L., 133.
Mackeine, John, 133.
MacKenzie, Hon. Colin, 125.
— Sir J., 129.
— Roderick, 16, 123.
— Colin, 123.
— A., of Apple Crosse, 130.
— A., of Dachmalnoch, 130.
— A., of Fraserdale, 130.
— G., of Ballamukie, 130.
— G., of Delvin, 130.
— A., gentleman, 133.
— D., 133.
— H., 133.
— S., 120, 133.
— G., of Inchcoulter, 145.
MacKinnon of MacKinnon, 129, 131.
MacKintosh, W., of Borlum, 130.
Mackintosh, W., Brigadier, 130.
— A., 130.
— ——, 130.
— ——, 119.
Macknell, J., 133.
Mackworth, Sir T., 141.
Maclauchlan, L., of Castle Lauchlan, gentleman, 131.
— A., gentleman, 133.
— J., 133.
— John, 133.
Maclean, M., 124.
— J., 120, 133.
Macleod, Sir J., 128.
Macleod, Alex., 19, 133.
— M., 137.
MacMahon, Marie Elizabeth, 173.
Macnaughton, Laird of, 125.
— J., 120, 133.
Macpherson of Clunie, 131.
Macqueen, J., 130.
Macquin, J., 133.
Macrudder, A., 130.
Maddison, Rev. Mr., 119, 130.
Madrid, Duke of (*see* King Charles of France and Spain).
Maffei, Count Annibal Comes, 114, 115.
Magennis, T., 133, 149.
Magenta, Duchess of, 173.
Magnieira y Oyangureu, Princess Maria, 171.
Main, J., 133.
Maistre, Count de, 19, 23, 24, 25.
Maitland, R., Earl of Lauderdale, 127.
Malcolm, J., of Grange, 129.
Mallack, R., 140.
Maltese, Emmanuele, 165.
Manley, J., Esq., 142.
Mansel, Right Hon. T., 143.
Mansell, T., 141.
Mansfield, Viscount, 135.
Manusat, Father, 150.
Mar, Earl, afterwards Duke of, 65, 128, 149, 153, 155.
Marchena, Francis, Duke of, 171.
Margaret, "Maid of Norway," Queen of Scots, 21.
Margaret, late Queen of France and Spain, 2, 3, 27, 50.
Margaret of France (1170), 102.
— (1299), 102.
— of Anjou, 102.
— of Valois, Queen Consort, 90.
— St., 12.
Maria Theresa, Duchess of Parma, 19.
Maria I., Doña, 165, 166.
Maria, Princess, wife of E. Gotti, 187.
Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, 96.
Marie, Queen of Spain, 4.
— de Braganza, 16.
Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, 16, 20, 22, 167.
Marie Theresa Charlotte, Queen Dowager of France, 21.

Marischal, Earl of, 135, 145, 147.
Markenfield, T., Esq., 122.
Marshall, Rev. R. C., 82.
Martinash, Elizabeth, 152.
Martini Marescotti, Countess L., 187.
Martinozzi, Hieronymus, 89, 91.
— Laura, 89, 91.
Mary IV. and III., Her Majesty (Princess Louis of Bavaria), 5, 14, 23, 27, 29, 34, 42, 49, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 99, 100, 101, 102, 168.
Mary (Beatrice) III. and II., Queen, 10, 18, 20, 24, 34, 91, 96, 97, 99, 102, 163, 167.
Mary II. and I., "Queen of Scots," 9, 10, 24, 55, 82, 83, 85, 87, 89, 102, 116.
Mary I. of England, Queen, 23, 102.
Mary Beatrice of Modena, Queen Consort, 89, 97, 102, 128.
Mary Clementina Sobieska, Queen Consort, 90, 91, 102.
Mary Theresa of Modena, Queen Consort, 95, 96, 97, 99, 102, 167.
Mary C. S. F., Queen Consort of France, 94.
Mary of Poland, Queen Consort of France, 167.
Mary Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, 97, 99.
Mary, Queen Dowager of the Two Sicilies, 20.
Mary de Medicis, 89.
Mary Adelaide, 167.
Mary, H.R.H. Princess, Duchess of Calabria, 14, 29, 77, 168.
Mary, Princess of Orange, 22, 25.
Mary Charlotte, Empress Dowager of Mexico, 2, 175.
Mary de Bohun, Queen Consort, 102.
Mascali, F., Count of, 174.
— P., Countess of, 174.
Masewell, William, 145.
Mason, B., 120, 133.
Massa, *see* under Modena, 97, 99.
Massimo, Princess Margaret of, 168.
— Princess Fabiola of, 168.
— Princess Mary of, 168.
— Princess Blanche of, 168.
Massimo and Arsoli, F., Princess of, 179.
— Francis, Prince of Arsoli, 179.
Massimo, Prince L., 179.
— Princess C., 179.
— Prince C. C. A., 187.
— Prince M., 187.
Master, Thomas, 140.
Mather, E., 16.
Matilda, H.R.H. Princess, Princess Louis of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 16, 17, 30, 84.
Mattei, Antici, Prince T., 186.
— Marquis L., 186.
— J., 186.
— C., 186.
— C., 186.
Matthew, M., 133.
— R., 133.
Matthews, J., 119, 130.
— B., 120.
— Sir J., 141.
Maud, Queen of Norway, 36.
Maurienne, J. B. P., Count of, 32.
Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, 2, 12.
Maximilian I. of Bavaria, 100.
— of Saxony, 100.
Maxwell, J., Bishop of Ross, 124.
— of Orchyairdtown, 127.
— Ensign R., 127.
— W., 116, 124.
— J., 128.
— R., 133.
— Lieut. S., 127.
— Lieut. W., 127.
Mayence, Paul Leopold, Archbishop and Elector of, 46.
Mayers, L., 153.
Maynard, Lord, 140.
Mayne, Lieut. W., 127.
— J., 120.
Mazarin, Cardinal, 89, 91.
Mazarini, Laura Margaret, 89, 91.
McAdams, Captain, 127.
McAllan, F., 123.
McColmie, John, 124.
McCra, J., 130.
McCullane, Murdo, 423.
— John, 423.
McDaniel, Randle, 154.
McGelispick, J. F., 136.
McIntaggartt, D., 123.
McKege, A., 145.
McLean, A., 127, 133.
— Sir J., 125.
— H., 125.

McLeish, A., 118, 126.
McNeill, Donald, 125.
McRonald, captain of Clan Ronald, 130.
Mecklenberg, Ulric, Duke of, 89.
— Sophia of, 89.
Mecklenberg-Mirow, Duke of, 98.
Mecklenburg-Güstrow, G. A., Duke of, 92.
— Christina, Duchess of, 92.
Mecklenburg - Schwerin, Frederick Francis III. of, 8.
— Frederick, Francis IV. of, 43.
— Duke Paul Frederick, 43.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Charles, Grand Duke of, 98, 100.
— A. F., Grand Duke of, 98, 100.
— A. F., Grand Duke of, 43.
— A. F., Hereditary Grand Duke, 43.
— Charlotte, Duchess of, 98, 100.
Melfort, Earl of, 127, 136, 149.
Meller, Lady Helen Clifford, 77.
— W. Clifford, 14, 82, 85, 86.
Mellin, J., 133.
Mellinville, M. Bodin de, 156.
Mendonça, Dom M. D. de, 173.
— Doña Anne de J., 173.
— Dom N. de, 173.
— Dom A. de, 173.
— Dom P. de, 173.
— Dom J. de, 173.
— Doña Antoinette de, 173.
— Doña Anne de, 173.
— Doña M. de, 173.
— Doña Amelia de, 174.
Menzies, Ensign J., 128.
— A., 130, 137.
— G., 137.
— J., 149.
Meran, John, second Count of, 178.
— Count F. of, 178.
— Count J. of, 178.
— Count P. of, 178.
— Count A. of, 179.
— Count F. of, 179.
— Count R. of, 179.
— Countess Anne of, 179.
— Countess M. T. of, 179.
— Countess M. A. of, 179.
— Countess Marie of, 179.
— Countess T. of, 179.
Mercer, Lawrence, 131.
— R., 131.
Mercer, T., 137.
Meres, Sir T., 143.
Merode, Marie L., Countess J. de, 171.
— Countess L. E. de, 171.
— Natalie, Countess de, 181.
— Countess M. de, 181.
— Countess H. de, 181.
Merrilees, Rev. W. P. Grome-, 86.
Merry del Val, Cardinal R., 164.
Metcalfe, L., Esq., 122.
Michael, St., 19.
Middleton, Earl, 127, 147, 149.
— J., Lord Clermont, 153.
— Captain J., 118.
— Sir R., 141.
— Lieut.-General, 136.
Middletowne, J., 126.
Miguel II., King of Portugal, 6, 19, 37, 80, 166.
— I., King of Portugal, 11, 22, 166.
Mill, G., 133.
Miner, F., 149.
Mingrelia, Nicholas, Prince of, 35.
— Nicholas, Hereditary Prince of, 35.
Mitchell, J., 120, 133.
— W., 133.
Mitchinson, Bishop, 82.
Modena, Alphonso III., Duke of, 89, 91.
— Alphonso IV., Duke of, 89.
— and Massa, Duke of, 95.
— Ferdinand, Duke of Brisgau and, 96.
— Francis I., Duke of, 89.
— Francis III., Duke of, 96.
— Francis IV., Duke of, 91, 96, 97, 99.
— Francis V., Duke of, 47.
— Francis VI., Duke of, 47.
— Francis VII., Duke of, 47.
— Francis VIII., Duke of, 47.
— Hercules III., Duke of, 95, 96, 97.
— Maria, Duchess of, 170.
— Mary Beatrice Ricarda, Duchess of, 95, 97, 99.
— Mary Theresa, Duchess of, 95, 97, 99.
— Otto, Duke of, 174.
— Rinaldo III., Duke of, 95.
Moir, Captain W., 128.
— D., 123.
— H., 133.
— J., 137.

Moir, Robert, 133.
— W., 137.
Moles, Pierre, 26.
Molison, F., 145.
Molyneux, William, 136.
Molza, Count C., 150, 151.
— Countess of, 151.
Mombrim, Father B., 153.
Monaco, Albert, Prince of, 22, 36.
— Prince Louis of, 36.
Monmouth, Countess of, 152.
Montague, Edward, 141.
Montenegro, Daniel, Hereditary Prince, 38.
Montenuovo, Prince A. of, 178.
— Prince F. of, 178.
— Princess J. of, 178.
— Princess F. of, 178.
Monterado, Countess, 186.
Montferrat, M. J., Duke of, 32.
Montgomery, Lord, 135, 145.
— Sir J., 127, 149.
Montiguoso, Countess of, 169.
Montpensier, F., Duke of, 171.
— Prince A. of, 171.
— Prince L. F. of, 171.
Montrose, Duke of, 6, 8, 11, 83.
— Marquis of, formerly Earl of, 117, 124, 135.
Moodie, Laird of Melsetter, 130.
— Captain J., of Melsetter, 130.
Moon, A., Esq., 143.
Moor, A., 136.
Moora, Madame Maria, 179.
Morgan, David, 131.
— Edward, 136.
— T. D., Esq., 119.
Morland, G., 140.
Morley, Sir W., 141.
— W., 141.
Morrice, Sir N., 142.
Morris, Major J., 117.
Morrison, D., 123.
— R., 133.
Mostyn, Sir R., 142.
Mountgarrett, Viscount, 126.
Muirhead, J., 123.
Mun, Marquis of, 185.
— Bertrand, Count of, 185.
— Albert (1841), Count de, 185.
— Count Bertrand de, 185.
— Count Simone de, 185.
— Count Henry de, 185.
— Count Albert (1902) de, 185.
Mun, Count Anthone de, 185.
— Count Fernand de, 185.
— Count Bernard de, 185.
— Countess O. de, 185.
— Countess C. de, 185.
Muncaster, R., 119, 130.
Munich, Archbishop of, 83.
Murray, Earl of, 146.
— Lord William, Marquis of Tullibardine, 128.
— William, Lord Nairn, 117, 128.
— Lord G., 131.
— Lady, 153.
— Hon. W., 124, 131.
— Sir D., 131.
— Captain J., 128.
— Lieut. J., 128.
— J., of Broughton, Esq., 131.
— of Strowan, 145.
— P., 120, 133.
— R., 133.
— J., 137.
— James, 152.
Murray-Nairn, Hon. John, 129.
Musgrave, Sir Christopher, 140, 142.
— C., Esq., 142.
— R., Esq., 142.
Mussel, N., 125.
Mytton, R., Esq., 143.

Nagle, Sir Richard, 126, 149, 150.
— David, 152.
— James, 154.
Nairn, Lord, William Murray, 128, 146.
Nairne, David, 150, 153.
— Major, 119.
Naish, Father, 150.
Napier, Lord, 136.
— Sir R., 140.
— Nathaniel, Esq., 142.
— Thomas, Esq., 152.
— Theodore, Esq., 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87.
Naples, Mary C., Princess of, 167.
Nash, John, 152.
Nassau, William IV., Duke of, 46.
Nassau-Saarbrücken, L. K., Count of, 92.
— G. A., Count of, 92.
— L., Countess of, 92.
— Caroline, Countess of, 98.
Nassau-Weilburg, Duke of, 99.
— Henrietta of, 99.

Natalie, Queen of Servia, 81.
Nemours and Alençon, Ferdinand, Duke of, 175.
— Charles A., 5th Duke of, 93.
— Charles Philip, Duke of, 175.
— Princess Blanche of, 175.
— Mary J. B., Countess of, 93.
Neper, Francis, 152.
Neuburg, Philip, Count of, 95.
— Countess Eleanor M. T. of, 94, 95.
Nevell, Cuthbert, Esq., 122.
Nevill, Lady A., 102.
— Sir John, 122.
— Christopher, Esq., 122.
Neville, Thomas, 150, 151, 152.
Newark, Lord, 146.
Newbolt, William, 118, 126.
Newburgh, Viscount, 136.
Newcastle, Earl of, 152.
Newlands, Sir B., 141.
Newman, Cardinal, 28.
Newport, A., 141.
Nicholas II., Czar of all the Russias, 11, 23, 27, 48.
Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, 20, 38.
Nicholas, Edward, Esq., 142.
— Oliver, 152.
Nicholas, St., 24.
Nichols, A., 133.
Nicholson, James, gentleman, 120, 133.
— William, 118.
Nicholsone, William, 126.
Nihill, James, 153.
Nisbit, Sir Philip, 117, 124.
— A., 127.
Nithsdale, Earl of, 86, 124, 128, 147.
— Countess of, 153.
Noday, Viscount O. du, 156.
Nodes, Butler, 136.
Norfolk, Duke of, 116, 123.
Norreys, Francis, Esq., 143.
Norris, Lord, 140.
North, Hon. C., 143.
— Roger, 150.
Northburga, H.R.H. Princess, 30.
Northleigh, Henry, 140.
Northumberland, Duke of, 140.
— Earl of, 122.
— Countess of, 122.
Norton, R., Esq., 122.
— F., Esq., 122.
Norton, C., gentleman, 122.
— G., gentleman, 122.
— M., gentleman, 122.
— R., gentleman, 122.
— S., gentleman, 122.
— T., gentleman, 122.
Norway, Olaf, Crown Prince, 36.
Norwich, Earl of, 135.
— Bishop of, 140.
Nottingham, Earl of, 138, 140, 144, 146.
Novelbara, Alphonso, Count of, 95, 96.
— Gonzaga, Count of, 97.
Nugent, L. L., Prince, 3rd Count von Nugent, 186.
— L. J., 2nd Count von Nugent, 187.
— J. A. L., 1st Count von Nugent, 187.
— Hon. Mrs. Greville, 77, and Supplement.
— Sir ——, Bart., of Moyrath, 126, 148.
— John, 153.
— Anne, 152.
— Bridget, 152.

Oard, John, Esq., 119, 130.
Oberndoff, Irène, Countess of, 177.
— Count Francis von, 177.
— Count Frederick von, 177.
— Count Maximilian von, 177.
— Count Wolfgang von, 177.
— Countess Antonia von, 177.
— Countess Hedwiga von, 177.
Oblizi, Countess H. Zileri dal Verme degli, 173.
O'Brien, Daniel, 136.
O'Connell, Daniel, 10.
Odescalchi, Jane, Princess Vittorio, 187.
Oettingen, Ernest, Prince of, 95.
— Christina L. of, 95.
Ogilvie, Lord, 124, 128.
— Sir T., 124.
— Sir D., 234.
— A., of Innerquharitie, 124.
— A., of Acherus, 137.
— D., 133.
— W., gentleman, 120, 133.
— Thomas, of Coul, 137.
— T., of East Mill, 137.
Ogilvy, ——, of Innerquharity, 117.
Okeden, 140.

Oldenburg, Frederic Augustus, Grand Duke of, 43.
— Nicholas, Hereditary Grand Duke, 43.
Olga, Queen of Greece, 38.
Oliphant, Lord, 145, 146.
— Lieut.-Colonel, 127.
— Charles, gentleman, 133.
— Laurence, of Gask, the elder, gentleman, 131.
— Laurence, of Gask, the younger, gentleman, 133.
— D., 133.
— John, 130.
Ollo, General, 11.
O'Neil, Captain, 13.
Opalinska, C., 94.
— Henry, 94.
Orange, Prince and Princess of, 114, 138, 139, 140.
— William of, 22, 106, 107.
Orleans, Henrietta, Duchess of, 12, 13, 31, 93, 103, 167.
— Philip, 1st and 2nd Dukes of, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 167.
— Philip, present Duke of, 171.
— Duchess of, 176.
— Anne Mary, Princess of, 93, 94, 167.
— Charlotte, Princess of, 95, 96, 97.
— Elizabeth C., Princess of, 95, 96, 97.
— Mary Anne, Princess of, 96.
— Dowager Duchess of, 171.
— Princess Louise, 171.
— Princess Marie, 175.
— Princess Sophia, 175.
— Princess Geneviève, 175.
Ormond, Duke of, 7, 65, 128, 140, 155.
Ortega, General, 8.
Osborne, Hon. P., 141.
Oswald, J., 127.
Otho, King of Bavaria, 9, 42.
Owen, Roger, Esq., 143.
Oxburgh, Col. Henry, 10, 119.
— Henry, Esq., 130.
Oxenford, Viscount, 146.
Oxford, Earl of, 136.
— Bishop of, 140.

Paget, Lord, 123, 146.
— Hon. C., 123.
Palatine, Philip W., Elector, 90, 91, 93, 96.
Palatine, Elizabeth, Princess, 95.
— Dorothy, Princess, 96.
— Edward, Count of the Rhine, 94.
— Benedicta, Countess, 94.
— in Neuburg, P. L., Count, 90.
— in Neuburg, W. W., Count, 90.
— Frederic V., Elector, 167.
— Charles, Elector, 95.
— Wolfgang, Count, 91.
Palermo, P. Mazarini, 89.
Pallavacini - Fibbia, M., Countess, Marchioness Centurioni (wife of Count von Nugent), 186.
Palmer, Bryan, Esq., 122.
— N., Esq., 141, 143.
Panmure, Earl of, 128, 147.
Paris, Comte de, 158, 159.
Park, Thomas, 120, 133.
Parker, Sir H., 142.
— A., 133.
— Henry, 141.
Parkes, A., 120.
Parkinson, John, gentleman, 130.
Parma, Henry, (present) Duke of, 48, 169.
— Prince Joseph of, 48, 169.
— Prince Elie of, 169.
— Prince Charles of, 169.
— Princess Elizabeth of, 169.
— Princess Marie of, 169.
— Princess Sextus of, 169.
— Prince Xavier of, 169.
— Prince Felix of, 169.
— Prince Réné of, 169.
— Prince Louis of, 169.
— Princess Louise of, 169.
— Princess Marie I. of, 169.
— Princess Marie T. of, 169.
— Princess Pia of, 169.
— Princess Adelaide of, 169.
— Princess Frances of, 169.
— Princess Zita of, 169.
— Princess Marie A. of, 169.
— Princess Isabel of, 169.
— Princess Henrietta of, 169.
— Charles III., Duke of, 99.
— Francis, Duke of, 93, 100.
— Reginald Farnese, Duke of, 93, 96.
— Edward II., Duke of, 93, 96.
— Duchess of, 97, 173.
— Princess Caroline of, 100.
— Princess Mary (Farnese) of, 89, 91.
— Princess Elizabeth of, 97.
Parrelly, E. J., 153.

Parry, Dr., 116.
Pascal, Maurice, 156.
Paterson, Sir H., 129.
Paton, A., 133.
Patown, Charles, 127.
Patrick, St., 7.
Patrizi, Marquis P., 186.
— Marquis J., 186.
Paul, Rev. William, 68, 119, 130.
Paulet, Earl, 146.
Paynter, James, 20, 65.
Pearson, John, 116.
— William, 127.
Pedro, Dom, 165, 166.
Pembroke, Earl of, 140.
Pendarves, Alexander, Esq., 140, 142.
Pennyman, R., 116.
Penruddock, Col. J., 117.
— John, Esq., 125.
Penthievre, Duke of, 172.
Peppard, Thomas, 154.
Pera (Carlist Officer), 10.
Percy, Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, 116.
Pereira de Melo of Cardaval, Duchess, 179.
Perkins, Sir W., 118, 128.
— Edward, 150, 154.
Persan, Marquis B. C. de, 186.
— Count A., 186.
Persico, Joseph, 151.
Perth, Duke of, 131, 152.
— Duchess of, 151.
— Earl of, 146, 150.
Peschard, M., 156.
Peter, King of Servia, 39.
Peter, Edward, 136.
Peterborough, Earl of, 146.
— Bishop of, 140.
Petersen, A. L. T. de, Countess Mary, wife of, 180.
Pettus, Sir John, 61.
Peyrailles, Clarens de, 156.
Philip V., King of Spain, 93, 96, 97, 157, 161.
— II., King of Spain, 102, 165.
— Duke of Anjou, 161.
Philippa of Hainault, 102.
Piedmont, H., Prince of, 115.
Pigott, G., Esq., 142.
Pill, George, Esq., 143.
Piombino, Rudolph, Prince of, 48.
Pitcairn, Andrew, 130.
Pitcher, Major, 117.
Pitsligo, Baron, 147.
Pius X., Pope, 16, 37.
— IX., Pope, 4, 17, 164.
— XII., Pope, 17.
— V., Pope, 10.
Platz, Countess J. von., 182.
Plessington, John, gentleman, 130.
Plowden, Francis, 150, 152.
— Mary, 152, 153.
— ——, 128.
Plumtree, Rev. T., 102, 115.
Plunkett, Dr. M., 154.
— John, 131.
Plymouth, Earl of, 144.
Poer, Count De la, 148.
Poland, Augustus III., King of, 99.
— Amelia, Princess of, 99.
— Hedwiga, Princess of, 90.
— James L. H. Sobieski, Prince of, 90, 91.
— Mark Sobieski of, 90.
— Stanislaus Jabonowski of, 94.
— Anne Jabonowski of, 94.
Pole, John, Esq., 140.
— William, Esq., 142.
Poley, Sir John, 141.
Polignac, Princess L. of, 181.
Pollen, John, 141.
Pomereu, Marquise A. de, 185.
— Count A. de, 185.
— Count G. de, 185.
— Countess A. de, 185.
Pooley, Henry, 141.
Portal, M. la Motte du, 156.
Porteous, A., 133.
— J., 133.
Porter, James, 151.
Portman, Sir William, 141.
Portugal, Dom Alfonso, 165.
— Dom Miguel, Prince of, 37, 173.
— Infant Francis Joseph, Prince of, 18, 38, 173.
— Infanta Maria Theresa of, 8, 38, 173.
— Infanta Elizabeth of, 38, 173.
— Infanta Maria of, 38, 173.
— Infanta Mafalda of, 38, 173.
— Infanta Maria Anne of, 38, 173.
Potocki, Elizabeth, Countess R., 183.
— Helen, Countess J., 183.
Poulton, Thomas, 117, 125.
Poustie, J., 134.
Power and Coroghmore, Lord, 126, 148.

Power, R., 150.
Powis, Duke of, 149.
— Marquis of, 125, 136.
Poyer, Captain, 117.
Praed, James, 140.
Prasehma, Baroness Marie, wife of John, Count, 181.
— Count J. F., 181.
— Count Englebert, 181.
— Count Leopold, 181.
— Countess Elizabeth, 181.
Preslav, Prince of, 169.
Preston, Viscount, 118, 126.
— Sir J., 129.
Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, Count E. von, 177.
— Count C. von, 178.
— Count G. von, 178.
— Count J. von, 178.
— Count John von, 178.
— Countess A. von, 178.
— Countess E. von, 178.
— Countess J. von, 178.
— Countess M. von, 178.
Prideaux, John, 140.
Prie, Lady Anne of, 90.
Prieur, John, 149.
Primrose, Sir Archibald, 120, 131.
Prior, M., 136.
Prussia, A. F., Duke of, 90.
— Magdalena S. of, 90.

Quatrebarbes, Marquis de, 156.
Quidley, Patrick, 118, 126.

Radau, Countess Anne, 179.
Radcliffe, Hon. Charles, 128.
Radzivill, Elizabeth, A., Hereditary Princess of, 98.
— Dowager-Princess, Mary C. L. de la Grange, 90.
— Anthony, Prince, 183.
— Prince George, 183.
— Prince Albert, 183.
— Prince Charles (1886), 183.
— Prince Leon, 183.
— Princess Rose, 183.
— Princess Theresa, 183.
— Princess Elizabeth (1894), 183.
— Prince Stanislaus, 183.
— Prince Janusz, 183.
— Prince William, 183.
— Prince Waclaw, 183.
— Prince Casimar, 183.
Radzivill, Princess Louisa, 183.
— Princess Gabrielle, 183.
— Ferdinand, Prince, Duke of Olyka, 183.
— Prince Michael, 183.
— Prince Anthony, 183.
— Prince Charles, 183.
— Prince Janusz, 183.
— Princess Margaret, 183.
— Prince Wladislaus (1836), 183.
— Prince Charles (1839), 183.
— Prince Wladislaus (1881), 183.
— Prince Bogislaus, 183.
— Princess Elizabeth (1850), 183.
Ramsay, J., of Drumlochie, 130.
— Ensign W., 127.
— George, 134.
Ranaleigh, Earl of, 141.
Randel, R., 134.
Randyl, M., Esq., 143.
Ranking, Dr. de l'Hoste, 87.
Rashleigh, John, 140.
Ratcliff, John, 134.
Ratcliffe, E., Esq., 122.
Rattray, Lieut.-Col., 127.
Rattrey, George, 151.
Raymond, Sir Robert, 146.
Read, J., 134.
— R., 134.
— John, 149.
Redern, Mary C., Countess von, 182.
— V. von, 182.
— Mary von, 182.
— M. von, 182.
— H. von, 182.
— Count W. von, 182.
Redman, George, Esq., 116.
Redmayne, William, 136.
Redmond, William, 81.
Reeves, Richard, gentleman, 117.
Reid, Robert, 120.
— Allister, 123.
Rendal, Thomas, Esq., 142.
Reuss-Greiz, Henry XXIV., Prince of, 7, 44.
Reynell, Richard, Esq., 142.
Rhine, Prince Rupert of the, 15, 25.
— Dorothy S. of the, 93.
Riano, Alexander, Marquis of, 187.
Rice, Sir S., 154.
Richard I., 8, 102.
— II., 102.
— III., 88, 102.
Richardson, R., 128, 152.

Riddle, John, 137.
Rives, Richard, gentleman, 125.
Robarts, Francis, 140.
Robert, H.R.H. Prince, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, 11, 14, 29, 77, 78, 83, 168.
— H.R.H. Princess, Duchess of Cornwall and Rothesay, 14, 20, 29, 78, 83.
— I. of Scotland, 7, 14, 99.
— II. of Scotland, 9.
— III. of Scotland, 8.
— Duke of Parma, 14.
Robertson, Alexander, of Struan, 127, 130.
— Alexander, 145.
— Donald, 124, 130.
— —— of Blairfrely, 119, 130.
— John, 130.
— Patrick, 130.
— David, 137.
— G., 137.
— J., 137.
— A., 137.
— Duncan, 137.
Robespierre, 15.
Robilant and Cereaglio, Dowager-Countess of, 183.
Robinson, C., 134.
Robotham, John, 134.
Rocca-Guiglielmo, L., Count of, 172.
— M., Countess of, 172.
Rocca-Saporiti, Countess M. A., 186.
Roche, Jordan, 117.
— Edmund, 117.
— David, 117.
Rochefoucauld, Margaret de la, 182.
— Sosthènes de la, 182.
— Hedwiga de la, 182.
— Marie de la, 182.
— Count Edward de la, 182.
Rochejacquelein, La, 6, 21, 24.
Rochester, Earl of, 140.
— Bishop of, 140.
Rodez-Benavent, Viscount de, 19.
Roettiers, J., 154.
— J., 154.
— N., 154.
— ——, 155.
Rollo, Sir W., 117, 135.
— R., of Powhouse, 145.
Rollok, Captain W., 124.
Ronchi, Don J., 150.
— Don P., 150.
Ronchi, John, 151.
— J. B., 153.
Rookwood, Ambrose, 118, 128.
Roper, Edmund, 120, 134.
Ross, Bishop of, 121.
— General, 146.
— Malcolm, 134.
Rosse, Hugh, Laird of Clara, 130.
Roumania, Ferdinand, Crown Prince of, 39, 172.
— Marie, Crown Princess of, 39.
— Prince Carol of, 172.
— Prince Nicolas of, 172.
— Princess Elizabeth of, 172.
— Princess Marie of, 172.
Rous, Sir J., 141.
Roviano, Frederic, Prince of, and Duke of Anticoti-Cossado, 27, 50, 179.
Row, David, gentleman, 120, 134.
Rowbotham, John, 120.
Rowney, Thomas, Esq., 143.
Roy, J. McAlleston, 123.
— Hugh, 134.
Rudolph, H.R.H. Prince, 11, 50, 168.
Ruga, Father, 152.
Ruspoli, Prince Francis, 187.
— Frances, 187.
— Giacinta, 187.
— John, 187.
— Maria, 187.
— Giacinta, 187.
— Fabrizio, 187.
— Sforza, 187.
— Napoleon, 187.
Russell, Sir F., 140.
Russia, The Czarewitch, 49.
— The Grand Duchess Olga, 49.
— The Grand Duchess Tatiana, 49.
— The Grand Duchess Marie, 49.
— The Grand Duchess Anastasia, 49.
— The Grand Duke George, 10.
Rustat, T., 81.
Rutherford, Captain, 127.
Ruthven, Captain, 127.
Ruvigny and Raineval, Marquis of, 75, 76, 148.
Ryan, Captain John, 152.
— John, 118, 126.

Sabran-Pontives, Constance, Countess of, 181.
— Countess Sybil of, 181.
— Countess Stephanette of, 181.

Sacheverell, Dr., 63, 64.
Sackville, Thomas, 151.
Sacnell, General, 80.
Sagastizabal, General, 10.
Sailsbury, Thomas, Esquire, 116, 123.
Salm-Hoogstraten, Count Manfred of, 180.
— Count Rudolph of, 180.
— Count Armand of, 180.
— Count Constantine of, 180.
— Countess Augusta of, 180.
— Count Conrad of, 180.
— Countess Mary of, 180.
— Countess Pauline of, 180.
— Count Herman of (1844), 180.
— Count Otho of, 180.
— Count William of, 180.
— Count Herman of (1888), 180.
— Count Alfred of, 180.
— Count Louis of, 180.
— Count Otho of (1886), 180.
— Count Alfred of (1888), 180.
— Count Herman of (1821), 180.
Salm - Reifferscheid - Krautheim, Blanche, Altgravine George of, 179.
— Altgravine Josa of, 179.
— Altgravine Rose of, 179.
— Altgravine Eleanor of, 179.
Salm-Reifferscheid-Reitz, Felice, Altgravine Robert of, 183.
Salm-Salm, Leopold, Prince of, 180.
— Prince Charles of, 180.
— Prince Alfred of, 180.
— Prince Emmanuel of, 180.
— Prince Nicholas of, 180.
— Princess Rosemary of, 180.
— Prince Francis of, 180.
— Prince Alfred of, 180.
— Princess Mary of, 180.
— Princess Henrietta of, 180.
— Princess Rose of, 180.
— Princess Augusta of, 180.
— Princess Eleanor of, 180.
— Princess Marie of, 180.
— Princess Constance of, 180.
— Eleanor, Princess of, 180.
Saltmershe, John, gentleman, 122.
Saltoun, Viscount, 145.
Sancroft, Archbishop, 23, 62, 138.
Sanders, Thomas, 141.
Sanderson, J., 134.
— J., gentleman, 134.
Sandford, John, 141.
Santa Elena, Marquis of, 171.
Sardinia, Humbert, Prince Royal of, 170.
— Princess Yolande of, 170.
— Princess Mafalda of, 170.
— Princess Giovanna of, 170.
Savage, Colonel, 116.
Savoy, Duke of, 114, 115.
— Duchess of, 114, 115.
— Victor Amadeus I., Duke of, 93.
— Victor Amadeus II., Duke of, 93.
— Victor Amadeus III., Duke of, 93.
— Charles Emmanuel II., Duke of, 89, 93.
— Charles Emmanuel III., Duke of, 93.
— Princess Isabel of, 89.
— Princess Adelaide Henrietta of, 93.
— Princess Mary Adelaide of, 94.
Savoy-Genoa, Prince Ferdinand of, 170.
— Prince Philip L. of, 170.
— Prince Albert of, 170.
— Prince Eugene of, 170.
— Princess Margaret of, 170.
— Princess Mary Adelaide of, 170.
Sawyer, Sir R., 140.
Saxe-Altenburg, Princess Theresa of, 98, 100.
— Ernest, Duke of, 44.
— Prince Ernest of, 44.
Saxe-Coburg, Prince Ferdinand of, 166.
— Amelia, Princess Charles of, 171.
— Prince Manuel of, 171.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Charles Edward, Duke of, 44.
— J. L., Hereditary Prince of, 44.
— Prince Antony of, 30, 168.
— Princess Marie Immaculée of, 30, 168.
— Prince Peter of, 172.
— Prince A. L. of, 172.
— Prince Augustus of, 172.
— Prince Rainer of, 172.
— Prince Philip of, 172.
— Princess Clementina of, 172.
— Princess Marie of, 172.
— Prince Louis of, 30, 172.
— Prince Alphonso of, 172.
— C. M. I., Princess A. L. of, 174.
— Louisa, Princess Philip of, 175.
— Prince Leopold of, 175.
— Prince Philip of, 176.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Augustus of, 176.
— Maria Pia, Princess Louis of, 178.
Saxe-Hildburghausen, Ernest F. I., Duke of, 98.
— Ernest F. II., Duke of, 98.
— Ernest F. III., Duke of, 98, 100.
— Frederick, Duke of, 98, 100.
— Princess Elizabeth Ernestine of, 98.
Saxe-Meiningen, George II., Duke of, 44.
— Bernard, Hereditary Prince of, 44.
Saxe-Weimar, William Ernest, Grand Duke of, 44.
— Prince William, 44.
— Charles Augustus, Hereditary Grand Duke of, 23.
— Ernest Augustus I., Duke of, 98, 100.
— Duchess Ernestine, A. S. of, 98, 100.
— Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of, 14.
Saxony, Anthony, King of, 100.
— Frederick Augustus, King of, 44, 169.
— John George I., Elector of, 90, 91.
— John George III., Elector of, 94.
— Frederick C., Elector of, 100.
— Frederick Augustus I., Elector of, 94.
— Frederick Augustus II., Elector of, 94.
— Prince Maximilian of, 100.
— George, Prince Royal of, 44, 169.
— Prince Frederic C. of, 169.
— Prince Ernest H. of, 169.
— Princess Margaret of, 169.
— Princess Mary Alice of, 169.
— Princess Anne Monica of, 169.
— Prince John George of, 170.
— Prince Maximilian of, 170.
— Princess Matilda of, 170.
— Marie I., Princess John George of, 176.
— Princess Sophia Eleanor of, 90, 91.
— Princess Mary Anne of, 100.
— Princess Mary Josephine of, 94.
Scaillet, Emile, 156.
Scarisbrick, R., Esq., 130.
Scarsdale, Earl of, 140, 144.
Schaumburg-Lippe, George, Prince of, 45.
— Adolphus, Hereditary Prince, 45.
Scheills, A., 145.
Schleswig and Holstein, Dorothy, Duchess of, 175.
— Dukes of, 26, 27, 46, 50.
Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp, Duke of, 92.
— Magdalena of, 92.
Schön, Dr. E. C. J., 43.
Schönburg - Waldenburg, Prince Charles Leopold of, 168.
Schwarzburg - Rudolstadt, Gunther, Prince of, 45.
— Prince Sizzo of, 45.
Schwarzburg - Sondershausen, Prince Charles of, 16, 45.
— Prince Leopold of, 45.
Schwiter, Theresa, Baroness von, 182.
Scobell, F., Esq., 142.
Scott, Sir Walter, 17, 19.
— A., 134.
— J., 134.
— W., 134.
— R., 145.
— W., 145.
Scranston, W., 115.
Seaforth, Earl of, 126, 128, 135, 147.
Seefried auf Buttenheim, Princess E., Baroness Otho von, 170.
— Baroness E. von, 170.
— Baroness A. von, 170.
Segorbe and Cardona, L. F. R., Duke of, 92.
— Jane of, 92.
Sempill, Lord, 145.
Servia, George, Prince Royal of, 39.
Sessa and Montemar, Duke of, 171.
Seville, Marie L., Duchess of, 171.
Seymour, Sir Henry, 140, 142
— Sir E., 140.
Shafto, Captain, 119.
Shaftoe, William, Esq., 130.
Shakespeare, William, 12.
Sharp, T., of Houston, 145.
Sharpe, Archbishop, 10.
— William, gentleman, 134.
Shaw, R., 130.
Shee, John, 154.
Sheldon, Lieut.-General Dominick, 150, 153.
— Ralph, 151.
Shelley, William, Esq., 123.
Sheppard, James, 119, 130.

Sherburne, R., 130.
Sheridan, Sir Thomas, 150, 153.
Shippen, Mr., 146.
Shivers, R., 118, 126.
Shrewsbury, Duke of, 146.
Shuttleworth, Cornet, 119.
— Thomas, 119.
— Ralph, 130.
— Ronald, 130.
Siddall, Thomas, 134.
Sinclair, Lord, 135, 146, 147.
— Master of, 128.
— Sir R., 145.
— William, 127.
— James, 145.
— Ensign Alexander, 127.
Singleton, James, 130.
Skein, Lieut., 127.
Skelton, Bevil, 149.
Slaughter, John, 118, 126.
Slingsby, Sir Henry, 118.
Small, John, 134.
Smith, William, Esq., 122.
— J., 134.
— W., 134.
— Sergeant, 120.
— Duncan, 137.
— Donald, 137.
— David, 137.
Smithson, Hugh, Esq., 143.
Snell, Mr., 146.
Sobieski, James, 90, 91.
— Mark, 90.
— J. L. H., 90.
Solms-Rodelheim, L., Count of, 98.
— Catherine P., Countess of, 98.
Solre and Buren, Philip E., Count of, 92.
— Countess A. M. J. of, 92.
Somerset, Duke of, 140.
Somervall, Capt. R., 127.
Somervell, A., 121.
Somerville, Capt. W., 124.
Sophia, Electress of Hanover, 142, 144, 145.
— D. of Zelle, 102.
Sora, Ugo, Duke of, 48.
— Laura, Duchess of, 48.
— Victoria, late Duchess of, 48.
Souilly, Viscount of, 90.
Soulzbach, Joseph C. E., Hereditary Prince of, 98, 100.
— Princess Frances of, 98, 100.
Southampton, Duke of, 140.
Southesk, Earl of, 128, 146.
Southworth, Father, 117.
Spain and France, Doña Blanche, *née* Princess Royal and Infanta of, Archduchess Leopold S. of Tuscany, 18, 21, 27, 50, 168.
— Princess and Infanta Doña Elvira of, 15, 27, 50, 168.
— Doña Beatrice, Infanta and Princess of Roviano and Duchess of Anticoti-Cossado, 5, 7, 10, 27, 50, 168.
— Princess and Infanta Doña Alice of, 13, 28, 50, 168.
— Don Alfonso, Infant of, 168.
— Infanta Alphonso of, 16, 173.
— Princess Maria de las Mercedes of, 4.
Spain, Mary Theresa, Infanta of, 93.
— Mary A. F., Infanta of, 93, 96, 97, 99.
— Doña Isabel, 161, 162.
— Mary Louisa, Infanta of, 99, 100.
— Doña Isabella, 170.
— Don Alfonso, 170.
— Infant Alfonso of, 170.
— Infant Jaime of, 170.
— Infanta Beatrice, 170.
— Infanta Maria of, 170.
— Infant Alfonso of, 170.
— Infanta Isabella of, 170.
— Infanta Maria T. of, 170.
— Infant Louis A. of, 170.
— Infanta Josephine of, 171.
Spalding, D., 137.
Sparkes, James, 120, 134.
Sparrow, Sir J., 149.
Specot, John, 140.
Spens, Walter, 123.
— George, 145.
Spotswood, Colonel, 117.
Spottiswood, Sir Robert, 3, 117, 124, 135.
Spratt, Bishop, 144.
Spynie, Lord, 135.
St. Asaph, Bishop, 140.
St. Aubyn, Sir J., 140.
St. George, Mrs. Flora, 83.
St. John, Henry, 143.
St. Loe, George, 142.
St. Martin, Prince Camillus of, 95.
— Princess Theresa of, 95.
Stacey, Edward, 118.
Stafford, John, 152.

Stafford, Francis, 154.
Stamford, Earl of, 92.
— Lady Diana, 92.
Stammann, Dr. J. O., 43.
Standish, Ralph, Esq., 130.
Stanislaus I. of Poland, 94.
Stanislaus II., last King of Poland, 4, 8.
Stanley, Thomas, Esq., 130.
Stawel, Lord, 144.
Steben, William, 134.
Steel, Alexander, 134.
Stephans, William, Esq., 143.
Sterne, George, 145.
Stevenson, Alexander, 120, 134.
Stewart, Sir James, 136.
— Col. John of Kinnachin, 154.
— A., Provost of Edinburgh, 136.
— Duncan, of Appin, 124.
— John, 124.
— Alexander, 125.
— P., of Appin, 125.
— Robert, 128.
— R., of Killiharry, 137.
— Walter, 145.
— Charles, of Ardsheil, 131.
— P., 134.
— D., 134.
— J., 134.
Stirling, James, 137.
Stiver, Hans, gentleman, 125.
Stoker, Hugh, 115.
Stolberg - Gedern, L. C., Count of, 92.
— F. C., Count of, 92.
— G. A., Prince of, 92.
Stolberg-Ortenau, Henry V., Count of, 92.
— Countess Anna of, 92.
Stolberg-Stolberg, Anne, Dowager Countess of, 177.
— Frederick L., Count of, 177.
— Countess Leopoldina of, 177.
Stolberg-Wernigerode, Henry Ernest I., Count of, 92.
— Elizabeth B., Countess of, 177.
— Francis X., Hereditary Count of, 177.
— Count Frederick L. of, 177.
— Count Joseph of, 177.
— Countess Marie A. of, 177.
Stonehouse, Sir J., 142.
Stormont, Viscount, 145.
Stormonth, Viscount, 146.
Stormonth, James, gentleman, 134.
Story, Dr., 116.
Stotten, Captain Francis, 180.
Stowan, Ensign, 127.
Strachwitz, Arthur, Count von, 181.
— Baroness Emma, Countess von, 181.
— Count Alexander von, 181.
— Count Rudolph von, 181.
— Count Stanislaus von, 181.
— Countess Helen von, 181.
— Countess Mary A. von, 181.
Strafford, Earl of, 7, 10, 22, 55, 116.
Strafford, G., Esq., 122.
Straglia, J. P., 153.
Strangeways, Thomas, Esq., 140, 142.
Strathallan, Viscount, 146.
Strickland, Lady, 151.
— Mrs., 151.
— Roger, 151, 153.
— Robert, 150, 152.
— Walter, 150, 152.
— Theresa, 153.
Struther, Alderman, 115.
Stuart, Col. William, 124.
— R., of Appin, 130.
— John, of Kynochan, 130.
— John, of Inneritty, 130.
— J., 134.
— R., 134.
— Charles, 137.
— David, 137.
— Robert, 137.
Sturzaker, John, 130.
Sudermania, Duke of, 6.
Sullivan, J., 118, 130.
Sunderland, Earl of, 136.
Sutherland, Duke of, 147.
— Hon. William, 129.
— William, 127.
— Henry, 127.
Swan, A., 120, 134.
Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, Prince Royal, 50.
Swinbourne, John, Esq., 122.
Swinburne, Edward, 130.
— John, 130.
Swynnowe, R., gentleman, 122.
— J., 122.
Syddall, Thomas, 119, 130.
Symes, James, 150.
— Elizabeth, 152.

Talbot, R., captain, 130.
— R., of Malahide, 154.
— Bruno, 154.
Talleyrand, 13.
Tancred, Christopher, 141.
Tanner, John, 140.
Tarbut, Viscount, 147.
Taylor, Christopher, gentleman, 134.
— William, 115.
— R., 134.
— P., 120, 134.
Taylour, Thomas, 122.
Tempest, Robert, Esq., 122.
— Michael, 122.
Tennet, F., 121.
Terry, James, 152.
Teschen, Archduke F., 3rd Duke of, 178.
Thanet, Earl of, 144.
Theodoli, Christina, Countess dei Marchesi, 186.
— Alberto dei Marchesi, 186.
— Clement dei Marchesi, 186.
— Theodore dei Marchesi, 186.
— Hugo dei Marchesi, 186.
— Laura dei Marchesi, 186.
— Maria dei Marchesi, 186.
— Beatrice dei Marchesi, 186.
— Louisa dei Marchesi, 186.
Theresa, Queen of France (Princess Royal of Great Britain), 7, 15.
Thompson, Henry, 115.
— Robert, 116.
— James, 120, 134.
— Robert, 136.
— Alexander, 137.
Thomson, Sir T., 136.
Thornton, John, Esq., 130.
Thorold, Sir J., 143.
Threcald, Lieut., 127.
Thrippland, Sir D., 129.
Throckmorton, F., Esq., 116, 123.
Throgmorton, John, Esq., 116.
de Thun et Hohenstein, Fra G., 35.
Thürheim, Andrew, Count of, 182.
— Count Louis of, 182.
Thurn und Taxis, Margaret C., Princess of, 176.
— F. J., Hereditary Prince of, 176.
— Prince C. A. of, 176.
— Prince L. P. of, 176.
Thynne, Hon. Henry, 142.
Tichbourne, C., 116.
— W., 141.
Tilney, Charles, Esq., 116, 123.
Tinsley, R., 134.
Tomacelli Filomarino della Torre, Duca Giustiniano, 165.
Tompkins, ——, 116.
Tonge, Baron de, 156.
Topley, William, 115.
Tortler, John, 118, 126.
— Alexander, 127.
Townley, Colonel, 136.
Townley, Francis, Esq., 119, 132.
Trait, Alexander, 128.
Trant, Sir Patrick, 126, 148, 153.
Trap, Christopher, gentleman, 130.
Traquair, Earl of, 124, 135, 136, 146.
Travers, John, gentleman, 116, 123.
Tredenham, Sir J., 140.
— John, Esq., 142.
Trèves, Michael, Archbishop and Elector of, 47.
Trevor, Lord, 146.
Tribarren, General, 11.
Trinder, John, 153.
Trollopp, John, Esq., 122.
Tullibardine, Marquis of, 128.
Tulloch, David, 137.
Tunstall, William, 130.
Turene, Matthew, 151.
Turner, Sir John, 141.
— T., 134.
— T., 134.
— John, 137.
Tuscany, Blanche, Archduchess Leopold Salvator of, 168.
— Archduke Réné of, 168.
— Archduke Leopold of, 168.
— Archduke Anthony of, 168.
— Archduke Francis of, 168.
— Archduchess Marie Dolores of, 168.
— Archduchess Marie Immaculée of, 168.
— Archduchess Margaret of, 168.
— Archduchess Marie Antoinette of, 168.
— Archduchess Assunta of, 168.
— Alice, Dowager Grand Duchess of, 169.
— Archduke Leopold F. of, 169.
— Archduke Joseph F. of, 169.
— Archduke Peter F. of, 48, 169.
— Archduke Gottfried of, 169.
— Archduke George of, 169.

Tuscany, Archduchess Hélène of, 169.
— Archduchess Rose of, 169.
— Archduke Henry F. of, 169.
— Archduchess Margaret M. of, 169.
— Archduchess Germana M. of, 169.
— Archduchess Agnes M. T. of, 169.
— Archduke Leopold Salvator of, 21, 174.
— Archduke Francis S. of, 174.
— Archduke Francis Charles S. of, 174.
— Archduke Hubert S. of, 174.
— Archduke Theodore S. of, 174.
— Archduke Maximilian Charles of, 174.
— Archduke Ernest of, 174.
— Archduchess Elizabeth F. of, 174.
— Archduchess Hedwiga of, 174.
— Archduchess Gertrude of, 174.
— Archduchess Sophie of, 174.
— Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of, 100.
— Ferdinand IV., Grand Duke of, 48.
— Ferdinand V., Grand Duke of, 48, 175.
— Marie Valerie, Archduchess Francis S. of, 41, 178.
— Francis, Grand Duke of, 89.
— Leopold II., Grand Duke of, 100.
— Augusta, Archduchess of, 100.
— Mary, Archduchess of, 91.
Twisden, Sir R., 141.
Two Sicilies, H.R.H. Mary, Crown Princess of the, Duchess of Calabria, 11, 29, 168.
— Prince Roger, Duke of Noto, 29, 49, 168.
— Princess Antoinette of the, 29, 168.
— Princess Mary Christina of the, 29, 168.
— Princess Barbara of the, 29, 168.
— Princess Lucy of the, 29, 168.
— Ferdinand, Crown Prince of the, 15, 49, 171.
— Prince Charles of the, 4, 49, 174.
— Prince Gennaro of the, 3, 49, 174.
— Prince Réné of the, 49, 174.
— Prince Philip of the, 49, 174.
— Prince Francis of the, 49, 174.
— Prince Gabriel of the, 2, 49, 174.
— Princess Mary Immaculée of the, 49, 174.
— Princess Mary Christina of the, 49, 174.
Two Sicilies, Princess Mary of the 49, 174.
— Princess Mary Josephine of the, 49, 170.
— Princess Louisa Amelia of the, 104.
Tyn, William, 143.
Tyndesley, Thomas, 136.
Tyrone, Earl of (R. Power, Baron le Power), 126.
Tyrreconnel (or Tyreconnell), Earl of, 62, 126, 148.
— Duke of, 154.
Tyrrell, Sir ——, Bart., 126, 148.

Upper Ossory, Lord, 126, 148.
Urach, Amelia, Duchess of, 170.
— Prince William of, 170.
— Prince Charles of, 170.
— Prince Albert of, 170.
— Prince Everard of, 170.
— Princess Gabrielle of, 170.
— Princess Elizabeth of, 170.
— Princess Carola of, 170.
— Princess Margaret of, 170.
Ursel, Robert, 9th Duke of, Prince of Arche and Charleville, 183.
d'Ursel, Charles Francis, Count, 183.
— Countess Chantal Sabine, 184.
— Countess Antoine, 184.
— Count Wolfgang, 184.
— Count Gerard, 184.
— Countess Pauline, 184.
— Count Leon, 184.
— Count Xavier, 184.
— Count Bernard, 184.
— Count William, 184.
— Countess Helena, 184.
— Count Louis, 184.
— Count Edward, 184.
— Countess Anne, 184.
— Countess Jeanne, 184.
— Countess Juliet, 184.
— Countess Molly, 184.
— Countess Gabrielle, 184.
— Countess Frances, 184.
— Count Aymard, 184.
— Count Conrad, 184.
— Countess Bertha, 184.
— Countess G. Ghislaine, 184.
— Countess Margaret, 184.
— Count Hippolyte, 184.
— Count John, 184.
— Count George, 184.
— Count Peter, 184.

d'Ursel, Countess Isabelle, 184.
— Count Augustus, 185.
— Count Anthony, 185.
— Count Francis, 185.
— Count James, 185.
— Countess Louise, 185.
— Countess Elizabeth, 185.
— Countess Martha, 185.
— Countess Madeleine, 185.
— Countess Marie H., 185.
— Count Adrien, 185.
— Count Ernest, 185.
— Count Emmanuel, 185.
— Countess Aline, 185.
— Countess Charlotte, 185.
— Countess Amelia, 185.
— Countess Antoinette, 185.

Valcarios, Marquis of, 171.
Valli, F., 48.
Valois, Henry, Prince of, 11.
Valori, Prince de, 9, 158.
Vaughan, Captain, 118.
— William, 137.
Vegue-Westernach, Leopoldina, Baroness Godefroy von, 176.
— Baron Charles von, 176.
— Baroness Theresa von, 176.
— Baroness Maria von, 176.
— Baroness Mechtilda von, 176.
Vendôme, Emmanuel, Duke of, 175.
— Anthony, Duke of, 89.
— Henrietta, Duchess of, 175.
Venevelles, Marchioness of, 181.
Verney, Hon. John, 143.
— Sir Ralph, 140, 141.
Victor I., 2, 15, 93, 95, 96, 97, 102, 167.
Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia, 94, 96, 167.
Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, 20, 93, 96, 97, 99, 167.
Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia, 99.
Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, 8, 165.
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Sardinia, 48, 170.
Victoria, *de facto* Queen, 102.
Victoria, Queen of Sweden, 50.
Virieu, Countess Caroline de, 183.
Vivian, Francis, 140.
Vowel, Peter, 117.

Wadsworth, J., 130.
Wahlstatt, Wanda, Princess Blüchar von, 183.
Wake, William, 125.
Waldburg-Wolffegg-Waldsee, Sophia, Princess of, 177.
— Maximilian, Hereditary Count of, 177.
— Count Francis of, 177.
— Count George of, 177.
— Count Frederic of, 177.
— Countess Anne of, 177.
— Countess Sophia of, 177.
— Count Joseph of, 177.
— Count Louis of, 177.
— Count Henry of, 177.
— Countess Marie of, 177.
Waldeck Pyrmont, Frederick, Prince of, 45.
— Josias, Hereditary Prince, 45.
Waldegrave, Sir W., 150.
— Richard, 152.
Walker, John, 134.
— O., 136.
Walkinshaw, J., of Scotstowne, 130.
Wallace, Sir William, 127.
— Thomas, 127.
— John, 120, 134.
Waller, ——, 7.
Walmsly, Thomas, gentleman, 130.
Walrond, Edmond, 140.
Walton, Thomas, gentleman, 130.
War, Sir Francis, 141, 143.
Warburton, Sir George, 142.
Ward, John, Esq., 143, 146.
Waring, G., 134.
— M., 134.
Warnford, Sir E., 141.
Warrington, Earl of, 144.
Watkins, Lady Muriel, 86, 87.
Watson, Bishop of St. David's, 136, 140.
— G. W., 88.
— T., 134.
Wauchop, Col., 128.
— Andrew, Esq., 137.
Webster, D., 134.
— J., 134.
Wedderburn, Sir John, 120, 131.
Welborne, John, gentleman, 122.
Weld, G., 141.
Wenman, Lord, 141.
Westall, Rev. H., 84.
Westmorland, Earl of, 121.

Weston, John, 141.
Wetham, William, 126.
Wethame, William, 118.
Weymouth, Viscount, 140, 144.
Wharton, Duke of, 131.
— Baron, 147.
White, Father D., 150.
— John, 152.
— Alexander, 137.
Whitelock, Sir William, 146.
Whittaw, Patrick, 121.
Whitty, Robert, 118, 130.
Widdrington, Lord, 128, 147.
— Hon. C., 129.
— Hon. P., 129.
Wielopolski, Count Alexander, 178.
— Count Alfred, 178.
— Count Albert, 178.
Wigtown or Wigton, Earl of, 145, 155.
Wilberie, Anthony, gentleman, 122.
Wilding, James, 134.
Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, 17, 35.
Wilkie, John, 152.
— D., 134.
Wilkinson, ——, 116.
William I., King of Prussia, 21.
William II., King of Prussia, 3, 38, 42.
William II., King of Wurtemburg, 5, 45.
William Christian, 2.
William (and Mary) of Orange, 2, 3, 4, 96, 102, 139, 144, 145, 146.
Williams, C., 151.
Willis, Edward, 117, 125.
Willoughby, Sir George, 141.
Wilson, A., 125.
Wiltruda, H.R.H. Princess, 22, 30, 168.
Winceslas, St., Duke of Bohemia, 19.
Winchelsea, Earl of, 144.
Winchester, Bishop, 140.
Windisch-Graetz, Archduchess E., Princess Otto of, 41, 175.
— M., Princess of, 175.
Wingate, Mrs., 147.
Winkley, Edward, Esq., 130.
— John, 119.
Winstanley, James, Esq., 143.
— William, 134.
Wintoun, Earl of, 16, 68, 128, 147.
Wishart, J., 134.
Withers, Sir Francis, 136.
Wivell, Thomas, 151.
Wogan, Sir William, 141.
— N., captain, 130.
— Charles, 130.
Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, Flaminia, Countess of, 180.
— Count A., 180.
— Count P., 180.
— Count Fritz, 180.
— Count L., 180.
— Count Ferdinand, 180.
— Count J., 180.
— Count Francis F., 180.
— Countess M. J., 180.
— Countess J. H., 180.
— Countess E., 180.
Wolfgang, H.R.H. Prince, 14, 30, 168.
Womat, Lord of, 136.
Wood, Andrew, gentleman, 120, 134.
— Lawrence, 152.
Woodhouse, J. T., 153.
Woolcomb, John, Esq., 142.
Worcester, Marquis of, 141.
Wrbna und Freudenthal, Elvira, Countess of, 172.
— Count R. von, 172.
— Count A. von, 172.
— Countess I. von, 172.
Wrey, Sir B., 140.
Wright, Peter, 117.
— Robert, 134.
Wroth, Sir T., 143.
Würtemburg, Eberhard, Duke of, 94.
— Duchess Sophia L. of, 94.
— Frederick Eugène, Duke of, 99.
— Lewis Eugène, Duke of, 99.
— Duke Louis of, 99.
— Mary Dorothy, Duchess of, 99.
— Duke Philip A. of, 174.
— Duke Albert E. of, 174.
— Duke Charles A. of, 174.
— Duchess Maria A. of, 174.
— Duchess Maria T. of, 174.
— Duchess Margaret of, 174.
— Duke Philip of, 45, 176.
— Duke Albert of, 176.
— Duke Robert of, 176.
— Duke Ulrick of, 176.
— Archduchess Mary T., Duchess P. of, 178.
Wykes, Mr., 146.
Wynde, Richard, 115.
Wyndham, Sir William, 11, 63, 67.

Wyndham, Sir Edward, 141.
Wytham, Cuthbert, gentleman, 122.
Wythington, R., Esq., 130.

Yarmouth, Earl of, 140.
Yeoman, Robert, 116.
Yonge, Richard, 116.
York, Duke of, 25, 135.
— Archbishop of, 140.
Ythane, Lord, 124.

Zamoski, Prince of (J. Radzivil), 90.
Zamoyski, Carolina, Countess Andrew, 175.
— Count Francis, 175.
— Count Stanislaus, 175.
— Countess Maria J., 175.
— Countess Theresa, 175.
— Countess Caroline, 175.
Zileri dal Verme, Doña Marie de Carma, Countess H., 173.
— Count George, 173.
— Countess Maria A., 173.
— Countess Anna, 173.
— Countess Mary C., 173.
— Countess Adelgonda, 173.
— Clementina, Dowager Countess of, 179.
— Henry, Count, 179.
— Count Robert, 179.
— Count Guilio, 179.
— Countess Berica, 179.
— Count Luchino, 179.
— Count Alexander, 179.
— Gabriella, Countess Robert, 179.
Zolkiewski, Stanislaus, Chancellor of Poland, 90, 91.
— Theophila, 90, 91.
Zumalacarregui, 12.

NOTE.—No previous issue of the *Legitimist Kalendar* has been indexed, and as in a work of this kind a *complete* index would be almost as long as the book itself, there are some few omissions, such as the list of Non-jurors.

The Legitimist Kalendar

for

1910

"I hold that it is unchristian for nations to cast off their governors, and much more sovereigns who have the divine right of inheritance."—CARDINAL NEWMAN (*Apologia pro Vita Sua*).

JANUARY 1910

1	S	Charles II. crowned at Scone, 1651. King James III. and VIII. died, 1766. Margaret, late Queen of France and Spain, born, 1847.
2	S	H.R.H. Princess Dietlinda Mary born, 1888. William Christian executed, 1663.
3	M	The Five Members impeached, 1642.
4	Tu	Charles Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, marched to Stirling and halted a day at Bannockburn House, 1745.
5	W	King James III. and VIII. entered Dundee, 1716.
6	Th	Epiphany. Joan of Arc born, 1412.
7	F	H.R.H. the Prince Consort born, 1845. Mary Charlotte, Empress-Dowager of Mexico, born, 1840.
8	S	Juan III. of Spain abdicated, 1868. William of Orange assumed the government of Scotland, 1689.
9	S	Ernest, Count Regent of Lippe, born, 1842.
10	M	Archbishop Laud murdered, 1645. King Victor died, 1824. Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, born, 1810.
11	Tu	Prince Gabriel of the Two Sicilies born, 1897.
12	W	The Emperor Maximilian I. died, 1519.
13	Th	Act passed for the change from "Old Style" to "New Style" in Great Britain, 1752.
14	F	Charles VI., King of Spain, died, 1861. Charles III., Duke of Parma, born, 1823.
15	S	King Charles I. brought to St. James's, 1649.
16	S	Francis II., late King of the Two Sicilies, born, 1836.

Events which happened in Great Britain previous to the change of Style in 1752 are given according to the Old Style. Events between 1582 and 1752 in countries which had already adopted New Style, are given according to the New Style.

17	M	Her Majesty's mother, the Dowager Princess Ferdinand, born, 1831.
		Victory of Prince Charles at Falkirk, 1745.
		The Services for Jan. 30 and May 29 expunged from the Book of Common Prayer, 1859.
18	Tu	Queen Clementina (Consort of James III. and VIII.) died, 1765.
		Marriage of Elizabeth of York and Henry of [Richmond, 1486.
19	W	Battle of Braddock Down, 1643. Isaac D'Israeli died, 1848.
20	Th	Murder of Sir Robert Spottiswood at Edinburgh, [1646.
21	F	Murder of King Louis XVI., 1793. Charles, Duke of Berry, born, 1778.
22	S	The Convention Parliament met and decided, a few days later, *by a majority of two*, to offer the Crown to William (of Orange) and Mary, 1689.
23	✠	The Scottish Commissioners protested against the mock trial of King Charles I., who again refused to plead, 1649.
24	M	Prince Gennaro of the Two Sicilies born, 1882.
		Cromwell and Ireton argued with the Scots, and tried every means, including threats, to "steel the hearts" of the more merciful, 1649.
25	Tu	Battle of Nantwich, 1644.
26	W	King Henry V. recognised as King by the Orleans Princes, 1873.
		The Infanta Maria Theresa of Portugal born, 1881.
		David Low, Bishop of Argyll and Ross, last Scottish non-juror, died, 1855.
27	Th	Sentence pronounced on King Charles I., 1649.
		William II. of Prussia born, 1859.
28	F	Louis XVII. proclaimed King at Ham, 1793.
29	S	Margaret, Queen of France and Spain, died, 1893.
		Queen Louisa (Consort of Charles III.) died, 1824.
		Jacobite Demonstration, the Statue of King Charles I. at Charing Cross decorated for the first time, 1893.
30	✠	St. Charles, King and Martyr, murdered, 1649.
		The Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria born, 1894.
31	M	King Charles III. died, 1788.
		Christina, Queen of the Two Sicilies, died, 1836.

"Præcepta Regis sunt nobis Vincula Legis."—PIERS PLOWMAN.

"Fear God; Honour the King."—1 PETER ii. 17.

FEBRUARY 1910

1	Tu	Non-jurors expelled, 1691.
2	W	King Charles I. crowned, 1626.
		Margaret, "Maid of Norway," Queen of Scots, born, 1283.
3	Th	Hume Castle surrendered, 1651.
		Defeat of the Spanish rebels at Lucar, 1875.
4	F	Wedding of their Catholic Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, 1867.
		King James II. embarked for France, his last act being to send the remnant of his money to Argyll the Hanoverian leader, to be distributed among those who had suffered through the war, 1716.
5	S	King Charles II. "conditionally" proclaimed at Edinburgh, 1649.
6	✠	King Charles II. died, 1685.
7	M	William and Mary of Orange usurped the throne, 1689.
		Gustavus IV. of Sweden died, 1837.
		Pope Pius IX. died, 1878.
8	Tu	Queen Mary I. of Scotland and II. of England and Ireland murdered, 1587.
9	W	Murder of Royalists at Liverpool, 1716.
10	Th	Henry, King Consort of Scotland (Darnley), murdered, 1567.
11	F	Stanislaus II., last King of Poland, died, 1798.
12	S	William and Mary proclaimed, 1689.
13	✠	Massacre of Glencoe, 1692.
		Marie, Queen of Spain, born, 1824.
		Gaëta surrendered, 1860.
14	M	Charles, Duke of Berry, murdered, 1820.
		Marriage of Prince Charles of the Two Sicilies with Princess Maria de las Mercedes of France and Spain, 1901.
		Death of the Dowager Princess Ferdinand, Her Majesty's mother, 1908.

15	Tu	Bishop Atterbury died, 1732. Battle of Outen, 1874.
16	W	Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, born, 1608. Prayers for the Royal Family altered, 1689.
17	Th	Battle of Artiaga, 1873.
18	F	Charles Prince of Wales, the Prince Regent, marched to Castlehill, and his army entered Inverness, 1746.
19	S	Capitulation of Fort Echarriaranaz, 1835.
20	✠	Her Majesty's marriage, 1868. Murder of James I. of Scotland, 1437. Charles Emmanuel III., King of Sardinia, born, 1773.
21	M	James I. of Scotland died, 1437. Pope Julius II. died, 1513. Pope Benedict XIII. died, 1730.
22	Tu	The Stuarts succeeded to the Scottish Throne, 1371.
23	W	William II., King of Wurtemburg, born, 1848.
24	Th	Murder of Lord Derwentwater and Lord Kenmure, 1716. Battle of Los Arcos, 1835.
25	F	Impeachment of Archbishop Laud, 1641. First Battle of Somorrostro, 1874.
26	S	Ferdinand I., Prince of Bulgaria, born, 1861.
27	✠	Augustus, late Grand Duke of Oldenburg, died, 1853. Marriage of Princess Beatrice of France and Spain with Prince Massimo, Duke of Anticoti-Cossado, 1897.
28	M	Christian IV. of Denmark died, 1646.

"Fallitur egregio quisquis sub principe credit
Servitium ; nunquam libertas gratior extat
Quam sub Rege pio."—CLAUDIAN.

"A King is the Life of the Law."—BACON.

MARCH 1910

1	Tu	St. David, Patron of Wales. £20,000 offered for the capture of Montrose, dead or alive, 1645.
2	W	Lord Brooke killed at Lichfield, 1643. Pope Leo XIII. born, 1810.
3	Th	Pope Leo XIII. crowned, 1878.
4	F	Flora Macdonald died, 1790. Edward IV., the rightful heir, recovered the Throne, 1461.
5	S	H.R.H. Princess Hildegarde born, 1881.
6	✠	King Henry IX. born, 1725.
7	M	St. Adelaide (Consort of King Charles IV.) d. 1802.
8	Tu	Death of the usurper, William of Orange, 1702.
9	W	The Duke of Hamilton and Lords Holland and Capel murdered, 1649. *Te Deum* at Lisbon, to celebrate the recovery of King Miguel II., 1891.
10	Th	The peasants under Cathelineau resisted the decree of the National Convention for a levy of 300,000 men, and disarmed the Republican guard. This commenced the La Vendée War, 1793. Battle of Castile de la Piedra, 1837. Charles V., King of Spain, died, 1855.
11	F	Alexander III., late Czar of all the Russias, born, 1845.
12	S	Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, born, 1821. The Act of Settlement passed by a majority of ONE, 1701.
13	✠	Gustavus IV., King of Sweden, dethroned by his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, 1809.
14	M	Humbert, King of Sardinia, born, 1844.
15	Tu	50,000 Royalists in arms for Louis XVII. in La Vendée, under D'Elbée, La Rochejacquelein, de Lescure, Bonchamp, Charette, etc., 1793.
16	W	Gustavus III. of Sweden assassinated (died March 29), 1792. Antoinette, Queen of the Two Sicilies, born, 1851.

17	Th	St. Patrick, Patron of Ireland.
18	F	Battle of Ross, 1643. Vendéans victorious at St. Fulgent, 1793.
		Modena and Parma incorporated with Sardinia, 1860.
19	S	Battle of Hopton Heath, 1643.
		Charles II. proclaimed King by the Scottish Estates, and in Dublin by the Duke of Ormond, 1649.
		Sanguinary decree against Royalists, 1793.
		Adelgonda, Queen-Dowager (widow of King Francis), born, 1823.
20	✠	Henry XXIV., Hereditary Prince of Reuss-Greiz, born, 1878.
		The Legitimist Kalendar first published, 1894.
21	M	H.R.H. the Infanta Doña Beatrice born, 1874.
		Battle of Stow, 1646.
22	Tu	Lord Strafford's trial begun, 1641. H.R.H. Princess Helmtruda born, 1886.
		The Grand Duchy of Tuscany annexed to Sardinia, 1860.
23	W	Grantham taken, 1643.
24	Th	King James I. and VI. ascended the English Throne, 1603.
25	F	Second Battle of Somorrostro, 1874.
		Theresa, Queen-Dowager of France and Navarre (Princess Royal of Great Britain, etc.), died, 1886.
		Prince Rupert relieved Latham House, held for eighteen weeks against 2000 rebels by the Countess of Derby, 1644.
26	S	Waller's plot, 1643.
27	✠	King Robert the Bruce crowned at Scone, 1306.
		King James I. and VI. died, 1625.
		Charles III., Duke of Parma, murdered, 1854.
28	M	Alphonso, King of the Two Sicilies, born, 1841.
29	Tu	Battle of Cheryton Down, 1644.
		Charles V., King of Spain, born, 1788.
		Rev. John Keble died, 1866.
30	W	King Charles VII. of Spain born, 1848.
		Letter from Dumouriez to the National Convention, recommending them to proclaim Louis XVII. and dissolve, 1793.
31	Th	King Charles V. of Spain died, 1855.

"The Church must denounce Rebellion as of all possible evils the worst."—CARDINAL NEWMAN.

APRIL 1910

1	F	H.R.H. Prince Charles born, 1874.
2	S	George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born, 1826.
3	✠	Battle of Branham Moor, 1643.
		King Charles VI. of Spain taken prisoner, 1860.
		General Ortega shot, 1860.
4	M	King Robert III. of Scotland died, 1406.
		Society of King Charles the Martyr formed, 1894.
5	Tu	Alexander, late Prince of Bulgaria, born, 1857.
		Protest of the King of Naples against the adoption of the title "King of Italy" by Victor Emmanuel, 1861.
6	W	Richard Cœur de Lion died, 1199.
7	Th	Barnstaple surrendered, 1645.
8	F	Christian IX., King of Denmark and Norway, born, 1818.
9	S	Murder of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, 1747.
		Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835.
		Edward IV. died, 1483.
10	✠	Frederick Francis III. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin died, 1897.
11	M	28,000 Dutch troops landed in England to protect the Usurper George, 1719.
		Stanislaus Poniatowski, last King of Poland, died, 1798.
12	Tu	Capture of the Castle of Axpe (Biscay), 1875.
13	W	Exeter surrendered, 1646.
14	Th	Montrose landed in Scotland, and proclaimed Charles II., but was defeated and imprisoned, 1650.
		Charles Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, marched to Culloden House, 1746.
15	F	St. Michael's Mount surrendered, 1646.

16	S	Defeat of Culloden. Butchery of wounded Royalists by order of the pretended Duke of Cumberland, 1746.
17	S	Marriage of King Charles III., 1772.
18	M	Capitulation of the Bass Rock, last place held for King James, 1694.
19	Tu	King Robert II. of Scotland died, 1390. Benjamin Disraeli died, 1881.
20	W	Charles I., King of Roumania, born, 1839. Death of H.R.H. Princess Ermengard, 1903, aged seven months.
21	Th	Battle of Daventry, 1660. Lichfield taken, 1643.
22	F	The Duke and Duchess of Anhalt married, 1854.
23	S	St. George, Patron of England. William Shakespeare died, 1616. Coronation of James II., 1685. Albert, King of Saxony, born, 1828. Battle of Las Amizcoas, 1835.
24	S	The Emperor Francis Joseph married, 1831.
25	M	Hereford surrendered, 1643. Rev. John Keble born, 1792.
26	Tu	Reading surrendered, 1643.
27	W	Battle of Corbiesdale, 1650. Otho, King of Bavaria, born, 1848.
28	Th	Marriage of King Charles XI. of France and VII. of Spain with Princess Bertha de Rohan, 1894.
29	F	Frederic, reigning Duke of Anhalt, born, 1831.
30	S	Victory of Fontenoy, 1745.

"L'Angleterre a souillé ses glorieuses annales de trois crimes principaux ; elle a tué Jeanne d'Arc, Marie Stuart et Charles I."—PRINCE DE VALORI.

"My son, fear thou the Lord and the King; and meddle not with them that are given to change."—PROVERBS xxiv. 21.

MAY 1910

1	S	Pope Pius V. died, 1572. The Act of Union came into force, 1707.
2	M	Escape of Queen Mary I. and II. from Loch Leven, 1568.
3	Tu	Archbishop Sharpe murdered, 1679. Madame Elizabeth born, 1764. H.R.H. Prince Albert born, 1905, at Munich.
4	W	Capture of Thouars by the Vendéans, 1793.
5	Th	Death of General Bonaparte, 1821. Death in battle of the Carlist General Sagastizabal, 1836. Victory of Eraul, 1873.
6	F	Battle of Banbury, 1643.
7	S	Queen Mary Beatrice died, 1718. Battle of Arrigorriaga, 1872.
8	S	H.R.H. Prince Charles born, 1901, at Bamberg. Royal Standard raised at Hamilton, 1568. Murder of the Carlist Pera at Vittoria, 1870. Battle of Udabe, 1873. Marriage of King James III. and VIII., 1719. King Charles II. proclaimed, 1660.
9	M	The Grand Duke George born (April 27), 1871.
10	Tu	Name Day of the Infanta Doña Beatrice.
11	W	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.
12	Th	Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, beheaded, 1641.
13	F	Battle of Langside, 1568.
14	S	Murder of Colonel Henry Oxburgh at Tyburn, 1716. Deaths of Henry IV., King of France and Navarre, 1610, and of Louis XIII., King of France and Navarre, 1643.
15	S	John III., late King of France and Navarre, and of Spain, born, 1822. Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.

16	M	Battles of Stratton, 1643, and of Onato, 1872.
17	Tu	Christopher Layer murdered at Tyburn, 1723.
18	W	H.R.H. Prince Robert born, 1869. King Charles V. of Spain abdicated, 1843. Nicholas II., Czar of All the Russias, born, 1868.
19	Th	Battle of Artaun, 1873. Lord Lansdowne, Sir William Wyndham, M.P., and others indicted for high treason, 1716.
20	F	Ascension Day. Louis XV., King of France and Navarre, died, 1774.
21	S	James Graham, the Great Marquis of Montrose, murdered, 1650. Bertha, Queen-Consort of France and Spain, born, 1860.
22	S	Ferdinand II., King of Naples, died, 1859.
23	M	Queen Henrietta Maria impeached, 1641. Richard Cromwell resigned, 1659.
24	Tu	King Charles IV. born, 1751. Death in battle of the Carlist General Tribarren, 1837.
25	W	Battle of Huesca, 1835. King Charles II. lands at Dover, 1660.
26	Th	Dom Miguel I. of Portugal taken prisoner, 1834.
27	F	St. John, Pope, martyred, 526.
28	S	Marquis of Argyll executed, 1661.
29	S	Royal Oak Day. King Charles II. born, 1630; restored, 1660. Battle of La Hogue, 1692. Fall of Constantinople, 1453.
30	M	H.R.H. Prince Rudolph born, 1909, at Munich. Death of the Carlist General Ollo, 1874.
31	Tu	Marriage of H.R.H. Princess Marie, to Prince Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies and Duke of Calabria, 1897. Joan of Arc burnt, 1431.

"François d'Autriche [King Francis of England] était un chevalier échappé du moyen age."—PRINCE HENRI DE VALORI.

"Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfumed."
SHAKESPEARE, *Henry VI.*, Part II. Act I. sc. i.

JUNE 1910

1	W	King Francis born, 1819.
2	Th	Carnarvon surrendered, 1646.
		Battle of Villars, 1873.
		The brigand Garibaldi died, 1882.
3	F	Louis XIX., King of France and Navarre, died, 1844.
4	S	Tewkesbury taken, 1644.
5	✠	Colours taken at Culloden burnt at Edinburgh, 1746.
6	M	Trinity Sunday.
		Parliamentary Covenant, 1643.
		The Czarina born, 1872.
7	Tu	Murder of Dr. Archibald Cameron, 1753.
8	W	Confederation of the Rhine formed, 1815.
9	Th	Louis XVII., King of France and Navarre, died, 1795.
10	F	White Rose Day. St. Margaret of Scotland.
		King James III. and VIII. born, 1688.
		Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany born, 1835.
11	S	Vendéans capture Saumur, 1793.
12	✠	Petition of Rights accepted, 1628.
13	M	King Charles I. married, 1625.
14	Tu	Battle of Naseby, 1645.
		Rye House Plot to assassinate King Charles II., 1683.
15	W	Henry VII. died, 1547.
16	Th	Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, born, 1644.
17	F	John III. (Sobieski), King of Poland, died, 1696.
18	S	King James III. of Scotland killed, 1488.
		Battle of Chalgrove Field, 1643.
		Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	✠	King James I. and VI. born, 1566.
		Death of Zumalacarregui, 1835.
		Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, murdered, 1867.

20	M	Oxford surrendered, 1646.
21	Tu	Ernest II., late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, born, 1818.
		Edward III. died, 1377.
22	W	Battle of Bothwell Bridge, 1679.
		Prince Charles Edward, the Regent, and Prince of Wales, embarked at Nantes, 1745, but was delayed by meeting a Hanoverian man-of-war.
23	Th	Louis I. of France died, 840.
		Charles II. landed in Scotland, 1650.
24	F	Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.
		The rebel John Hampden died, 1643.
25	S	Captain O'Neil was sent to meet Flora Macdonald and bring her to Prince Charles, 1746.
26	S	Pope Innocent V. died, 1276.
27	M	James, III. King of Spain, and I. King of France and Navarre, born, 1870.
		Flora Macdonald, accompanied by Lady Clanronald and her daughter, joined Prince Charles, 1746.
28	Tu	Princess Louisa born, 1692.
29	W	Battles of Atherton Moor, 1643, and Cropredy, 1644.
		Vendéan attack on Nantes repulsed, 1793.
		Death of Cathelineau, 1793.
		H.R.H. the Infanta Doña Alicia of Spain born, 1876.
		Acquittal of the Seven Bishops, 1688.
30	Th	The Earl of Argyll executed, 1685.
		Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, died, 1670, at St. Cloud.
		The Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Ireland formed, 1891.

"Les Bourbons sont un principe; tout le reste n'est qu'une intrigue."—TALLEYRAND.

"A Deo Rex; a Rege Lex."

JULY 1910

1	F	Flora Macdonald parted from Prince Charles, and was taken prisoner eight days after, 1746. Siege of York raised, 1644.
2	S	Her Majesty the Queen born, 1849. H.R.H. Prince Wolfgang born, 1879. Battles of Marston Moor begun, 1644, and Alford, 1645.
3	S	Henry Duke of York created a Cardinal, 1747. Louis XI. of France born, 1423.
4	M	Louis XVIII. entered Paris, 1815. *L'Union* publishes a manifesto from King Henry saying— "France has need of Monarchy. My birth has made me your King. . . . The Christian and French Monarchy is in its very essence limited (*tempérée*). It admits of the existence of two chambers: one nominated by the sovereign, the other by the nation. . . . I do not wish for those barren parliamentary struggles whence the sovereign too frequently issues powerless and enfeebled. . . . I reject the formula of foreign importation, which all our past traditions repudiate, with its king who reigns but does not govern. (Signed) HENRY V., 1874."
5	Tu	Battles of Lansdowne, 1643, and Sedgemoor, 1685.
6	W	H.R.H. Princess Mary born, 1872. Henry Duke of Gloucester born, 1640. Edward VI. died, 1553.
7	Th	Edward I. died, 1307.
8	F	Charles Frederic, late Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, died, 1853. Beatrice, Princess Royal, only child of King Francis, died, 1849.
9	S	Robert Duke of Parma born, 1848. Edmund Burke [died, 1797.
10	S	Marriage of H.R.H. Prince Robert, Duke of Cornwall, with the Duchess Marie Gabrielle, Munich, 1900.
11	M	Robert I. of Scotland born, 1274.
12	Tu	Battles of the Boyne, 1690, and Aughrim, 1691.
13	W	King Henry IX. died, 1807. Battle of Roundway Down, 1643. Centenary of Henry IX., an offering sent by the Forget-me-not Club to the Cathedral of Frascati, with which was purchased *una croce d'oro* for the High Altar. A Mass for the House of Stuart was said in the private Chapel of Mr. Clifford Meller, 1907.

14	Th	Queen Henrietta Maria sailed for France, 1644. Theresa, Queen of France, born, 1817.
15	F	The Duke of Monmouth executed, 1685. King Charles II. proclaimed at Edinburgh Cross, 1650.
16	S	Queen Henrietta Maria landed at Brest, 1644.
17	✠	Queen Clementina born, 1702.
18	M	Death of His Majesty King Charles VII. of Spain and XI. of France, 1909. Vendéans defeated Republicans, and compelled them to retreat to Saumur, 1793.
19	Tu	English Parliament demanded a Scottish army to join them in rebellion against King Charles I., 1643.
20	W	Prince Ferdinand of Great Britain and Ireland born, 1821. Pope Leo XIII. died, 1903.
21	Th	Robert Burns died, 1796.
22	F	Cromwell entered Scotland, 1650.
23	S	Cameronian insurrection in Scotland begun, 1680. Charles Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, landed at
24	✠	King Victor born, 1759. [Eriska Island, 1745. Prince Charles was visited by Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale, who refused assistance and begged him to return to France, 1745.
25	M	Charles Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, landed at Borradale in Arisaig, 1745. St. James, Patron of Spain. Ferdinand, Crown Prince of the Two Sicilies, born, 1869.
26	Tu	Bristol taken by Prince Rupert, 1643. Letter from King Henry V., saying, "With the co-operation of all honest men, and with the grace of God, I may save France, and will," published, 1879.
27	W	Victory of Killiecrankie, 1689. John Graham, Viscount Dundee, died. French Revolution, 1830.
28	Th	Battle of Gainsborough, 1643. Robespierre guillotined, 1794. H.R.H. the Infanta Doña Elvira born, 1871.
29	F	Isabella, Empress of the Brazils, born, 1846.
30	S	Solemn Requiem for King Charles of Spain and France at Westminster Cathedral, 1909. Murder of Royalists at Kennington, 1746.
31	✠	Camp formed in Hyde Park to overawe London Jacobites, 1715.

"By me Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice."—PROVERBS viii. 15.

AUGUST 1910

1	M	The Elector George I. of Hanover proclaimed in England, 1714.
		Queen Marie Antoinette removed by night to the Conciergerie and delivered by order of the "National" Convention to the Revolutionary Tribunal, 1792.
2	Tu	Battle of Rathmines, 1649. Death of Roderick Mackenzie at Glenmorriston, 1746.
3	W	Death of James II. of Scotland, 1460.
4	Th	Pope Pius X. elected, 1903.
		Escape of Lord Winton, 1716.
		William Edmonston Aytoun died, 1865.
5	F	Gowrie Plot, 1601.
		King Gustavus V. of Sweden died, 1877.
		Queen Caroline of Sweden born, 1838. Marie de Braganza, Infanta Alphonso of Spain, born, 1852.
6	S	Alfred Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha born, 1844.
		H.R.H. Princess Matilda, Princess Louis of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, died at Davos, 1906.
7	S	Charles, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, born, 1830.
8	M	Battle of Dunegan Hill, 1647.
9	Tu	Charles II. proclaimed at Carlisle, 1651.
10	W	Death of Queen Henrietta Maria, 1669.
		Atrocities of the French Revolution begun, 1792.
11	Th	Ernest Gunther, Duke of Holstein and Sleswig, born, 1863.
12	F	Death of Pope Gregory IX., 1241, and Pope Innocent XI., 1689.
		Act passed prohibiting the use of Highland dress, 1746.
13	S	The Hanoverian camp at Fort Augustus was broken up, which made it possible for Prince Charles to escape, 1746.

14	S	Battle of Luçon, 1793. Alexander, King of Servia, born, 1876.
15	M	Battle of Kilsyth, 1645. Death of Queen Anne of Sardinia, granddaughter of Walter Scott born, 1771. [Charles I., 1728.
16	Tu	Pendennis Castle surrendered, 1646.
17	W	H.R.H. Princess Matilda born, 1877. Battle of Preston, 1648. Katherine of Arragon, Queen of England, born, 1485.
18	Th	Murder of Lord Balmerino and Lord Kilmarnock, 1746. Francis Joseph, Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, born, 1830.
19	F	The Royal Standard raised at Glenfinnan, 1745. Raglan Castle surrendered, 1646.
20	S	Pope Pius VII. died, 1823.
21	S	Gunther, Prince of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt born, 1852.
22	M	Royal Standard raised at Nottingham, 1642. Battle of Bosworth, 1485.
23	Tu	Louis XVI., King of France and Navarre, born, 1754.
24	W	Henry V., King of France and Navarre, died, 1883. Battle of Villar de los Navarro, 1878.
25	Th	St. Louis, King of France. Derby defeated at Wigan, 1651.
26	F	Braemar Gathering, 1715. H.R.H. Princess Gondelinda born, 1891.
27	S	Charles Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, marched to Aberchalder, and was joined by 400 Glengarry Macdonalds of Glencoe, 1745.
28	S	Murder of Sir George Lucas and Sir G. Lisle, 1648. Lord Hood took possession of Toulon in trust for Louis XVII., 1793.
29	M	Protest of King James III. against the Hanoverian Usurpation, 1714. Pope Pius VI. died, 1799.
30	Tu	Dr. John Lake, Bishop of Chichester, and non-juror, died, 1689.
31	W	Anne, Queen of Sardinia, born, 1669. Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, born, 1880.

"Le droit divin n'est pas un droit royal, c'est surtout un droit populaire."
—PRINCE DE VALORI.

"The People's welfare streameth from their Kings."—DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN.

SEPTEMBER 1910

1	Th	Battle of Tippermuir, 1644. Louis XIV., King of France, died, 1715.
2	F	Essex's Army taken in Cornwall, 1644.
3	S	Death of the regicide Cromwell, 1658. Battles of Dunbar, 1650, and Worcester, 1651.
4	✠	Exeter taken, 1643. King James III. and VIII. proclaimed in Perth, 1745.
5	M	Siege of Gloucester raised, 1643. Vendéan victory at Chantenay, 1793.
6	Tu	George, late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, died, 1860. The Royal Standard raised at Aboyne, 1715. King Charles II. hid in the oak tree at Boscobel, 1651.
7	W	Abolition of Episcopacy, 1642. H.R.H. the Infanta Doña Blanche born, 1868. H.R.H. the Infant Dom Francis Joseph of Portugal born, 1868.
8	Th	Princess Elizabeth died at Carisbrook, 1650.
9	F	Battle of Flodden, 1513.
10	S	Battle of Pinkie, 1547. Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, murdered, 1898.
11	✠	Sardinians entered Papal States, 1860.
12	M	Battle of Aberdeen, 1644. The Infant Alphonso of Spain born, 1849.
13	Tu	Battle of Philiphaugh, 1645. Massacre of Drogheda, 1649. The Canter of Coltrigg, 1745.
14	W	Charles Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, entered Stirling, and was entertained by the Provost, but fired at by the garrison, 1745.
15	Th	Queen Mary III. and II. died, 1840.

16	F	King James II. and VII. died, 1701. Lynn taken, 1643. Louis XVIII., King of France and Navarre, died, 1824.
17	S	King James III. and VIII. proclaimed in Edinburgh, 1745.
18	✠	Charles III. (XV.), King of Norway, died, 1872.
19	M	King Henry V. wrote to the Viscount de Rodez-Benavent, saying, "I want the co-operation of all, and all have need of me," 1873. Anne, Empress of Austria, born, 1803. Maria Theresa, Duchess of Parma, born, 1803. Dom Miguel II. of Portugal born, 1853.
20	Tu	Escape of H.R.H. the Prince Regent to France, 1746. First Battle of Newbury, 1643. Queen Louisa (Consort of Charles III.) born, 1752. The Italian troops entered Rome, 1870. Hanover annexed by Prussia, 1866.
21	W	Battle of Prestonpans, 1745. Ernest Augustus III., King of Hanover, born, 1845. Edward II. died, 1327. Sir Walter Scott died, 1832. Birth of H.R.H. Princess Ermengard, 1902.
22	Th	Battle of Powick Bridge, 1642. The Crown Prince Miguel of Portugal born, 1878.
23	F	First Battle of Worcester, 1642.
24	S	Alexander MacLeod was sent to Skye to summon the chiefs to Prince Charles, 1745.
25	✠	Covenant subscribed by Parliament, 1643.
26	M	Death of Pope Clement VII., 1534.
27	Tu	Death of Pope Innocent XII., 1700.
28	W	Surrender of Cork, 1690. St. Winceslas, Duke of Bohemia, martyred, 938.
29	Th	Pacification of Yorkshire, 1642. King Henry V. of France born, 1820. St. Michael, Guardian of Brittany. Louisa, Queen of Denmark, died, 1898.
30	F	Augusta, late Queen of Prussia, born, 1811.

"Les Bourbons sont la clef de la vérité européenne."—De Maistre.

"Libertas populi, quem regna coercent, Libertate perit."—LUCAN.

OCTOBER 1910

1	S	Neapolitans defeated at The Vulturno by Garibaldi, 1860.
2	✠	Murders of Royalists at Lancaster and Preston, 1716.
3	M	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.
4	Tu	Mary, Queen-Dowager of the Two Sicilies, born, 1841.
5	W	Queen Mary Beatrice born, 1658.
6	Th	Rothbury Meeting, 1715. King Charles IV. d. 1891. Sir John Pope Hennessy, M.P., died 1819. Francis IV., Duke of Modena, born, 1799.
7	F	King James III. proclaimed at St. Columb, Cornwall, by James Paynter, and at Holy Isle by Lancelot Errington, 1715. Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, born, 1841.
8	S	Lyons surrendered to Republicans, terrible massacre [of Royalists, 1793.
9	✠	H.R.H. the Duchess of Cornwall born, 1878. Charles X., King of France and Navarre, born, 1757. St. Denis, Patron of France. The Papal States incorporated in the "Kingdom" [of Italy, 1870.
10	M	H.R.H. Prince Francis born, 1875.
11	Tu	Battle of Winceby, 1643.
12	W	Siege of Hull raised, 1643.
13	Th	Execution of the regicide Harrison, 1660. Non-juring bishops suspended, 1689. Scottish Parliament met for the last time, 1706.
14	F	Execution of regicides, 1660. Trial of Marie Antoinette, 1793.
15	S	King James II. and VII. born, 1633. Murder of the Earl of Derby, 1651. Baptism of the Prince of Wales, afterwards James III., at St. James, 1688. Pedro, Prince Imperial of Brazil, born, 1875.
16	✠	Execution of regicides, 1660. Vendéans defeated at Chollet, 1793. Murder of Queen Marie Antoinette, 1793. Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, died, 1796.

17	M	H.R.H. Princess Adelgonda born, 1870.
18	Tu	Murder of Royalists at Tyburn, 1715, and Carlisle, 1716.
		80,000 Vendéans retreat over the Loire into Brittany, 1793.
		Massacre of Royalists at Chollet and Beaupréau, 1793.
		Declaration of King William I. of Prussia that he reigns "by the grace of God," 1861.
19	W	Execution of regicides, 1660.
		Marie Theresa Charlotte, Queen-Dowager of France (daughter of Louis XVI.), died, 1851.
20	Th	Lincoln taken, 1643.
21	F	Murder of Royalists at Brampton, 1746.
22	S	Augusta Victoria, German Empress, Queen of Prussia, born, 1858.
23	✠	Battle of Edgehill, 1642.
		La Rochejacquelein defeated General Léchelle with loss of 12,000 and 19 guns, 1793; same day Barère told Convention that "La Vendée was no more."
24	M	Marriage of Princess Blanche of France and Spain, to Archduke Leopold Salvator of Austria, 1889. Dutch troops were imported by George II. to help crush the Highlanders, 1746.
25	Tu	The Forget-me-not Club founded, 1901.
26	W	The Sailors' Mutiny in London, 1653.
27	Th	Letter from King Henry V. to M. Chesneleng. He says—
		"I retract nothing and curtail nothing of previous declarations. I do not wish to begin a reign of reparation by an act of weakness. If enfeebled to-day, I should be powerless to-morrow. I am a necessary pilot; the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for it a mission of authority," 1873.
		Second Battle of Newbury, 1644.
28	F	George, Crown Prince of Hanover, born, 1880.
29	S	Occupation of Oxford by King Charles I., 1642.
		Murder of Royalists at Penrith, 1746.
30	✠	The Duke of Athol, with 600 men and some artillery from France, under James Grant, joined the army of the Prince Regent, 1745.
31	M	60 Mayors in La Vendée dismissed for celebrating King Henry V.'s birthday, 1879.

"The Stuarts have found few apologists, for the dead cannot pay for praise. . . . Yet there remains still among us, not wholly extinguished, a zeal for truth, a desire of establishing Right in opposition to Fashion."—JOHNSON.

NOVEMBER 1910

1	Tu	Charles II., the last Spanish sovereign of the House of Hapsburg, died, 1700.
		Charles Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, marched to Dalkeith on foot at the head of the Clans, 1745.
		Murder of Royalists at York, 1746.
		Alexander III., Czar of All the Russias, died, 1894.
2	W	Marie Antoinette born, 1755.
3	Th	Long Parliament began, 1640.
4	F	Charles, the Prince Regent, rode back to Channelkirk, to encourage and bring up stragglers, and then marched on to Kelso, 1745.
		Marriage of Princess Mary to William of Orange.
5	S	William of Orange landed, 1688.
6	✠	Charles X. of France died, 1836.
7	M	Battles of Monte Jurre and Montjarden between Carlists and Rebels, 1875.
8	Tu	H.R.H. the Prince Regent crossed the Border, 1745.
9	W	Great Carlist victories at Monte Jurre and Montjarden after three days' heavy fighting, 1875.
		Murder of Royalists at York, 1746.
10	Th	H.R.H. Princess Wiltruda Mary Alice born, 1884.
11	F	The Earl of Strafford impeached, 1640.
12	S	Battle of Preston, 1715.
13	✠	Battle of Sheriff Muir, 1715.
		Albert Prince of Monaco born, 1848.
		3000 Dutch troops landed at Deptford to intimidate the Loyalists, 1715.
14	M	Dom Miguel I. of Portugal died, 1866.
		Battle of Granville, 1793.
		Christine of Great Britain, Queen of Naples, born, 1812.

15	Tu	Murder of Royalists at York and Carlisle, 1746.
		The Brazilian Empire overthrown, 1889.
16	W	Henry III. died, 1272.
17	Th	Carlisle taken, 1745.
		Louis XVIII., King of France and Navarre, b. 1755.
		Queen Mary I. died, 1558.
18	F	Charles Prince Regent halted at Carlisle, at the house of a Mr. Highmore, in English Street, known as "The Earl's Mansion," where a council was held, and it was decided to march on to London, 1745.
19	S	King Charles I. born, 1600. The Rev. Robert Gordon, last non-juror bishop of the "regular" succession, died, 1779.
		Funeral of the Czar Alexander III., 1894.
20	S	Death of King Francis, 1875, and Her Majesty's Accession.
		King Henry V. visited Paris incognito, 1873.
21	M	John III., King of France and Navarre and ex-King of Spain, died, 1887.
		The Hereditary Grand Duke Charles Augustus of Saxe-Weimar died, 1894.
22	Tu	Murder of Royalists at Kennington, 1746.
23	W	Don Carlos VII. issued a manifesto to the Spanish people, 1875.
24	Th	Archbishop Sancroft died, 1693.
25	F	Third and final partition of Poland, 1795.
26	S	Marriage of the Czar Nicholas II., 1894.
		The Dowager Czarina born, 1847.
27	S	Charles Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, halted at Preston and was joined by a few, but not the numbers which were expected, 1745.
28	M	Marie Antoinette, Dowager Duchess of Parma, born, 1862.
		Battle of Rullion Green, 1666.
29	Tu	Charles Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, entered Manchester, 1745.
30	W	St. Andrew, Patron of Scotland.

"La succession héréditaire dans une monarchie est quelque chose de si précieux que toute autre considération doit plier devant celle-là."—De Maistre.

"Tout changement forcé de dynastie est non seulement un crime, mais une bêtise."—De Maistre.

DECEMBER 1910

1	Th	Farnham Castle surrendered, 1642.
		Murder of Royalists at Preston, 1745.
2	F	The Emperor Francis Joseph succeeded, 1848.
3	S	The Grand Duchess of Baden born, 1838.
4	S	Latham House surrendered, 1645.
5	M	Marlborough taken, 1642.
		Charles Prince of Wales, the Prince Regent, having marched as far as Derby, a council of war was held, where all the leaders insisted on retreating. The Prince saw the folly of this cowardly and ruinous course, and would have gone forward with a mere handful of men, but "could not prevail upon one single person to join him," 1745.
		Vendéans repulsed at Angers, 1793.
6	Tu	"Black Friday." Retreat of the Royal Army from Derby begun, 1745.
		Queen Mary III. and II. born, 1792.
		St. Nicholas, Patron of Russia.
7	W	Queen Mary II. and I. born, 1542.
8	Th	Murder of Charles Radclyffe, Earl of Derwentwater, 1746.
9	F	Arundel Castle taken, 1643.
10	S	Flight of Queen Mary Beatrice, 1688.
		Vendéans under La Rochejacquelein defeated at Le Mans.
11	S	First flight of King James II. and VII., 1688.
12	M	The Forget-me-not Royalist Club (founded as a ladies' society) re-organised, and gentlemen admitted to membership, 1904.
13	Tu	Winchester surrendered, 1642.
		Dr. Samuel Johnson died, 1784.
14	W	Retreat of the Vendéans across the Loire, 1793.
		King James V. of Scotland died, 1542.

15	Th	King James III. and VIII. embarked at Dunkirk, 1715.
		Prince Ferdinand died, 1849.
16	F	The regicide Cromwell invented for himself the title of "Lord Protector," 1653.
17	S	Surrender of Castle Cornet, 1651.
18	✠	Battle of Clifton, 1745.
		The Archduke Francis Ferdinand born, 1863.
		Prince Rupert of the Rhine born, 1619.
19	M	Henry II. ascended the English Throne, 1154.
20	Tu	Eastern Association, 1642.
		The Royal Army re-entered Scotland, 1745.
21	W	A plan to convey the little Duke of York from Northumberland's custody into safety in France or Newcastle, was discovered and frustrated, 1646.
22	Th	Landing of King James III. and VIII. at Peterhead, 1715.
23	F	Departure of King James II. and VII., 1688.
		Final defeat of the Vendéans at Savernay; 3000 survivors of the Royal Army of 80,000 return to La Vendée, 1793.
24	S	George, King of Greece, born, 1845.
25	✠	Christmas Day.
26	M	Battle of Bilbao, 1836.
27	Tu	Alice, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, born, 1849.
		Francis II., late King of the Two Sicilies, died, 1894.
28	W	Mary, Princess of Orange, died, 1694.
29	Th	Chichester surrendered, 1642.
30	F	Carlisle surrendered, 1745.
		Death of Catherine, Queen-Dowager of Charles II., 1705.
31	S	King Charles III. born, 1720.
		The Stuart Exhibition, of which the Earl of Ashburnham was President, opened at the New Gallery, 1888.

"La révolution française est satanique; si la contre-révolution n'est pas divine, elle est nulle."—De Maistre.

THE *DE JURE* EUROPEAN AND CHRISTIAN DYNASTIES

AND OTHER EUROPEAN STATES, WITH THEIR GOVERNMENTS AS BY ANCIENT LAW ESTABLISHED

Andorra, Republic of

A Council of Twenty-four, elected by the inhabitants, a Judge, and two Vicars appointed in turn by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

President of the Council : (Syndic) Pierre Moles.

Belgium, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY : ALBERT, King of the Belgians, *b.* April 8, 1875 ; succeeded his uncle, Leopold II., December 10, 1909 ; *m.* October 2, 1900, the Duchess ELIZABETH in Bavaria (sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cornwall) ; and has issue—

I. Prince Leopold (Heir), *b.* November 3, 1901.
II. Prince Charles, *b.* October 10, 1903.
III. Princess Marie, *b.* August 4, 1906.

Brazil, Empire of

IMPERIAL FAMILY : ISABELLA I., Empress of the Brazils, *b.* July 29, 1846 ; succeeded her father, the Emperor Dom Pedro II., December 5, 1891 ; *m.* October 15, 1864, to Prince Gaston of Bourbon d'Orléans, Count of Eu (*b.* April 29, 1842), by whom she has issue—

I. H.I.H. *Pedro* d'Alcantara Louis Philip, Prince Imperial and Prince of Gran Pará, *b.* October 15, 1875.
II. H.I.H. *Louis* Marie Philip, *b.* January 26, 1878.
III. H.I.H. *Anthony* Gaston Francis Louis Philip Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga, *b.* August 9, 1881.

On November 15, 1889, a military rebellion occurred at Rio de Janeiro, and the Emperor, Dom Pedro II., was deposed and exiled, and a Republic established, since which time Brazil, which was formerly the most flourishing state in South America, has been in a perpetual state of civil war.

Denmark, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY : FREDERIC VIII., King of Denmark, *b.* June 3, 1843 ; succeeded his father, Christian IX., January 29, 1906 ; *m.* July 28, 1869, the Princess LOUISE of Norway, and has issue.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE : Christian, Prince Royal (son), *b.* September 26, 1870.

The question of the Danish and Schleswig-Holstein succession is extremely difficult, and want of space forbids our giving more than a very brief outline of it. In 1448 the Royal House having become extinct, Christian of Oldenburg, Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, who was descended from the previous royal family in the female line, ascended the Danish throne, and in 1662 the crown,

which had hitherto been partly elective, was made hereditary in the male des scendants of his great-great-grandson and successor, Frederick III., the then reigning sovereign. In 1839 the direct line ended with Frederick VI., when the crown passed to his cousin, Christian VIII., at the death of whose son and successor, Frederick VII., in 1863, the whole *male* issue of Frederick III. became extinct. He was succeeded in Denmark, in accordance with the Treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and the Danish Law of Succession of July 31, 1853, by Prince Christian of Glucksburg, fourth son of Duke William of Glucksburg, the head of the *junior* male line of the House of Oldenburg, and the husband of the Princess Louisa of Hesse Cassel, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse, and the Princess Louisa Charlotte of Denmark, sister of King Christian VII., who was probably, owing to the renunciations of her brother and elder sister, the female heiress to the throne. In Schleswig-Holstein, however, the succession was disputed by Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, the chief of the *elder* male line of the House of Oldenburg, and as the Salic Law existed in Holstein, and also probably in Schleswig, his right to these hereditary appendages of his family was undoubted. Duke Frederick VIII. was acknowledged as Duke by the estates of the Duchies, and maintained his position against his rival for some months. In the end, however, Austria and Prussia interfered, and by the Convention of Gastein, August 14, 1865, they annexed the Duchies themselves, Prussia taking Sleswig, and Austria Holstein, which, however, she was compelled to cede to Prussia after the war of 1866. Duke Frederick VIII. died in 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, the present *de jure* Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, Ernest Gunther.

For explanatory genealogical charts, see Tables V. and VI. in *The Legitimist Kalendar*, 1895.

England, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: MARY IV., Queen of England, etc. (*Cf.* Great Britain and Ireland.)

Finland, Grand Duchy of

GRAND-DUCAL FAMILY: NICOLAS II., Grand Duke of Finland, Emperor of Russia, *q.v.*

France and Navarre, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: His Most Christian Majesty JAMES I., King of France and Navarre (Don Jaime III. of Spain), *b.* June 27, 1870; succeeded his father, King Charles XI., July 1909. His Majesty's mother was H.R.H. MARGARET (*b.* January 1, 1848; *d.* January 29, 1893), daughter of Charles III. of Parma, and niece of Henry V., King of France and Navarre.

His Majesties sisters are :—

I. H.R.H. Blanche, Princess Royal, *b.* October 7, 1868; *m.* at Frohsdorf, October 24, 1889, the Archduke Leopold Salvator of Austria-Tuscany, and has issue.

II. H.R.H. Elvire, *b.* July 28, 1871.

III. H.R.H. Beatrice, *b.* March 21, 1874; *m.* February 27, 1897, Frederic, Prince Massimo, Prince of Roviano, Duke of Anticoti-Cossado.

IV. H.R.H. Alice, *b.* June 29, 1876; *m.*, 1st, April 26, 1897, Frederic, Prince of Schönburg-Waldenburg. Marriage annulled at Rome, 1906. The Princess *m.*, 2ndly, in 1906, Lino del Prete.

BRITTANY

The independence of the Duchy of Brittany was due, not to grants of Frankish Kings or Emperors, but to the circumstances of its origin. Owing to the various troubles of the fifth and sixth centuries, Armorica lay almost desolate, save for a few communities of Romanised Gauls in some of its cities, when emigrants from Britain fled there rather than submit to the invading Saxons. Perhaps they found there descendants of those who followed the half legendary Conan Meriadec a century or more earlier. They brought with them their Celtic ways and their own British speech, both of which survive to this day. Time after time French, Norman, or English invaders threatened their independence, but invariably they threw off the foreign yoke; and though the marriage of their last Duchess united them to France, they are even now not Frenchmen but Bretons. The line of Breton Dukes or Kings begins with Nominoe, who freed his country from the Franks in the ninth century. There had been shadowy and legendary Kings before that, who come into Welsh chronicles. After Nominoe's time the kingdom broke up into counties, under Counts of Rennes, Vannes, or Nantes, one of whom was probably like a sort of Ard-Righ or Bretwalder. Geoffrey I. (992–1008), descendant of Nominoe, became Duke of all Brittany, which was not divided again. The earlier succession, as in most states, was vague and uncertain, but eventually it settled down into a rule which, though it was not so definite as the English, Scottish, or Portuguese laws on that point, certainly always allowed succession by or through a female, allowing it more and more freely *de facto* as time went on.

The usual opinion has been that since the marriages of Anne of Brittany with Charles VIII. and later with Louis XII., and of her daughter Claude with Francis I. of France, the Crown of Brittany has been merged in that of France. It is true that a settlement was made to that effect by Francis I. in or about 1532, but there is some doubt whether he had the power to make it. The two crowns, however, were united *de jure* as well as *de facto* until the death of Henry III., the last of the male line of Anne and Claude, in 1589. Henry IV., who succeeded him, was not a descendant of the Breton House, and, on the analogy of the separation of the Crown of Navarre, a non-Salic succession, from that of France on the death of Charles IV., Brittany possibly ought to have gone to the representative of Duchess Anne in the female line. This was Isabel of Spain, daughter of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry II., who had married Philip II. of Spain. Isabel married Albert of Austria, and died childless in 1633. Her sister Catharine, who had married Charles Emmanuel I., Duke of Savoy, died in 1597, and her son Victor Amadeus I. succeeded to the Breton rights of Isabel. Then followed a line of Dukes of Savoy, later Kings of Sardinia, until in 1824 Victor Emmanuel I. died, leaving four daughters, the eldest of whom, Mary Beatrice, married Francis IV., Duke of Modena. Her present representative, the daughter of her second son Ferdinand, is the Archduchess Mary Theresa, Princess Louis of Bavaria, who is the undoubted Heiress of Line of Anne of Brittany. The Breton succession was a qualified non-Salic one. Not infrequently a near "male agnate" succeeded in preference to a daughter. This often gave rise to disputes. The last disputed succession was on the death of Duke John III., in 1341. The question then was between John of

Montfort, son of John III.'s youngest brother John, and Joan, daughter of his second brother Guy of Penthiève, who had married Charles of Blois. After a terrible war, John of Montfort, like Robert Bruce in the very similar Scottish dispute, gained the crown, and Duchess Anne was his legitimate eventual heiress. But if, as has been known to happen, the right was with the unsuccessful side, it will be well to note who represents the line of Joan of Blois, for there can be no other claimant. The male line of Joan of Blois ended with her grandsons, the last of whom died in 1455. The line of Nicole, the senior great-granddaughter, was continued through the Houses of Brosse, Luxembourg, Lorraine, Vendome, and Nemours, until by the marriage of Mary, daughter of Charles Amadeus, Duke of Nemours, with Charles Emmanuel II., Duke of Savoy, the Blois succession was united with the Montfort in the person of their son Victor Amadeus II., whose representative is the Archduchess Mary Theresa of Modena, Princess Louis of Bavaria, who therefore by every possible succession is Heiress of Line of Nominoe and the ancient Dukes of Brittany.

Georgia, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: HERACLIUS, the last Czar of Georgia, was forced to abdicate in 1799, and in 1802 Georgia was declared a Russian province.

Great Britain and Ireland, Kingdom of

THE ROYAL FAMILY: H.R.H. Princess LOUIS of Bavaria (*née* Mary Theresa Henrietta Dorothea, Archduchess of Austria-Este-Modena), who, but for the Act of Settlement, would now be reigning as

MARY IV. and III., by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc. etc., *b.* July 2, 1849; succeeded her uncle, King Francis, November 20, 1875; *m.* February 20, 1868, His Royal Highness Louis Leopold Joseph Marie Aloysius Alfred, eldest son of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and has had issue—

I. H.R.H. *Robert* Mary Luitpold Ferdinand, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, *b.* May 18, 1869; *m.* July 10, 1900, the Duchess Mary Gabrielle in Bavaria, and has issue—
   1. Prince Luitpold Charles, *b.* at Bamberg, May 8, 1901.
   2. Prince Albert, *b.* May 3, 1905.
   3. Prince Rudolph, *b.* at Munich, May 30, 1909.
   4. Princess Ermengard, *b.* at Kreuth, September 21, 1902; *d.* April 20, 1903.

II. H.R.H. *Adelgonda* Mary Augusta Theresa, Princess Royal, *b.* October 17, 1870.

III. H.R.H. *Mary* Louisa Theresa, July 6, 1872; *m.* at Munich, May 31, 1897, Ferdinand, Crown Prince of the Two Sicilies, Duke of Calabria, and has issue—
   1. Prince Roger, Duke of Noto, *b.* 1901.
   2. Princess Antoinette of the Two Sicilies, *b.* 1898.
   3. Princess Mary Christina of the Two Sicilies, *b.* 1899.
   4. Princess Barbara of the Two Sicilies, *b.* 1902.
   5. Princess Lucy of the Two Sicilies, *b.* 1908.

IV. H.R.H. *Charles* Mary Luitpold, *b.* April 1, 1874.

V. H.R.H. *Francis* Mary Luitpold, *b.* October 10, 1875.

VI. H.R.H. *Matilda* Mary Theresa Henrietta Christina Luitpolda, *b.* August 17, 1877; *m.* May 1, 1900, Prince Louis of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; and *d.* August 6, 1906, at Davos, leaving issue—

1. Prince Antony, *b.* at Innsbruck, July 17, 1901.
2. Princess Mary Immaculata, *b.* September 10, 1904.

VII. H.R.H. *Wolfgang* Mary Leopold, *b.* July 2, 1879; *d.* 1895.

VIII. H.R.H. *Hildegarda* Mary Christina Theresa, *b.* March 5, 1881.

IX. H.R.H. *Nothburga*, *b.* March 19, and *d.* March 24, 1883.

X. H.R.H. *Wiltruda* Mary Alice, *b.* November 10, 1884.

XI. H.R.H. *Helmtruda* Mary Amelia, *b.* March 22, 1886.

XII. H.R.H. *Dietlenda* Mary Theresa Josephine Adelgonda, *b.* January 2, 1888; *d.* at Munich, February 15, 1889.

XIII. H.R.H. *Gondelinda* Mary Josepha, *b.* August 26, 1891.

ROYAL LINEAGE

The first person who united in her own person the representation of the Royal Houses of each of the four countries composing the British Isles was—

MARY STUART, who was *b.* December 8, 1542; succeeded her father, King James V., on December 14 following, as Queen of Scotland; and became *de jure* Queen of England, Ireland, and Wales on the death of her cousin, Queen Mary I., November 17, 1558. Queen Mary was compelled to abdicate in favour of her son by her rebellious subjects, July 24, 1567, and was imprisoned for some time in Lochleven Castle; but escaping from there she fled for refuge to her illegitimate cousin, Elizabeth of England, by whom she was, in violation of all the laws of hospitality, kept prisoner in Fotheringay, and other Castles, for nineteen years, and then murdered by her order February 8, 1587. Her Majesty married: 1st, April 24, 1558, Francis, Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. of France, who died December 5, 1560, *s.p.*; 2ndly, June 29, 1565, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, who was created Duke of Albany, and proclaimed King Consort. He was murdered in the Kirk of Field, February 10, 1567; and Queen Mary was forced into a 3rd marriage, May 15, 1567, with James, Earl of Bothwell. By her second husband Her Majesty had issue an only son,

JAMES I. and VI., who was the first sovereign to rule over the whole of the British Isles. He was *b.* June 19, 1566, *de facto* King of Scotland 1567, *de jure* King of Scotland, England, and Ireland 1587, and *de facto* King of the two latter on the death of the usurper Elizabeth, March 24, 1603. King James *m.* August 20, 1589, ANNE, daughter of Frederick II., King of Denmark and Norway (*b.* 1574; *d.* March 2, 1618–19), and *d.* March 27, 1628. He had issue by his wife—

I. Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, etc., *b.* February 19, 1594; *d.s.p.* November 6, 1612.

II. Charles, Duke of York and Albany, afterwards Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, etc., his successor.

III. Robert, Earl of Carrick, *b.* February 18, 1602; *d.* May 27, 1602.

IV. Elizabeth, *b.* August 19, 1596; *m.* February 14, 1613, Frederick V., Elector Palatine of the Rhine and King of Bohemia; and *d.* February 13, 1662, having had issue—

1. Frederick Henry, Count Palatine of the Rhine, *d.* 1629, aged 14.
2. Charles Louis, whose daughter Charlotte married Philip, Duke of Orléans.
3. Rupert, Duke of Cumberland, *b.* December 19, 1619; *d. unm.* November 19, 1682.
4. Maurice, *d. unm.* March 10, 1654.
5. Edward, *d.* 1663, leaving issue three daughters.
6. Philip, *d. unm.* 1650.
7. Elizabeth, *d. unm.* 1680.
8. Louisa, *d. unm.* 1709.
9. Henrietta, *m.* Sigismund, Prince of Transylvania, and *d.s.p.* 1651.
10. Charlotte.
11. Sophia, *b.* 1630; *m.* 1658, Ernest Augustus I., Elector of Hanover; *d.* June 8, 1714. *From this marriage descends the present reigning Sovereign.*

V. Anne, *d.* in infancy.

CHARLES I., *b.* November 19, 1600; crowned February 2, 1626; *m.* May 11 following, HENRIETTA MARY, daughter of Henry IV., King of France and Navarre (who *d.* September 10, 1669), by whom he had issue—

I. Charles James, Duke of Cornwall, *b.* May 13, and *d.* May 14, 1629.

II. Charles, Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, etc., his successor.

III. James, Duke of York and Albany, successor to his brother.

IV. Henry, Duke of Gloucester, *b.* July 6, 1640; *d.* September 13, 1660.

V. Mary, *b.* November 6, 1631; *m.* May 2, 1648, William II. of Holland, by whom she left at her death, December 24, 1660—

William III., Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, *b.* November 14, 1650; usurped the British throne, 1689; *d.* March 8, 1702.

VI. Elizabeth, *b.* December 28, 1635; *d.* of grief September 8, 1650.

VII. Anne, *b.* March 17, 1637; *d.* December 8, 1640.

VIII. Henrietta Anne, *b.* June 16, 1644; *m.* March 31, 1661, Philip, Duke of Orléans; *d.* 1670, having had issue—

1. Philip Charles, Duke of Valois, *b.* 1664; *d.* 1666.
2. Mary, *b.* 1662; *m.* 1684 Charles II. of Spain; *d.s.p.* 1689.
3. Anne Mary, *b.* 1669; *m.* 1684 Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy, King of Sardinia, and had issue—

(1) Victor Amadeus Joseph Philip, Prince Royal of Piedmont, *b.* 1699; *d.* 1715.

(2) Charles Emmanuel III., King of Sardinia, *b.* 1701; *d.* 1773; *m.*, 1st, 1722, Anne Christine, daughter of Theodore, Count Palatine of Sulzbach, *d.s.p.* 1723; 2ndly, Polyxena Christine Jane, daughter of Ernest Leopold, Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenbourg, by whom he had issue (she was *b.* 1706 and *d.* 1735)—

i. Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, *b.* 1726; *d.* 1796; *m.* 1750 Marie Antoinette Ferdinanda, daughter of Philip V. of Spain (*b.* 1729; *d.* 1785), and had issue—

1. Charles Emmanuel IV. of Sardinia, afterwards CHARLES IV. OF GREAT BRITAIN, etc.
2. Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia, afterwards KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, etc., as VICTOR I.
3. Maurice Joseph Marie, Duke of Montferrat, *b.* 1762; *d.* 1799.
4. Charles Felix, Duke of Geneva, afterwards King of Sardinia, *b.* 1765; *d.* 1831. LAST MALE OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.
5. Joseph Benoit Placide, Count of Maurienne, *b.* 1766; *d.* 1802 *s.p.*
6. Marie Josephine Louisa Benedicta, *b.* 1753; *d.* 1810; *m.* 1771 Louis XVIII. of France.
7. Marie Therese, *b.* 1756; *d.* 1805; *m.* 1773 Charles X. of France.
8. Marie Anne Charlotte Gabrielle, *b.* 1757; *d.* 1824; *m.* her uncle the Duke of Chablais.
9. Caroline Marie Antoinette Adelaide, *b.* 1764; *d.* 1782; *m.* 1781 Anthony I. of Saxony.

ii. Eleanor Marie Therese, Princess Royal, *b.* 1728; *d.* 1781.

iii. Marie Louise Gabrielle, *b.* 1729; *d.* 1767.

iv. Marie Felicité, *b.* 1730; *d.* 1801.

King Charles Emmanuel III., *m.*, 3rdly, 1737, Elizabeth Theresa, daughter of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine (*b.* 1711; *d.* 1741), by whom he had issue an only son.

v. Benoit Marie Maurice, Duke of Chablais, *b.* 1741; *d.* 1808; *m.* his niece, Marie Anne of Savoy.

(3) Marie Adelaide, *b.* 1685; *d.* 1712; *m.* 1697 Louis Duke of Burgundy.

(4) Marie Louise Gabrielle, *b.* 1688; *d.* 1714; *m.* 1701 Philip V. of Spain.

King Charles was murdered by his rebellious subjects January 30, 1649.

CHARLES II., *b.* May 29, 1630, became king *de jure* on the death of his father, 1649, and *de facto* May 29, 1660. His Majesty was crowned April 23, 1661; and *m.* May 21, 1662, CATHERINE of Braganza, daughter of John IV. of Portugal, but by her (who *d.* March 31, 1705) had no issue. He *d.* February 6, 1685, and was succeeded by his brother,

JAMES II. and VII., *b.* October 15, 1633; crowned April 23, 1685; *m.*, 1st, November 24, 1659, Lady ANNE HYDE, daughter of Edward, Earl of Clarendon (who *d.* March 31, 1671), and had issue—

I. Charles, Duke of Cambridge, *b.* October 22, 1660; *d.* May 5, 1661.

II. James, Duke of Cambridge, *b.* July 12, 1663; *d.* June 20, 1667.

III. Charles, Duke of Kendal, *b.* July 4, 1666; *d.* May 22, 1667.

IV. Edgar, Duke of Cambridge, *b.* September 14, 1667; *d.* June 8, 1671.

V. Mary, *b.* April 30, 1662 ; *m.* November 4, 1677, her cousin, William III. of Holland ; usurped the throne as MARY II., 1689 ; *d.* December 28, 1694.

VI. Anne, *b.* February 6, 1665 ; *m.* July 28, 1683, H.R.H. George of Denmark, by whom she had issue thirteen children, none of whom survived their infancy. She usurped the throne in 1702, and *d.* August 1, 1714.

VII. Henrietta, *b.* January 13, 1669 ; *d.* November 15, 1669.

VIII. Catherine, *b.* February 9, 1671 ; *d.* December 5, 1671.

His Majesty *m.*, 2ndly, November 21, 1673, MARY BEATRICE ELEANOR of Este, daughter of Alphonso III., Duke of Modena (who *d.* May 8, 1718), by whom he had issue—

IX. Charles, Duke of Cambridge, *b.* November 7 ; *d.* December 12, 1677.

X. James Francis Edward, Prince of Wales, his successor.

XI. Catherine Laura, *b.* January 10, 1675 ; *d.* October 3, 1675.

XII. Isabel, *b.* August 28, 1676 ; *d.* March 2, 1680.

XIII. Elizabeth, *b.* 1678 ; *d.* young.

XIV. Charlotte Margaret, *b.* August 15, 1682 ; *d.* October 6, 1682.

XV. Louisa Mary, Princess Royal, *b.* June 6, 1692 ; *d. unm.* 1712.

King James was deposed by his daughter Mary and her husband, William of Orange, 1688, and *d.* at St. Germains, September 16, 1701.

JAMES III. and VIII., *b.* June 10, 1688. Proclaimed King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, in Paris, September 17, 1701, and recognised as such by the Foreign Powers. Made a gallant attempt to recover his throne 1715–16, and *d.* at Rome, January 1, 1766. His Majesty *m.* by proxy May 8, and in person September 3, 1719, MARY CLEMENTINA (*b.* July 18, 1702 ; *d.* January 12, 1735), daughter of Prince James Sobieski, and grand-daughter of John III., King of Poland, and had issue—

I. Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, Prince of Wales, his successor.

II. Henry Benedict Mary Clement, Duke of York, successor to his brother.

CHARLES III., *b.* December 31, 1720. The Hero of the '45. He was appointed Prince Regent of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1744, became King *de jure* 1766, and *d.* January 31, 1788. His Majesty *m.* April 17, 1772, LOUISA MAXIMILIANA (*b.* September 21, 1752 ; *d.* January 29, 1824), daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, Prince of Stolberg-Gedern, but had no issue.

HENRY IX. and II., *b.* March 6, 1725 ; created a Cardinal July 3, 1747 ; succeeded his brother 1788 ; and *d.s.p.* July 13, 1807, when he was succeeded by his cousin,

CHARLES IV. (Charles Emmanuel Ferdinand Marie). His Majesty (*see* under Charles I.) was *b.* 1751, succeeded his father as King of Sardinia and Duke of Savoy 1796, abdicated in favour of his brother Victor 1802, became *de jure* King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland 1807, and *d.* October 6, 1819. He had *m.* September 6, 1775, MARY ADELAIDE CLOTILDE XAVIER, daughter of the Dauphin, Louis of France (*b.* September 23, 1759 ; *d.* March 7, 1802), who was afterwards canonised by Pope Pius VII., 1808, but had no issue, and was accordingly succeeded by his brother,

VICTOR I. (Victor Emmanuel), who was *b.* in 1759, succeeded his brother as King of Sardinia 1802, and as *de jure* King of Great Britain in 1819. He abdicated the Sardinian throne in favour of his younger brother Charles Felix, 1821, and *d.* three years afterwards. King Victor *m.* April 21, 1789, MARY THERESA JANE JOSEPHA, daughter of Ferdinand V. of Modena (*b.* November 1, 1773; *d.* March 29, 1832), by whom he had issue—

I. *Charles* Emmanuel Victor Amadeus, *b.* November 3, 1796; *d.* August 9, 1799.

II. Mary Beatrice Victoria, his successor.

III. *Mary Theresa* Ferdinanda Felicité Gaëtana Pia, *b.* September 19, 1803; *m.* 1820 Charles II., Duke of Parma; and *d.* July 16, 1879.

IV. Mary *Clotilde* Adelaide Charlotte, *b.* October 1794; *d.* 1797.

V. Daughter, *b.* December 20, 1800; *d.* 1801.

VI. Mary *Anne* Richarde Caroline Margaret Pia, *b.* September 19, 1803; *m.* 1831 Ferdinand I. of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia; *d.* June 29, 1875, without issue.

VII. Mary *Christine* Caroline Josephine Gaëtana Pia, *b.* November 14, 1812; *m.* 1832 Ferdinand II. of the Two Sicilies; and *d.* January 31, 1836, leaving issue one son, the late King of the Two Sicilies.

MARY III. and II., *b.* December 6, 1792; succeeded her father as *de jure* Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland only, the Sardinian crown passing, by operation of the Salic law, to her uncle, Charles Felix. Her Majesty *m.* January 20, 1812, Francis IV., Duke of Modena (*b.* 1779; *d.* 1846), and *d.* September 15, 1840, leaving issue—

I. Francis, her successor.

II. Ferdinand Victor, *b.* July 20, 1821; *d.* December 15, 1849; *m.* October 4, 1847, the Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria (*b.* January 17, 1831; *d.* February 14, 1903; *m.*, 2ndly, the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, and had other issue), by whom he was father of—

MARY THERESA HENRIETTA DOROTHEA,
PRESENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ROYAL HOUSES OF PLANTAGENET, TUDOR, AND STUART, AS WELL AS OF THOSE OF ESTE AND SAVOY.

III. Mary Theresa Gaëtana, Princess Royal, *b.* July 14, 1817; *m.* November 16, 1846, Henry V., King of France and Navarre; *d.s.p.* March 25, 1886.

IV. Mary Beatrice, *b.* February 13, 1824; *d.* at Goritz March 18, 1906, *m.* February 6, 1847, John III., King of Spain, afterwards King of France and Navarre, by whom she was mother of King Charles XI. of France and VII. of Spain.

FRANCIS, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, *de jure* (Francis V. as Duke of Modena, etc.), *b.* June 1, 1819; *m.* March 30, 1842, H.R.H. the Princess ADELGONDA of Bavaria, by whom he had issue an only daughter,

Ann *Beatrice* Theresa Mary, Princess Royal, etc., *b.* October 19, 1848; *d.* July 8, 1849.

King Francis *d.* November 20, 1875, when he was succeeded in his claims by his niece, HER PRESENT GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

Holland, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: WILHELMINA, Queen of the Netherlands, *b.* August 31, 1880; succeeded her father, William III., November 23, 1890; enthroned August 31, 1898; *m.* February 7, 1901, Duke Henry of Mecklenburg, who was naturalised January 23, and created Prince Consort.

HEIR APPARENT: Princess Juliana, *b.* April 30, 1909.

Hungary, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: FRANCIS JOSEPH, Apostolic King of Hungary, Emperor of Austria, etc., *b.* August 18, 1830; succeeded his uncle, King Ferdinand V., December 2, 1848; crowned King at Ofen, June 8, 1867.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Francis Ferdinand of Hungary (nephew), *b.* December 18, 1863.

Ireland, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: MARY IV., Queen of Ireland, etc. (*Cf.* Great Britain and Ireland.)

Malta

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THE SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN

GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM: Fra Galeazzo de Thun et Hohenstein; elected March 6, 1905.

Malta, which was given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, shortly after they had been driven out of Rhodes by the Turks, by the Emperor Charles V. in 1530, was taken by Bonaparte on his way to Egypt, June 12, 1798, and surrendered to the British September 5, 1800. By the Peace of Amiens it was stipulated that the island should be restored to the Knights, but the British still retained possession, and by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 it was confirmed to Britain. Since then the Order has been governed by a lieutenant and college at Rome.

Mingrelia, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: NICHOLAS Prince of Mingrelia, *b.* December 23, 1846 (January 4, 1847); succeeded his father David, 1853; *m.* April 14/26, 1874, MARIE (*b.* May 29/June 10, 1849), daughter of Alexander, Count Adlerberg, and has issue—

I. Nicholas, Hereditary Prince, *b.* November 30/December 12, 1876.

II. Salome, *b.* December 1/13, 1878.

The Principality of Mingrelia was annexed to Russia 1868.

Monaco, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: ALBERT, Prince of Monaco, *b.* November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Charles III., September 10, 1889; *m.*, 1st, September 21, 1869, Lady MARY Douglas Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton, which marriage was declared null and void by the Pope January 3, 1880; and, 2ndly, October 30, 1889, ALICE, Dowager Duchess of Richelieu.

HEIR APPARENT: Prince Louis (son), *b.* July 12, 1870.

Norway, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: HAAKON VII., King of Norway, second son of Frederic VIII., King of Denmark, *b.* August 3, 1872; elected King November 18, 1905, and accepted the crown the same day; *m.* July 22, 1869, his cousin, Princess MAUD.

HEIR APPARENT: Olaf, Crown Prince (son), *b.* July 2, 1903.

Norway was united to Sweden in 1319 by the marriage of the heiress of the Crown to the then King of Sweden, and both were united with Denmark by the marriage of King Haco VI. with Margaret of Denmark, 1389. On July 12, 1397, the States of the three Kingdoms assembled at Calmar, and there concluded the famous treaty of that name, by which it was decreed that the three Kingdoms should thenceforth be governed by one sovereign, to be elected jointly by the Senate and parliamentary deputies of the three Kingdoms assembled together, but that the sovereign should be bound to govern each country according to its respective laws and customs. Margaret dying in 1412, was succeeded by her nephew, Eric IX. of Denmark, III. of Norway, and XIII. of Sweden; on his deposition in 1438 the Danes proceeded (April 25, 1440) to elect Christopher of Bavaria as King without consulting the Swedes or Norwegians, thus themselves taking the first step for the dissolution of the union which they afterwards fought so long to maintain. Christopher was ultimately recognised as King by both the Norwegian and Swedish estates, but the action of the Danes upon this occasion had aroused the jealousy of the Swedes, who had never displayed much enthusiasm for the Union, and when Christopher died in 1448, although the Danes this time immediately requested the Swedish and Norwegian Diets to appoint representatives to elect his successor, the Swedes determined to be first, and immediately elected their former administrator, Charles Canuteson, King, whereupon the Danes retaliated by electing Christian of Oldenburg. The Norwegians sided with the Swedes and elected Canuteson, but a Thing composed of the partisans of Christian assembled at Upsala, and after declaring him the nearest heir to the late Queen Margaret, which by the way he was not, and therefore lawful heir to the Norwegian Crown, proclaimed him King, and assisted by a Danish army defeated their opponents 1456. From this time, although the Norwegians accepted the kings elected by the Danish Diet, with only an occasional show of resistance, the country became little more than a Danish province, and when in 1665 the Danish Diet declared the Crown hereditary in the person of Frederick III. and his descendants, the Norwegians were not consulted, and therefore the Danish kings cannot be considered as having any other right to Norway than that of conquest.

Norway remained subject to Denmark until the Peace of Kiel, January 14, 1814, when she was given to Sweden by the Allies, a proceeding to which the Norwegians naturally objected. They accordingly proclaimed their independ-

ence (May 17), and elected Christian Frederick of Holstein (afterwards Christian VIII. of Denmark) King. He, however, abdicated on the advance of the Swedish army, October 10, and Charles John Bernadotte (the *de facto* King of Sweden) undertaking to acknowledge the independence of Norway, and govern it according to its own laws, and accept the Constitution which declared Norway to be a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, was elected King by the Storthing assembled at Christiana, November 4, 1814, and the Crown was declared hereditary in his family. The union with Sweden lasted until June 7, 1905, when it was formally dissolved by the Norwegian Parliament and the then King Oscar II. (*de facto* King of Sweden), a grandson of the Charles John Bernadotte named above, having elected to retain the Swedish Crown, renounced for himself and his heirs the Norwegian throne October 26 following. The Storthing having accepted this renunciation elected Prince Charles of Denmark King of Norway as above. His Majesty is through his father descended from that House which reigned in Norway from 1448 to 1814, and through his mother (Sophia, only child of Charles III. (Bernadotte) of Norway) is a great-great-grandson of Bernadotte.

The Papal States

HIS HOLINESS the Pope-King Pius X. (Giuseppe Sarto), *b.* June 2, 1835; elected Pope on the death of Leo XIII., August 4, 1903; crowned August 9 following.

Poland, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: Throne vacant since 1795.

In 1672, on the extinction of the line of Jagellon-Vasa, the Crown of Poland became elective, which afforded the neighbouring states, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, a pretext for interfering in the affairs of the country. Various portions of Poland were annexed by these Powers in 1772 and 1793, and on November 25, 1795, Stanislaus II., the last King, was compelled to abdicate, and the remainder was divided between these three States. In 1807 the central provinces were erected into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw by Bonaparte, and this in turn became the kingdom of Poland under the Czar, Alexander I., as King, April 30, 1815. The Poles, however, attempted to recover their liberty 1830–1, but were defeated, and by an Ukase of the Czar Nicholas, February 26, 1832, the kingdom of Poland was declared an integral part of the Russian Empire, and was made a Russian province, May 1847. A fresh insurrection began January 1863, which was suppressed with great severity April to August 1864, and all political distinctions of Poland as a kingdom were finally abolished December 19, 1866.

Portugal, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: His Most Faithful Majesty, DOM MIGUEL II., King of Portugal and the Algarves, *b.* September 19, 1853; succeeded his father, Dom Miguel I., November 14, 1866; *m.*, 1st, October 17, 1877, Princess ELIZABETH of Thurn and Taxis (*b.* May 28, 1860; *d.* February 7, 1881), by whom he had issue—

I. H.R.H. Dom *Miguel* Maximilian Sebastian Marie, Duke of Braganza, Crown Prince of Portugal, *b.* September 22, 1878.

II. H.R.H. Dom *Francis Joseph* Gérard Marie, *b.* September 7, 1879.

III. H.R.H. Doña *Maria Theresa* Caroline, *b.* June 26, 1881.

His Majesty *m.*, 2ndly, November 1893, Princess THERESA of Löwenstein-Wertheim, and has issue—

IV. H.R.H. Doña Elizabeth Marie Alberta Adelaide Eulalie, *b.* November 19, 1894.

V. H.R.H. Doña Marie-Benoîte Claire Sophie Aloyse Michelle Gabrielle Raphaele, *b.* August 12, 1896.

VI. H.R.H. Doña Mafalda, *b.* 1898.

VII. H.R.H. Doña Marie Anne, *b.* 1899.

Prussia, Kingdom of[1]

ROYAL FAMILY: WILLIAM II., King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg, German Emperor, *q.v.*

Roman Empire, the Holy

The Roman Empire was divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Arcadius and Honorius, the two sons of the Emperor Theodosius the Great, January 17, 395.

I. THE EASTERN OR BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Throne vacant since May 29, 1453, when the Emperor Constantine XIV. was slain and Constantinople captured by the Turks. [The following States, which were more or less tributary fiefs of the Eastern Empire, have during the present century recovered their independence, and the true solution of the Eastern Question is to be found in the subversion of the Turkish domination, and in the establishment of a Federal Christian Empire, after the model of the German Empire.]

BULGARIA, KINGDOM OF

ROYAL FAMILY: FERDINAND, King of Bulgaria; *b.* February 26, 1861; elected July 7, 1887; proclaimed King, October 1908; *m.*, 1st, April 8/20, 1893, H.R.H. MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of Robert I., Duke of Parma (who *d.* January 19/31, 1899), and has with other issue—

Boris, Crown Prince and Prince of Tirnova, *b.* January 30, 1894.

His Majesty *m.*, 2ndly,

GREECE, KINGDOM OF

ROYAL FAMILY: GEORGE I., King of the Hellenes, *b.* December 24, 1845; elected March 18/30, 1863; *m.* October 15/27, 1867, the Grand Duchess OLGA of Russia, and has with other issue—

Constantine, Crown Prince, Duke of Sparta, *b.* August 2, 1868.

MONTENEGRO, PRINCIPALITY OF

PRINCELY FAMILY: NICHOLAS I., Prince of Montenegro, *b.* October 7, 1841; succeeded his uncle, Daniel I., August 14, 1860; *m.* 1860 MELINA, daughter of the Voyevod Peter Vukotich, and has with other issue—

Daniel, Hereditary Prince, *b.* June 29, 1871.

[1] Prussia, although the chief State of the New German Empire, never formed part of the Holy Roman Empire, being originally a fief of the Polish kingdom.

ROUMANIA, KINGDOM OF

ROYAL FAMILY: CHARLES I., King of Roumania, *b.* April 20, 1839; Prince of Roumania, April 20, 1868; King, March 26, 1881; *m.* November 15, 1869, Princess ELIZABETH of Wied.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: H.R.H. Ferdinand (nephew), Crown Prince of Roumania, *m.* 1893 H.R.H. Marie, daughter of Alfred, late Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

SERVIA, KINGDOM OF

ROYAL FAMILY: PETER I., King of Servia, *b.* June 29, 1844; proclaimed King June 2/15, 1903; *m.* July 30/August 11, 1883, the Princess ZORKA of Montenegro (who *d.* April 5, 1890), and has issue.

HEIR APPARENT: George, Prince Royal (son), *b.* August 27, 1887.

II. THE WESTERN EMPIRE

The Western Empire began in 364, under Valentinian, the elder son of the Emperor Theodosius, and continued until 476, when the Emperor Romulus Augustus was dethroned by Odoacer, King of the Heruli, who assumed the title of King of Italy. Rome was recovered by Narses, and reunited to the Empire under the Eastern Emperors in 553, and so remained until 800, when Charles the Great, better known as Charlemagne, King of France, was elected Emperor by the Romans, who refused to recognise the authority assumed by the Empress Irene, after she had deposed her son the Emperor Constantine VI. Charlemagne was solemnly crowned Emperor by Pope Leo III. on Christmas Day, 800. This date marks the final severance of the Eastern and Western Empires, and the commencement of the modern Holy Roman Empire, so generally miscalled the German Empire. Under the successors of Charlemagne the Western Empire was divided into the kingdoms of France, Germany, Italy, and Lorraine, the sovereign of one of these being recognised as Emperor, and exercising a nominal suzerainty over the other three. France finally separated from the Empire in 887, after the deposition of the Emperor Charles the Bald. Lorraine ceased to exist as a separate kingdom in 869, being then divided into the Duchies of Upper Lorraine and Lower Lorraine or Brabant. In 879, however, a new kingdom arose, that of Upper Burgundy, comprising the territories now known as Provence, Switzerland, and Savoy, and continued a separate kingdom until 1032, when Rudolph III., dying without issue, appointed the German King his heir. Germany was governed by Kings of the Carlovingian line until 911, when the German branch of that family became extinct with Louis IV., and the crown became elective; the electoral power was originally vested in all the princes generally, but gradually became more and more restricted, until, in the thirteenth century, seven princes only, the Archbishops of Cologne, Trèves, and Mayence, the King of Bohemia, the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and the Elector Palatine, assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the Emperor. An eighth Elector, Bavaria, was made in 1648, and a ninth, Hanover, in 1692; the number was again reduced to eight in 1777, by the Union of Bavaria and the Palatinate, but subsequently increased to ten by the addition of Würtemburg and Hesse at the Peace of Luneville.

At the beginning of the tenth century, therefore, the Western Empire was composed of the kingdoms of Germany, Italy, and Burgundy, the Imperial title generally remaining with the Italian kings until the time of Otho the Great,

King of Germany, who invaded Italy in 961, and defeating the Emperor Berenger II., was crowned King of Italy with the Iron Crown of Lombardy at Milan and Emperor of Rome in that city by Pope John XII., February 2, 962. Henceforth the kingdoms of Germany and Italy remained united, and it became a recognised fact that whoever was elected and crowned King of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle, had the right to be crowned King of Italy at Milan, and Emperor at Rome. The German crown being, as we have said, elective, it became the custom for the reigning king to secure the election of his successor during his own lifetime, by which means he was in the majority of cases enabled to retain the crown in his own family. The Prince so elected was from the time of Henry II., 1002–24, styled King of the Romans, and he retained that style and title even after the death of his predecessor, and after his coronation as King of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle, until he had actually received the Imperial Crown from the hands of the Pope at Rome; and no German King ever assumed the Imperial title prior to his coronation as such by the Pope, until the time of Maximilian I.

The real power of the Emperor was practically confined to his own hereditary dominions, owing to the subdivision of the kingdoms of Germany and Italy into a number of virtually independent States rendering a very nominal allegiance to him; such indeed was the disturbed state of Europe during the Middle Ages that it frequently happened that years elapsed after the death of his predecessor before the reigning sovereign could find time to go to Italy to receive the Lombard and Roman crowns. Hence, although the coronation as King of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle was never omitted, the coronation at Milan and Rome became more and more irregular, and Frederic III. was the last sovereign who was crowned at all these places.

His son and successor, Maximilian I., was only crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle as King of Germany, but in spite of this he adopted the new title of Emperor-Elect, instead of merely King of the Romans. His grandson and successor, Charles V., was the last German King ever crowned Emperor of Rome and King of Italy, and he took both the Roman and Lombard crowns at Bologna in 1530. From this time until 1806, when the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist, in consequence of the voluntary abdication of the Emperor-Elect, Francis II., and the formal dissolution of the Empire, no Emperor was crowned at Rome, the official title of all the intervening sovereigns being merely Emperor-Elect of the Romans, King of Germany, etc. As to a German Empire, none ever existed until our own day, although from the fact of the Imperial power being gradually confined more and more to German lands, the Empire came to be considered German, as indeed it was, in all but name. With one single exception, the title of Emperor of Germany was never used in any official document, the exception being the Treaty of Pressburg, where the Roman Emperor-Elect and Austrian Emperor Francis II. appears under the remarkable title of Emperor of Germany and Austria.

The Western Empire therefore may now be considered to be divided into the five following States or groups of States: (i) the Austrian Empire with the kingdom of Bohemia, under the hereditary rule of the House of Hapsburg; (ii) the German Empire, under the hereditary rule of the House of Hohenzollern, founded January 1, 1871, upon treaties offensive and defensive between Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Anhalt, the two Schwarzburgs, Waldeck, the younger Reuss, the two Lippes, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, signed August 18, 1866; the two Mecklenburgs, signed August 21, 1866; Hesse Darmstadt, September 3, 1866; the elder Reuss, September 26, 1866; Saxe-Meiningen, October 8, 1866; and Saxony, October 21, 1866; and between the foregoing

and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse, November 15, 1870; the kingdom of Bavaria, November 23, 1870; and the kingdom of Würtemburg, November 25, 1870, and ratified January 29, 1871; (iii) the kingdom of Hanover, the Electorates of Cologne, Trèves, Mayence, and Hesse, the Duchies of Nassau and Holstein, and the Imperial Free City of Frankfort-on-Maine; these States having been forcibly annexed by Prussia prior to 1870, cannot be said to have been parties to the formation of the German Empire, against which, indeed, their sovereigns severally protested; (iv) the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, now independent, and the Principality of Liechtenstein, which seems to have been overlooked in the general redistribution of the States; and (v) the Kingdom of Italy.

Of these five groups the first four formed the old kingdom of Germany. With regard to the fifth, it must be pointed out that the kingdom of Italy was confined to the northern portion of the peninsula, and never at any time included Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, or Venice. These States did not form part of either the Lombard or Carlovingian kingdoms, remaining attached to the Eastern Empire. Venice subsequently became independent, and the other three States were overrun by the Arabs, who were in turn expelled by the Normans, who founded the kingdom of Naples and Sicily. The Papal States were also excepted from the kingdom of Italy by virtue of the gift of Rudolph of Hapsburg.

The Holy Roman Empire is in abeyance, and the title of Holy Roman Emperor consequently belongs to no living prince; but the assumption of the title of German Emperor by William of Hohenzollern, with the assent of all the contracting parties, appears to be as legitimate as was the assumption of the title of Emperor of Austria by Francis of Hapsburg, to which exception has never been taken, and therefore the German Emperor is included in this year's list of the *de jure* Christian rulers of the world.

(i)

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF, AND BOHEMIA, KINGDOM OF

IMPERIAL FAMILY: FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor and Archduke of Austria, King and Elector of Bohemia, King of Hungary, etc., *b.* August 18, 1830; succeeded his uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand, December 2, 1848; *m.* April 24, 1854, ELIZABETH, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria (*b.* December 24, 1837; assassinated September 10, 1898), and has issue—

I. H.I.H. the Archduke Rudolph, *b.* August 21, 1858; *m.* May 10, 1881, Princess Stephanie of Belgium; *d.* January 30, 1889, leaving issue—

The Archduchess Elizabeth Mary, *b.* September 2, 1883.

II. H.I.H. the Archduchess Gezela, *b.* July 12, 1856.

III. H.I.H. the Archduchess Mary Valerie, *b.* April 22, 1868.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: H.I. and R.H. the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (nephew), sometime (1875–89) Duke of Modena, *b.* December 18, 1863; *m.* morganatically July 1, 1900, the Countess CHOTEK DE CHOTKOWN, and has issue by her.

(ii)

GERMANY, EMPIRE OF.

IMPERIAL FAMILY: WILLIAM II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg, etc., *b.* January 27, 1859; succeeded his

father, the Emperor Frederic I. (III.), June 15, 1888; *m.* February 27, 1881, the Princess AUGUSTA VICTORIA of Sleswig-Holstein (*b.* October 22, 1858), and has with other issue a son—

William, Crown Prince, *b.* May 6, 1882.

ANHALT, DUCHY OF

DUCAL FAMILY: FREDERICK II., Duke of Anhalt, *b.* August 19, 1856; succeeded his father, Duke Frederick I., January 24, 1904; *m.* July 2, 1889, the Princess MARIE of Baden.

HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Edward (brother), *b.* April 18, 1861.

BADEN, GRAND DUCHY OF

GRAND DUCAL FAMILY: FREDERICK II., Grand Duke of Baden, *b.* July 9, 1857; succeeded his father, Grand Duke Frederick I., September 28, 1907; *m.* September 20, 1885, Princess HILDA of Nassau.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Maximilian (cousin), *b.* July 10, 1867.

BAVARIA, KINGDOM OF

ROYAL FAMILY: OTHO I., King and Elector of Bavaria, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, etc., *b.* April 27, 1848; succeeded his brother (King Louis II.) June 13, 1886.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: H.R.H. Prince LUITPOLD, Prince Regent (uncle of the present King), *b.* March 12, 1821; *m.* April 15, 1844, the Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany (who died April 26, 1864). His eldest son is H.R.H. Prince Louis, *b.* January 7, 1845; *m.* February 20, 1868, H.M. MARY IV., Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and has with other issue—

H.R.H. Prince Robert, *b.* May 18, 1869.

BRANDENBURG, ELECTORATE OF

WILLIAM II., Elector of Brandenburg, King of Prussia, German Emperor, *q.v.*

BREMEN, IMPERIAL FREE CITY

BURGOMASTER:

BRUNSWICK, DUCHY OF

DUCAL FAMILY: ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Brunswick, King of Hanover, *b.* September 21, 1845; succeeded his cousin, Duke William, October 18, 1884. (*Cf.* Hanover.)

His Majesty refusing to surrender his claims to the kingdom of Hanover is excluded from the Duchy of Brunswick, which in his absence is governed by a Regent.

HAMBURG, Imperial Free City

BURGOMASTER: Dr. J. O. Stammann, elected 1907.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, Grand Duchy of

GRAND DUCAL FAMILY: LOUIS V., Ernest Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and of the Rhine, *b.* November 25, 1868; succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Louis IV., March 13, 1892; *m.*, 1st, April 19, 1894, Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg-Gotha (*b.* November 25, 1876), whom he divorced December 21, 1901; 2ndly, February 2, 1905, the Princess Eleanor of Solms Hohensolms, and has issue, a son—

Prince George, *b.* November 8, 1906.

LIPPE, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: LEOPOLD IV., Prince of Lippe, *b.* May 30, 1871; declared Prince by decision of the High Court of the German Empire, October 25, 1905; *m.* August 16, 1901, the Princess Bertha of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld, and has with other issue a son—

Ernest, Hereditary Prince, *b.* June 12, 1902.

LUBECK, Imperial Free City

BURGOMASTER: Dr. E. Chr. J. Schön, elected 1907.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of

GRAND DUCAL FAMILY: FREDERICK FRANCIS IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, etc., *b.* April 9, 1882; succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Frederick Francis III., April 10, 1897; *m.* June 7, 1904, the Princess Alexandra of Hanover.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Duke Paul Frederick (uncle), *b.* September 19, 1852.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of

GRAND DUCAL FAMILY: ADOLPHUS FREDERIC, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, *b.* July 22, 1848; succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Frederic William, May 30, 1904; *m.* April 17, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, and has with other issue a son—

Adolphus Frederic, Hereditary Grand Duke, *b.* June 17, 1882.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of

GRAND DUCAL FAMILY: FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, *b.* November 16, 1852; succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Peter, June 13, 1900; *m.*, 1st, February 18, 1878, the Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, who *d.* August 28, 1895; 2ndly, October 24, 1896, the Duchess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg, and has with other issue a son—

Nicholas, Hereditary Grand Duke, *b.* August 10, 1897.

REUSS-GREIZ, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: HENRY XXIV., Prince of Reuss-Greiz, *b.* March 20, 1878; succeeded his father, Prince Henry XXII., April 19, 1902; *unm.*

REUSS-SCHLEIZ, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: HENRY XIV., Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, *b.* May 28, 1832; succeeded his father, Prince Henry LXVII., July 11, 1867; *m.*, 1st, February 6, 1858, the Duchess Alice of Wurtemburg (*b.* October 13, 1835; *d.* July 10, 1886); 2ndly, morganatically, February 14, 1890, Frederica Graetz, who *d.* May 22, 1907, and has with other issue a son—

Henry XXVII., Hereditary Prince, *b.* November 10, 1858.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of

DUCAL FAMILY: ERNEST, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, *b.* September 16, 1826; succeeded his father, Duke George, August 3, 1853; *m.* April 28, 1853, the Princess Agnes of Anhalt (*b.* June 24, 1824; *d.* October 28, 1897), and has issue a daughter.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Ernest (nephew), *b.* August 31, 1871.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchy of

DUCAL FAMILY: CHARLES EDWARD, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, *b.* July 19, 1884; succeeded his uncle, Duke Alfred, in virtue of the renunciations of his uncle, Prince Arthur, and of his son, June 30, 1899; *m.* October 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue—

John Leopold, Hereditary Prince, *b.* August 2, 1906.

SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of

DUCAL FAMILY: GEORGE II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen and Hildburghausen, etc., *b.* April 2, 1826; succeeded his father, Duke Bernard I., December 3, 1882; *m.*, 1st, May 18, 1850, the Princess Charlotte of Prussia (*b.* June 21, 1831; *d.* March 30, 1855); 2ndly, October 23, 1858, Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (*b.* July 7, 1839; *d.* February 10, 1872), and has with other issue a son—

Bernard, Hereditary Prince, *b.* April 1, 1851.

SAXE-WEIMAR, Grand Duchy of

GRAND DUCAL FAMILY: WILLIAM ERNEST, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, *b.* June 10, 1876; succeeded his grandfather, the Grand Duke Charles Alexander, January 5, 1901; *m.* April 30, 1903, the Princess Caroline of Reuss.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince William (cousin), *b.* December 31, 1853.

SAXONY, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: FREDERIC AUGUSTUS III., King and Elector of Saxony, *b.* May 25, 1865; succeeded his father, King George, October 15, 1904; *m.* November 21, 1891, the Archduchess Louise of Tuscany (whom he divorced February 11, 1903), and has with other issue a son—

George, Prince Royal, *b.* January 15, 1893.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: GEORGE, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, *b.* October 10, 1846; succeeded his father, Prince Adolphus, May 8, 1893; *m.* April 16, 1882, the Princess Marie Ann of Saxe-Altenburg, and has with other issue—

Adolphus, Hereditary Prince, *b.* February 23, 1883.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: GUNTHER, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, *b.* August 21, 1852; succeeded his cousin, Prince George, January 19, 1890; *m.* December 9, 1891, the Princess Anne Louise of Schönburg Waldenburg.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Sizzo (cousin), *b.* June 3, 1860.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: CHARLES, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, *b.* August 7, 1830; succeeded on the abdication of his father, Prince Gunther (*d.* September 15, 1889), July 17, 1880; *m.* June 12, 1869, the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Leopold (brother), *b.* 1832.

WALDECK PYRMONT, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: FREDERICK, Prince of Waldeck Pyrmont, *b.* January 20, 1865; succeeded his father, Prince George Victor, May 12, 1893; *m.* August 9, 1895, the Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue—

Josias, Hereditary Prince, *b.* May 13, 1896.

WÜRTEMBURG, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: WILLIAM II., King and Elector of Würtemburg, *b.* February 23, 1848; succeeded his cousin, King Charles I., October 6, 1891; *m.* April 8, 1886, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe (*b.* October 10, 1864).

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Duke Philip (cousin), *b.* July 30, 1838.

(iii)

COLOGNE, ELECTORATE OF

PHILIP, Archbishop and Elector of Cologne, *b.* 1819; elected 1885.
Cologne was conquered by the French 1795, and annexed to Prussia 1814.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Imperial Free City

BURGOMASTER:
Frankfort was annexed to Prussia by the law of September 20, 1866. The legislative corps and 15,000 citizens protested, October 8, 1866.

HANOVER, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: ERNEST AUGUSTUS III., King of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick, etc., *b.* September 21, 1845; succeeded his father, King George V., June 12, 1878; *m.* December 21, 1878, the Princess THYRA of Denmark (*b.* September 29, 1853), by whom he has issue—

I. H.R.H. Mary Louisa, *b.* October 11, 1879; *m.* July 10, 1900, Prince Maximilian of Baden.

II. H.R.H. George, Crown Prince of Hanover and Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, *b.* October 28, 1880.

III. H.R.H. Alexandra, *b.* September 29, 1882; *m.* June 7, 1904, Frederic Francis, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

IV. H.R.H. Olga, *b.* July 11, 1884.

V. H.R.H. Christian, *b.* July 4, 1885; *d.* Sept. 3, 1901.

VI. H.R.H. Ernest Augustus, *b.* November 17, 1887.

HESSE-CASSEL, Electorate of

ELECTORAL FAMILY: ALEXANDER FREDERIC, Elector and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, *b.* January 25, 1863; succeeded his brother, Frederic William II., October 14, 1884.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Frederic Charles (brother), *b.* May 1, 1868.

Hesse-Cassel was annexed to Prussia, October 8, 1866, and the Elector Frederic William I.'s property was sequestrated November 2, 1868, and February 1869.

HOLSTEIN, Duchy of

DUCAL FAMILY: ERNEST GUNTHER, Duke of Holstein and Schleswig, *b.* August 11, 1863; succeeded his father, Duke Frederick VIII., January 14, 1880; *m.* August 2, 1898, the Princess DOROTHY of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Christian (uncle), *b.* June 22, 1831.

The Duchy of Holstein with Schleswig was annexed to Prussia, August 23, 1866.

MAYENCE, Electorate of

PAUL LEOPOLD, Archbishop and Elector of Mayence, *b.* 1829; elected 1886.

Mayence was conquered by the French 1792, and formally ceded to them by the Peace of Luneville, 1801. In 1814 it was given to Hesse-Darmstadt, and in 1866 it was annexed to Prussia.

NASSAU, Duchy of

DUCAL FAMILY: WILLIAM IV., Duke of Nassau, *b.* April 12, 1852; succeeded his father, Duke Adolphus, November 17, 1905, as Duke of Nassau Luxemburg, November 17, 1905.

The Duchy of Nassau was annexed to Prussia October 8, 1866.

TRÈ ES, Electorate of

MICHAEL, Archbishop and Elector of Trèves, *b.* 1840; elected 1881.

Trèves was occupied by the French 1794, and annexed to Prussia June 1815.

(iv)

LIECHTENSTEIN, PRINCIPALITY OF

PRINCELY FAMILY: JOHN II., Prince of Liechtenstein, *b.* October 5, 1840; succeeded his father, Prince Aloysius, November 12, 1858.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Francis (brother), *b.* August 28, 1853.

LUXEMBURG, Grand Duchy of

GRAND DUCAL FAMILY: WILLIAM, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau, etc., *b.* April 12, 1852; succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Adolphus, November 17, 1905; *m.* June 21, 1893, the Infanta Maria Anne of Portugal, and has issue six daughters.

HEIR: Princess Marie (eldest daughter), *b.* June 14, 1894.

(v)

ITALY, KINGDOM OF

ROYAL FAMILY: Throne vacant since July 12, 1806.

GENOA, Republic of

DOGE: (vacant).

The Republic of Genoa was overthrown by the French revolutionaries in 1797, and was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia December 1814.

LOMBARDY, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: FRANCIS JOSEPH, King of Lombardy, Emperor of Austria, *q.v.*, etc.

Lombardy was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia after the war of 1859.

LUCCA, Duchy of

Cf. Tuscany.

MODENA, Duchy of

With the Duchy of Massa and Principality of Carrara

DUCAL FAMILY: FRANCIS VIII. (Archduke Otho of Austria), Duke of Modena, Duke of Massa, and Prince of Carrara, *b.* August 17, 1887; succeeded his father, Duke Francis VII. (Archduke Otho of Austria), November 1, 1906.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Archduke Maximilian (brother), *b.* April 13, 1895.

Duke Francis V. was dethroned June 1859, and the Duchy of Modena was

annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia, March 18, 1860. Duke Francis died November 20, 1875, *s.p.* By his will he nominated (according to the compact of 1771, ratified 1815) the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria his heir, putting upon him and his heirs for ever the obligation of bearing the surname of Austria-Este, and stipulating that in the event of his becoming heir to the Austrian crown, the succession should pass to his next heir.

PARMA, Duchy of

DUCAL FAMILY: HENRY I., Duke of Parma, etc., Infant of Spain, *b.* June 13, 1873; succeeded his father, Duke Robert I., 1908.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: Prince Joseph (brother), *b.* June 30, 1875.

The Duchy of Parma was annexed to Sardinia by Victor Emmanuel II., March 18, 1860.

PIOMBINO, Principality of

PRINCELY FAMILY: RUDOLPH, Prince of Piombino, *b.* February 6, 1832; succeeded his father, Prince Anthony I., July 10, 1883; *m.* May 31, 1854, Agnes (*b.* May 5, 1836), daughter of Prince Marcantonio Borghèse, and has issue—

Ugo, Duke of Sora, *b.* May 8, 1856; *m.*, 1st, October 7, 1877, Victoria (*b.* April 27, 1857; *d.* January 22, 1883), daughter of Francis Marquis Patrizi Naro Montoro; 2ndly, July 6, 1884, Laura (*b.* January 29, 1858; *d.* May 4, 1892), daughter of Prince Emilio Altieri, and has issue.

The Principality of Piombino was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia 1860.

SAN MARINO, Republic of

Captains Regent { Prof. Giuseppe Angeli, Francisco Valli, } Elected, October 1, 1907.

SAVOY, Duchy of

DUCAL FAMILY: VICTOR EMMANUEL III., Duke of Savoy, King of Sardinia, *q.v.*

TUSCANY, Grand Duchy of

GRAND DUCAL FAMILY: FERDINAND V., Grand Duke of Tuscany, Duke of Lucca, Archduke of Austria, etc., *b.* May 24, 1872; succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Ferdinand IV., in virtue of the renunciation of his eldest brother, the Grand Duke Leopold, 1908.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE: the Archduke Peter Ferdinand, *b.* May 12, 1874.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany was annexed to Sardinia by decree of the King Victor Emmanuel II. March 22, 1860. H.I.H. the Grand Duke protested March 26, 1860.

Russia, Empire of

IMPERIAL FAMILY: NICHOLAS II., Emperor of All the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., *b.* May 6/18, 1868; succeeded his father,

Alexander III., October 20 (November 1), 1894; *m.* November 14/26, 1894, the Princess ALICE of Hesse, and has issue—

I. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis, Czarewitch (son), *b.* July 30, 1904.
II. H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga, *b.* November 3, 1895.
III. H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Tatiana, *b.* May 29, 1897.
IV. H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Maria, *b.* June 14, 1899.
V. H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Anastasia, *b.* June 5, 1901.

Sardinia, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: VICTOR EMMANUEL III., King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, etc., *b.* November 11, 1869; succeeded his father, King Humbert II., July 29, 1900; *m.* October 24, 1896, the Princess HELEN of Montenegro, and has with other issue—

Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *b.* September 15, 1904.

Sardinia was incorporated in the "kingdom" of Italy February 1861.

Scotland, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: MARY III., Queen of Scotland, etc. (*Cf.* Great Britain and Ireland.)

The Two Sicilies, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: ALPHONSO, King of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), and of Jerusalem, etc. etc., *b.* March 28, 1841; succeeded his brother, the late King Francis II., December 27, 1894; *m.* at Rome, June 8, 1858, to his cousin, the Princess ANTOINETTE of the Two Sicilies, daughter of the Count of Trapani, by whom his Majesty has issue—

I. H.R.H. *Ferdinand* Pius Maria, Crown Prince and Duke of Calabria, *b.* July 25, 1869; *m.* at Munich, May 31, 1897, the Princess Mary of Great Britain and Ireland, and Bavaria, and has issue, H.R.H. Prince Roger, Duke of Noto, *b.* 1901, and four daughters. (*See* Great Britain and Ireland.)
II. H.R.H. *Charles* Marie Francis, *b.* November 10, 1870; *m.* February 14, 1901, Maria de las Mercedes, Infanta of Spain, who *d.* 1904.
III. H.R.H. *Mary* Immaculata Christina Pia Isabella, *b.* October 30, 1874; *m.* October 30, 1906, Prince John George of Saxony.
IV. H.R.H. *Mary Christina* Carolina Pia, *b.* April 10, 1877; *m.* 1900, Archduke Peter Ferdinand of Austria.
V. H.R.H. *Mary des Grâces* Pio Clara Anna, *b.* August 8, 1878.
VI. H.R.H. *Mary Josephina* Antoinette, *b.* March 25, 1880.
VII. H.R.H. *Gennaro* Marie Francis de Paula, *b.* January 24, 1882.
VIII. H.R.H. *René* Marie Gaëtan, *b.* December 3, 1883.
IX. H.R.H. *Philip* Marie Alphonso, *b.* December 10, 1885.
X. H.R.H. *Francis d'Assisi* Marie Ferdinand Eudes, *b.* January 16, 1888.
XI. H.R.H. Gabriel Marie Joseph, etc., *b.* January 11, 1897.

Sleswig, Duchy of

DUCAL FAMILY: ERNEST GUNTHER, Duke of Sleswig and Holstein, *q.v.*

Spain, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: His Catholic Majesty DON JAIME III., King of Spain and the Indies (King James I. of France), *b.* June 27, 1870; succeeded his father, Don Carlos VII., July 1909. His Majesty's mother was H.R.H. MARGARET, daughter of Charles III. of Parma (*b.* January 1, 1847; *d.* January 29, 1893). His Majesty's sisters—

I. H.R.H. the Infanta Doña *Blanche* de Castille Marie de la Concepcion Theresa Frances d'Assise Margaret Jane Beatrice Charlotte Louise Ferdinanda Adelgonda Elvira Ildephonza Regina Josepha Michelle Gabrielle Raphaëlle, *b.* at Gratz, October 7, 1868; *m.* at Frohsdorf, October 24, 1889, to the Archduke Leopold Salvator of Austria-Tuscany, and has issue.

II. H.R.H. the Infanta Elvira Maria Teresa Enriqueta, *b.* at Geneva, July 28, 1871.

III. H.R.H. the Infanta Doña Marie *Beatrice* Theresa Charlotte, *b.* at Pau, March 21, 1874; *m.* at Venice, February 27, 1897, Frederic Prince Massimo, Duke of Anticoti-Cossado.

IV. H.R.H. the Infanta Doña Marie *Alice* Ildephonza Margaret, *b.* at Pau, June 29, 1876; *m.* April 26, 1897, Frederic, Prince of Schönburg-Waldenburg. Marriage annulled at Rome 1906; the Infanta *m.* 1906 Lino del Prete.

Sweden, Kingdom of

ROYAL FAMILY: Her Majesty, VICTORIA, Queen of Sweden and of the Goths and Wends, *b.* August 7, 1862; succeeded her cousin, Queen Caroline (Queen Consort of Saxony), in virtue of the renunciation of her brother, the Grand Duke of Baden, 1908; *m.* September 20, 1881, Gustavus Adolphus, late Crown Prince of Norway and now *de facto* and *de jure*, *jure uxoris*, King of Sweden, and has with other issue a son—

Gustavus Adolphus, Prince Royal, Duke of Scania, *b.* November 11, 1882.

The late Queen Caroline was the granddaughter of King Gustavus IV., who was deposed in 1809 by his rebellious subjects in favour of his uncle, Charles, Duke of Sudermania. The father of Gustavus IV., Gustavus III., had ascended the throne at a time when the whole power was in the hands of an oligarchy of nobles, and he immediately set about restoring the authority of the Crown. Having accomplished this, he devoted the rest of his reign to promoting the welfare and prosperity of his subjects. His reign, however, was disturbed by several insurrections, and he was at last (1792) assassinated by Ankarström, an emissary of the revolutionary party, when on the point of sending a Swedish force to assist Louis XVI. It has been said of Gustavus III. that if he had been King of France, and Louis XVI. King of Sweden, the world would have been spared the French Revolution. Gustavus IV. was a minor at the time of his father's murder, and his uncle,

the Duke of Sudermania, was Regent until 1796, when Gustavus assumed the government. The ruling principles of his life are said to have been hatred of Napoleon and a belief in the Divine Right of Kings, and, following his father's policy, he steadily refused to recognise Bonaparte. This ultimately caused a rebellion, which ended in Gustavus being deposed and exiled, and the Duke of Sudermania, who appears to have been a mere tool in the hands of the Liberal party, being made King as Charles XIII.; and the following year, Charles having in the meantime lost his only son, the succession to the crown was settled on Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals, who was adopted as his son by Charles XIII. Gustavus refused to recognise any of these proceedings, and retired to St. Gall, Switzerland, where he died in great poverty 1837 (having refused the pension offered by the Diet), leaving one son, Gustavus V., the father of the late Queen Caroline.

A marriage having been arranged and concluded September 29, 1881, between Her Majesty's Heiress presumptive, the Princess Victoria of Baden, and Gustavus Bernadotte, actual Crown Prince of Sweden, the son of the *de facto* King, Oscar II., and the great-grandson of the above-mentioned Marshal Bernadotte, Queen Caroline ceased to maintain a representative in Sweden, and by her death, closely followed by that of the *de facto* King Oscar, the rival claims of the two dynasties were united in the persons of the present sovereigns, and after an interval of over a hundred years the Crown of Sweden is once more worn by the heir of Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus Adolphus.

Switzerland, Republic of

PRESIDENT: C. Decoppet of Vaud, President of the Swiss Confederation; elected December 3, 1906.

Venice, Republic of

DOGE: (vacant).

The Venetian Republic was overthrown by Bonaparte in 1797, passed to Austria in 1814, and was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia October 17, 1866.

Wales, Principality of

Cf. Great Britain and Ireland.

PART II

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

THE JACOBITE PARTY

JACOBITE is the name of such Legitimists as are subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Jacobites may be described as the British branch of the great international Legitimist party of which the Carlists are the Spanish branch. The term seems to have been first applied to the King's adherents after the birth of the Prince of Wales, subsequently King James III. and VIII. The origin of the party may, however, be traced to the reign of Charles I., for the Jacobites of 1688 were the direct successors of the Cavaliers of 1642, as the Whigs were of the Puritans. The death of Dundee at Killiecrankie, 1689, and the conquest of Ireland, 1691, considerably damped the spirits of the Jacobites during the first few years after the Revolution, but during the latter part of William III.'s reign they increased largely in numbers. This was brought about by the rapidly growing burden of the National Debt, and by the resentment of the nation at being continually involved in continental wars for the defence and aggrandisement of a foreign state; it was more especially caused by the prospect opened up by the Act of Settlement of a continuance of this state of things, and the succession of a line of foreigners ignorant of the language and customs of the country they were to govern.

Many of the Tories and High Churchmen had been willing to concur in the exclusion of James and his son during the lifetime of William, who after all was a grandson of the martyr King, but they were strongly opposed to so wide a departure from the hereditary line as the establishment of the House of Hanover to the total exclusion of all Charles I.'s descendants. Under these influences people began to ask themselves of what offence the young son of James II. had been guilty that he should be deprived in so summary a manner of his legitimate rights, or what policy there was in transferring the succession to a German prince, of whom the country knew nothing? Hence many of the leading men in the kingdom began to cast wistful looks of expectation towards St. Germain, and during the next reign we find the hopes of the Jacobites raised to the highest pitch, and the ministers of the Princess Anne in active correspondence with the exiled King. Under the ministry of Harley and Bolingbroke all possible means were taken to secure the proclamation of James III. on the Queen's death; and had it not been for the *coup d'état* which made Shrewsbury treasurer, and the premature death of Anne herself, there can be little doubt that King James would have peacefully ascended the throne of his forefathers. As it was, the sudden death of Anne found the Jacobites divided and unprepared; and though Bishop Atterbury offered to proclaim King James III. at Charing Cross, Bolingbroke hesitated, and the finest opportunity of restoring the Stuarts was lost. The accession of the Elector George I. was followed by the impeachment of the Tory ministry and the simultaneous insurrections under the Earl of Mar in Scotland and Mr. Forster in the north of England, both of which were suppressed in a great measure by foreign troops in the Elector's pay, as was that which occurred thirty years later, in 1745, under Charles Edward, the Prince of Wales, which began with the raising of the Royal

Standard at Glenfinnan on August 19 in that year, and ended on the fatal field of Culloden Moor, April 16, 1746. That the battle of Culloden destroyed the hopes of the Jacobites for the time seems clear, but that it did not *kill* the party, as is generally stated, is equally certain, for *seventy-eight* years later, in 1824, on the death of the then head of the excluded Royal Line, the *de jure* King Victor (of Sardinia), we have the Prime Minister of the Crown, Lord Liverpool, ordering public mourning for him, on the ground that "*there are many people who consider that he was the rightful King of Great Britain to the day of his death.*"

The Jacobite party has never quite died out, and during the last twenty years it has displayed renewed activity, and gained a large number of adherents; and clubs have been formed in many parts to promote the spread of Legitimist principles.

The *raison d'être* for the Jacobite party to-day is the maintenance of the principle of the *hereditary* as opposed to the parliamentary right to the throne of these realms. There is still a Representative of the elder line living, and every day shows more and more clearly how now, when socialistic and revolutionary doctrines threaten to overthrow all law and order, it is necessary for the Sovereign to have some higher title to the throne than a mere paper one that can be torn to shreds at any moment. It is in order to teach the nation where to look for the Sovereign whose claim to govern is derived from God alone, and to instil into men's minds a little of that spirit of loyalty and chivalry which animated the hearts of so many good and brave men and women in the past, to oppose those false and impracticable ideas of liberty and equality—liberty which is in reality but another name for tyranny of the worst and most crushing kind, equality which would equalise by keeping all at the level of the lowest—that the Jacobite party exists to-day.

The Revolutionary doctrine that authority proceeds from below and not from above—from the people and not from Almighty God—has gradually usurped the place of the older principle, and in so doing has lost the nation a principle of vitality and unity which was an element of cohesion from the earliest times, and has disposed men's minds to disregard any authority, human or Divine. Men are fond of scoffing at the principle of Divine Right, and of saying there is nothing in it, but surely there must be some inherent soundness and vitality in a principle which has shown itself at nearly every period of our national history, a principle which has aroused the chivalry and enthusiasm of the nation to a pitch only excelled by religion itself, a principle that has always found men willing to die for its sake!

Hear what an eminent modern writer says, speaking of the Divine right: "It is also very remarkable that even over those minds which had utterly disavowed any such inherent right, the tenet still exercised a latent but considerable influence. Compare the style of the leading statesmen of the day in addressing James II. and his successor. Even in the worst actions of James we find even the Opposition using more respectful and deferential language towards him than William, in the fulness of his power, often received from his own official servants. They entertained, unconsciously, a sort of feeling that the Prince of Orange was not their rightful ruler. And how much stronger must that feeling have been amidst the multitude, which is so much less capable of appreciating arguments or drawing distinctions—which respects laws or institutions from their antiquity so much more than from their wisdom! How should this feeling warn the nations, never lightly, nor without full provocation, to cast off the sway of their rulers! How does it show that, in many cases, *a bad king with a good title may be happier for the State than a good king with a bad title.*"

The following Societies now exist for the spread of Legitimist principles :—

The Forget-me-not Royalist Club

(Founded October 25, 1901)

President—THE EARL OF LINDSAY.

Hon. Secretary and Foundress—Miss Josephine Foulds, 32 Elgin Crescent, Bayswater, London, W.

The aims of the Club are as follows: 1. To maintain and diffuse the Principles of Legitimism in this and other lands. 2. To oppose the spread of Socialism and Anarchy, and all that tendeth thereto, namely—(1) democratic legislation ; (2) the aggressions of the lower classes of society upon the higher ; (3) the eliminating of Religion from the political and educational life of any country. 3. To maintain and teach the great fundamental principle, that all *right* government existeth *not* by the people, but *for* the people BY God and THROUGH His Divinely Appointed Rulers. Which same principle has been known throughout the Ages under the names of Divine Right or Divine Sanction. 4. To encourage an appreciation of all the Arts connected with the Stuart Period. 5. To keep in perpetual memory the heroism, fidelity, and suffering of the Royal House of Stuart and its adherents, and so to study the *true* history of the British Nation that, duly considering its lessons and their example, we may inspire our fellow-countrymen with a desire for the repeal of those laws which led to the exclusion of our *Ancient Royal House.*

The Subscription payable upon entering, and then annually on White Rose Day (June 10), is: for Members, 5s. ; Associates, 2s. 6d.

Membership is limited to those of gentle birth.

The Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Ireland, with its Branches.

I. THE ROYAL OAK CLUB OF EDINBURGH.

President—Mr. Theodore Napier.

II. THE WHITE COCKADE CLUB OF HUNTS.

President—Mr. Wm. Green.

Hon. Sec.—Mr. Gilbert Baird Fraser, Holywell, St. Ives.

Formed June 30, 1891, for the purpose of directing public attention to the claims of the Elder Branch of the Royal House of these realms.

Its objects are as follows: 1. To support Legitimist principles, and to oppose the spread of Republicanism and Anarchism. 2. To support the claims of the elder and exiled branch of the Royal House of these realms, and to teach the true history of this country since 1688. 3. To repeal the Act of Settlement. 4. To remove all the remaining Religious Disabilities. 5. To maintain the Royal Prerogatives. 6. To gain the reversal of all attainders against the adherents of the Royal House of Stuart.

The Annual Subscription to the League is 5s. ; *Minimum*, 1s.

For all further information concerning either Society, apply to the Honorary General Secretary, Miss Josephine Foulds, as above.

A Table of Dates of Events affecting or relating to the History of the Royalist and Jacobite Cause.

1154.	Dec.	19.	Henry II. ascends the throne, and establishes the title to which all the notes of authority attach in England.
1306.	March	27.	Robert the Bruce crowned King at Scone, re-establishes the Scottish Monarchy.
1314.	June	24.	Battle of Bannockburn.
1371.	Feb.	22.	The Stuarts (or, as then spelt, Stewarts) succeed to the Scottish throne.
1399.	Sept.	29.	Richard II. deposed by Henry of Lancaster.
1461.	March	4.	Edward IV., the rightful heir, recovers the throne.
1486.	Jan.	18.	The usurper, Henry VII., marries Elizabeth of York, the *de jure* Queen.
1558.	Nov.	17.	Mary Queen of Scots becomes *de jure* Queen of England and Ireland. Elizabeth, bastard daughter of Henry VIII., usurps the crown.
1567.	June	15.	Mary Queen of Scots made prisoner at Carberry Hill, and forced to abdicate, July 22.
1568.			Queen Mary escapes from Lochleven, defeated at Langside May 13, flies to England May 16.
1569.	Nov.		The Northern Rebellion begins.
1586.	Sept.	20, 21.	Babington and his colleagues murdered.
1587.	Feb.	8.	Queen Mary murdered at Fotheringay Castle by order of Elizabeth, after eighteen years' imprisonment.
1603.	March	24.	James VI. of Scotland succeeds to the English throne.
1625.	,,	27.	Charles I. succeeds his father James I. and VI.; is crowned February 2, 1626.
1628.	Aug.	23.	The Duke of Buckingham murdered by Fenton.
1633.			King Charles visits Scotland; is crowned at Holyrood, June 18.
1638.	Feb.	19.	First insurrection in Edinburgh; the Scottish Presbyterians enter into a solemn covenant, to which they compel all people to subscribe, March 1.
,,	April		Trial of Hampden for refusing to pay "ship money."
1639.	June	17.	Peace with the Scots at Dunse.
1640.	July–Aug.		New Revolt in Scotland; the second "Bishops' War"; the Scots cross the border August 22; repulse the Royal forces at Newburn and capture Newcastle; a new treaty signed at Ripon.
,,	Nov.	3.	The Long Parliament meets.
,,	,,	11.	The Earl of Strafford impeached.
,,	Dec.	7.	The Commons vote that the levy of "ship money" and the opinion of the judges upon it were illegal.
,,	,,	16.	The Star Chamber abolished.
,,	,,	18.	Archbishop Laud impeached of high treason.

1641.	March	22.	Trial of Lord Strafford ; condemned and executed May 12.
,,	Aug.		Second and last visit of Charles to Scotland.
,,	Sept.	22.	Irish rebellion under O'Neill.
1642.	Jan.	3.	Attempted arrest of the five members.
,,	Aug.		Hull refuses to admit the King by order of the Parliament ; commencement of the Great Rebellion.
,,	,,	22.	The Royal Standard raised at Nottingham.
,,	Sept.	23.	Prince Rupert defeats a detachment of the rebels at Powick Bridge, near Worcester.
,,			The two Universities make King Charles a present of their plate ; that of Cambridge is, however, seized by Cromwell.
,,	Oct.	23.	Battle of Edgehill ; capture of Banbury, October 27.
,,	Dec.	1.	King Charles makes Oxford his headquarters.
1643.	Feb.	2.	Cirencester captured by Prince Rupert.
,,	March	2.	Lord Brook killed in an attack on Lichfield Cathedral.
,,	,,	17.	Robert Yeomen and Bouchier executed for endeavouring to gain Bristol for King Charles.
,,	,,	19.	Victory of Hopton Heath ; death of the Earl of Northampton.
,,	,,		Malmesbury surrendered.
,,	,,	23.	Capture of Grantham ; and of Scarborough, 26th.
,,	,,	29.	Victory of Bramham Moor.
,,	April		Birmingham captured by Prince Rupert.
,,	,,	26.	Reading surrendered.
,,	May	16.	The rebels defeated at Stratton, in Cornwall.
,,	,,	21.	Goring defeated at Wakefield.
,,	,,	23.	The Queen impeached by Pym.
,,	June	5.	Taunton and Bridgewater surrender.
,,	,,	18.	Battle of Chalgrove ; John Hampden killed.
,,	,,	29.	Victory of Atherton Moor ; the Earl of Newcastle defeats Fairfax.
,,	July	5.	Victory of Lansdown, near Bath ; death of Sir Beville Grenville.
,,	,,	9.	Essex advises the Parliament to submit to Charles ; a resolution to that effect adopted by the Lords but defeated in the Commons by 94 to 65.
,,	,,	12.	Bradford captured.
,,	,,	13.	Victory of Roundway Down ; King Charles meets the Queen at Edgehill, and they enter Oxford in triumph on the 14th.
,,	,,	26.	Bristol captured by Prince Rupert.
,,	Sept.	8.	The rebels under Sir William Waller again defeated at Roundway Down.
,,	,,	20.	Battle of Newbury ; deaths of the Lords Sunderland, Carnarvon, and Falkland.
,,	,,	25.	The "Solemn League and Covenant" signed.
,,	Nov.	11.	The regalia and plate in Westminster seized by rebels.
,,	Dec.	8.	Death of Pym.
1644.	Jan.	9.	A Scottish army crosses the border to assist the Parliament.
,,	March	14.	Trial of Archbishop Laud.
,,	,,	25.	Prince Rupert relieves Latham House, which had been held against 2000 rebels for eighteen weeks by the Countess of Derby.

1644.	March	29.	Defeat of Cheriton Down; death of Sir John Stuart and Sir John Smith.
,,			Montrose joins Charles in Oxford, and is appointed Lieut.-Gen. of the Royal forces in Scotland, and goes north with Crawford, Nithsdale, Reay, Ogilvy, and Aboyne.
,,	May	29.	The King retires from Oxford.
,,	June	16.	Princess Henrietta Anne born.
,,	July	2.	Defeat of Marston Moor; the battle began late on the evening of the 2nd, and raged through the night, the Royalist army having been attacked at dusk after a long march. York surrendered July 5.
,,	,,	14.	Queen Henrietta Maria embarks for France at Falmouth; lands at Brest July 16.
,,	Aug.		Montrose raises the Royal Standard in the Highlands, defeats the Covenanters under Elcho at Tippermuir September 1, captures Perth September 7, defeats Balfour of Burleigh at Aberdeen, which he captures September 12, repulses Argyll at Fyvie Castle, and defeats him again at Inverlochy.
,,	Oct.	27.	Battle of Newbury.
,,	Nov.	8.	King Charles I. returns to Oxford.
,,	Dec.	23.	Sir Alexander Carew beheaded on Tower Hill for endeavouring to deliver Plymouth to King Charles.
1645.	Jan.	1.	Sir John Hotham and his son, Captain Hotham, beheaded on Tower Hill for corresponding with the King.
,,	,,	10.	Murder of Archbishop Laud.
,,	March	1.	Victory at Pontefract, Sir Marmaduke Langdale defeats Fairfax; Montrose excommunicated by the Covenant, and a reward of £20,000 offered for him, dead or alive.
,,	April	3.	Dundee captured by Montrose, who again defeats the rebels at Auldearn, May 9.
,,	May	31.	Leicester carried by storm.
,,	,,		Lord Jermyn, the English Ambassador in Paris, writes to the King that 5000 men have been raised and are shortly to be embarked for Pendennis under the command of the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval to assist him. Their departure is, however, stopped by Cardinal Mazarin.
,,	June	14.	Defeat of Naseby.
,,	July	2.	Victory of Alford; the Covenanters again defeated by Montrose; death of Lord Gordon.
,,	Aug.	15.	Victory of Kilsyth, near Glasgow; the power of the Covenant completely destroyed, and Montrose remains master of Scotland.
,,	Sept.	9.	Prince Rupert surrenders Bristol.
,,	,,	13.	Montrose, surprised and defeated at Philiphaugh, retires to the Highlands.
,,	Dec.	4.	Latham House surrenders after having been held 27 weeks by the Countess of Derby.
1646.	Feb.	2.	Surrender of Belvoir Castle.
,,	March	21.	Lord Astley defeated at Stow; this is the last body of troops in the field for the King.
,,	May	5.	King Charles surrenders himself to the Scotch Covenanters, and orders Montrose to disband his army and leave Scotland, May 19.

1646.	June	20.	Oxford surrenders.
,,	Aug.	19.	Raglan Castle surrenders.
,,	Sept.	3.	The Marquis of Montrose leaves Scotland.
1647.	Jan.	30.	The Scots, on receiving £200,000, surrender the King to the English Parliament.
,,	April		Harlech Castle surrenders; this is the last place in Wales held for the King.
1648.	March	13.	Rising in Wales under Colonels Langhorne, Poyer, and Powell suppressed by Cromwell.
,,	,,	10.	The Scottish Estates meet, and vote that they ought to raise an army to act for the King.
,,	April	9.	Royalist rising in London suppressed.
,,	June	7.	Royalist rising at Stamford, in Lincoln, under Dr. Hudson, suppressed by Colonel Waite.
,,	July	13.	A Scotch army enters England to support King Charles.
,,	Aug.	17.	Sir Marmaduke Langdale defeated by Cromwell, near Preston.
,,	,,	,,	The Scots defeated by Cromwell, and the Duke of Hamilton captured.
,,	,,	28.	Colchester surrenders to Fairfax after a siege of ten weeks; Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle shot, and Lords Goring and Capel sent to the Tower.
,,	Oct.	24.	Berwick and Carlisle surrender to Cromwell, who enters Edinburgh a few days later.
,,	Nov.		Cromwell returns to London; the officers of the army present a remonstrance to the Commons requiring the King to be brought to trial.
,,	,,		The King seized by order of the council of officers, and imprisoned in Hurst Castle.
,,	Dec.	6.	Col. Pride goes to Westminster and seizes 201 Presbyterian members, thus violently getting rid of the party favourable to a treaty with the King.
,,	,,	23.	The King brought to Windsor; a plot for his escape fails.
,,	,,	29.	Major Pitcher, a Royalist, seized and shot.
1649.	Jan.	15.	The King brought to St. James's, "tried," and condemned, 27th.
,,	,,	30.	Murder of King Charles I.
,,	Feb.		The Monarchy and the House of Lords abolished.
,,	March	9.	The Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel murdered.
,,	,,	19.	The Scottish Estates proclaim Charles II. King in Scotland, and the Duke of Ormond proclaims him in Dublin.
			Pontefract Castle surrendered.
,,	Aug.	13.	Cromwell appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
,,	Sept.		Cromwell takes Drogheda by storm, and puts to death every man, woman, and child.
1650.	April	14.	Montrose lands in Scotland and proclaims Charles II., but is defeated, taken prisoner, and murdered in Edinburgh, May 21, together with some 50 of his followers.
,,	May	31.	Cromwell returns to England after having "subdued" Ireland.
,,	June	23.	King Charles II. lands in Scotland, and is compelled to take the Covenant.

1650.	July	13.	Dr. Levens hanged for having Blank Commission from King Charles about him.
,,	,,	15.	King Charles II. proclaimed at Edinburgh Cross.
,,	,,	22.	Cromwell enters Scotland.
,,	,,		An Act passed offering the same reward for the discovery of a Priest or Jesuit as for that of a highwayman.
,,	Aug.	22.	Col. Andrews, of Gray's Inn, beheaded for corresponding with the King.
,,	Sept.	23.	Defeat of Dunbar.
,,	Oct.	8.	Mr. Benson hanged for attempting to conspire for the Restoration of Charles II.
,,	Dec.	24.	Edinburgh Castle surrenders to Cromwell.
1651.	Jan.	1.	Charles II. crowned at Scone.
,,	Aug.	6.	King Charles enters England with an army of 16,000 men.
,,	,,	14.	Stirling Castle surrenders to Monk.
,,	,,	25.	The Earl of Derby and Lord Widdrington defeated at Wigan by Col. Lilbourne; Lord Widdrington killed.
,,	Sept.	3.	Defeat of Worcester; Charles, after many hairbreadth escapes, assisted by the brothers Pendrell, lands at Fecamp, in Normandy, October 17.
,,	,,	12.	Limerick surrenders after a fifteen months' siege; Ireland and Scotland finally reduced.
1653.	April	20.	The Long Parliament forcibly dissolved by Cromwell, who usurps sole power, and issues in his own name Letters of Summons to 156 (139 England, 6 Wales, 6 Ireland, and 5 Scotland) persons known to favour his cause to meet him at Whitehall, July 4, and to take upon themselves the government of the country.
,,	July	4.	The "Parliament" meets, makes Cromwell Lord Protector, December 12.
1655.	March	11.	Sir Joseph Wagstaffe and Col. Penruddock assemble 200 horse, and proclaim Charles II. at Salisbury, but are defeated; Penruddock is executed with others at Exeter May 16, and many more suffer at Salisbury and other places.
1658.	,,	17.	Plot to kill Cromwell discovered; Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewet executed, June 8.
,,	Sept.	3.	Death of the regicide Cromwell.
1659.	May	23.	Richard Cromwell resigns.
,,	Aug.	1.	A general insurrection planned by the Royalist Club; the "Sealed Knot" betrayed by Sir Richard Willis.
,,	,,		Sir George Booth and Sir Thomas Middleton raise the Royal Standard, and take Chester, Aug 19; are defeated by Lambert at Nantwich.
1660.	Feb.	4.	General Monk enters London, dissolves Parliament March 16, and calls a Convention, which meets April 25, and votes the Restoration of Monarchy May 1.
,,	May	8.	King Charles II. proclaimed; lands at Dover May 25, and enters London May 29.
,,	Sept.	20.	Death of Henry Duke of Gloucester.
,,	Oct.		Execution of the regicides Harrison, Scot, Scrope, Jones, Clements, Carew, Cook, Hacker, Axtel, and Peters.
,,	Nov.		The Standing Army abolished.

1661.	Jan.	30.	The dead bodies of Cromwell, John Bradshaw, Henry Ireton, and Thomas Pride hanged at Tyburn, and afterwards buried under the gallows.
,,	May	8.	Services for January 30 and May 29 added to the Book of Common Prayer.
,,	,,	20.	The "Solemn League and Covenant" burnt.
,,	,,	28.	The Marquis of Argyll executed.
1662.	April	19.	Execution of the regicides Miles, Corbet, John Okey, and John Barstead.
,,	June	14.	Execution of Sir Henry Vane.
1666.	Nov.	27.	Rebellion of the Covenanters in Scotland; battle of Pentland Hill.
1669.	Aug.	10.	Death of the Queen-Dowager, Henrietta Maria.
1671.	April		The Duke of York becomes a Roman Catholic.
1673.			The Test Act passed.
1677.	Nov.	4.	Marriage of the Princess Mary to William of Orange.
1678.	Jan.	28.	£70,000 voted by the Commons for a funeral service, etc., for King Charles the Martyr. The Statue at Charing Cross erected out of this sum.
,,	Aug.	13.	Titus Oates' "Popish Plot."
1679.	May		Fresh revolt of Covenanters in Scotland.
,,	June	1.	Graham of Claverhouse (afterwards Viscount Dundee) defeated at Drumclog.
,,	,,	22.	The Covenanters defeated by the Duke of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge.
			Meal Tub Plot.
1680.	July	23.	Cameronian insurrection in Scotland.
			A Bill for excluding the Duke of York from the succession passed by the Commons and taken up to the Lords by Lord William Russell; they reject it by 63 to 30, all the bishops voting in the majority.
1683.	June	14.	Rye House Plot to assassinate the King; execution of Lord William Russell, etc.
1685.	Feb.	6.	Death of Charles II.; accession of his brother the Duke of York and Albany as James II. and VII.
,,	April	23.	Coronation of the King and Queen.
,,	May	19.	The Earl of Argyll lands in Scotland, is defeated and captured June 17, and executed June 30.
,,	June	11.	The Duke of Monmouth lands at Lyme, takes Taunton June 18, assumes title of King at Bridgewater June 21, is defeated at Sedgemoor July 6, and executed July 15.
1687.	April	4.	James publishes a declaration allowing liberty of conscience to all his subjects.
1688.	,,	27.	Second declaration of complete liberty of conscience; it is commanded to be read in all churches and chapels in the kingdom by order of the Council.
,,	June	10.	Birth of the Prince of Wales, afterwards James III. and VIII.
,,	,,	29.	Trial of the seven bishops (the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Ely, St. Asaph, Chichester, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, and Bristol) for refusing to read the King's declaration; acquitted.
,,	Oct.	15.	The Prince of Wales baptized by the name of James Francis Edward, in St. James's.
,,	Nov.	5.	William of Orange lands at Torbay.

1688.	Dec.	10.	The Queen and Prince of Wales sent to France.
,,	,,	11.	James, deserted and betrayed on all sides, embarks at Whitehall stairs for France, but being stopped by contrary winds, lands at Faversham, where he is taken for a Jesuit; returns to Whitehall, where he is received with the most joyful acclamations by the people, December 16; the same night he publishes an Order of Council against tumults and other disorders. This is the last regal act he executes in England.
,,	,,	17.	The Prince of Orange's forces take possession of Whitehall, and Dutch guards are placed at all the entrances of the palace; the King is removed at midnight, by order of the Prince, to Rochester, under a Dutch guard.
,,	,,	18.	William of Orange takes possession of Whitehall.
,,	,,	23.	The King escapes to France; William publishes an order requiring all those who have served in any of the parliaments of Charles II., together with the aldermen and common-council of London, to meet him on the 26th; they meet, and, together with the peers, advise him to call a Convention for January 22, which he does.
1689.	Jan.	8.	William assumes the government of Scotland, and calls a Convention in that kingdom for March 14.
,,	,,	22.	The Convention meets, and by a majority of 2 (51 to 49) decides that the throne is vacant, and offers the crown to William and Mary.
,,	Feb.	16.	Prayers for the Royal Family altered.
,,	March	12.	King James lands at Kingsale, and is joined by the Earl of Tyrconnel with 30,000 foot and 3000 horse.
,,	,,	14.	The Scottish Estates meet, and after much discussion settle the crown on William and Mary, April 11.
,,	April	18.	King James besieges Londonderry.
,,	,,	,,	The Irish Parliament meets.
,,	,,	,,	Lord Dundee raises the Royal Standard in the Highlands, and is joined by Cameron of Lochiel, the Macdonalds of Glengarry, Clanronald, etc.
,,	July	22.	Episcopacy abolished in Scotland.
,,	,,	27.	Victory of Killiecrankie; death of Dundee, "the last and best of Scots."
,,	Oct.	13.	Non-juring bishops suspended.
,,	Dec.	10.	Declaration of Rights.
1690.	March	14.	The Count de Lauzen lands in Ireland with 5000 French soldiers.
,,	July	12.	Defeat of the Boyne.
,,	,,		King James retires to France; William enters Dublin.
,,	,,	14.	Drogheda surrenders.
,,	,,	25.	Surrender of Waterford.
,,	Aug.	8.	William besieges Limerick, but is repulsed by Searsfield and retires, 30th.
,,	Sept.	28.	Surrender of Cork.
,,			Death of Sir John Pettus, of Chediston Hall, Suffolk, 2nd son of Sir Augustine Pettus and brother of Sir Thomas Pettus, 1st Bart., so created for his zeal and loyalty in the Royal service. Sir John was born 1613, entered the service of King Charles I. 1639. Knighted

November 25, 1641. M.P. for Dunwich 1670. Raised a full regiment of Horse for the King's service at his own expense. After the murder of the King he kept up a correspondence with Charles II., lost over £20,000 in the Royalist Cause, and was so impoverished that he was imprisoned for debt in the Fleet Prison, where he died.

1691. Jan. 16. Sir Richard Graham, Viscount Preston, John Ashton, and Edmund Elliot arraigned at the Old Bailey on the charge of having on December 29th last attempted to raise a rebellion; Lord Preston convicted 17th, and Mr. Ashton 19th; Ashton is hung 28th, but Lord Preston is reprieved.

,, Feb. 1. Archbishop Sancroft and the other non-jurors deprived.

,, June The Bass Rock seized by four young Jacobite officers who had been imprisoned there, and held for King James.

,, ,, 30. Athlone lost.

,, July 12. Defeat of Aughrim.

,, Aug. 14. The Earl of Tyrconnell dies.

,, Oct. 3. Treaty of Limerick; the Irish lay down their arms, on condition that all who wish to do so may be allowed to retire to France, that there shall be a general amnesty, and that the Roman Catholics shall continue to enjoy all such privileges in the exercise of their religion as they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II. Parliament, however, refuses to ratify this treaty, which is shamefully broken by William.

1693. Feb. 13. Massacre of Glencoe.

,, Nov. 20. Death of Archbishop Sancroft.

1694. April 18. Capitulation of the Bass Rock Fort, last place held for King James.

,, Dec. 28. Death of Mary "II."

1696. Feb. 14. A plot known as the "Assassination Plot," owing to the fact that some of the conspirators are charged with the design to murder William, discovered. Lord Aylesbury sent to the Tower.

,, ,, 23. A reward of £1000 offered for the discovery of the Duke of Berwick, Sir George Barclay, Sir William Perkins, etc.

,, ,, 25, 26, 27. An association formed in Parliament declaring William lawful king, and binding members to support the succession according to the Act of William and Mary. Fifteen Peers and ninety-two M.P.'s refuse to sign, whereupon the Commons pass an Act to enforce the signing of the Articles of the Association, and declaring all those who refuse to sign incapable of any public trust.

,, March 11. Robert Charnock, Edward King, and Thomas Keys convicted of high treason and executed at Tyburn on the 18th.

,, ,, 18. £500 offered for the apprehension of Lord Montgomery and Sir J. Fenwick.

,, April 3. Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins executed at Tyburn.

,, ,, 21. Brigadier Rookwood, Major Lowick, and Charles Cranburn convicted of high treason and executed, 29th.

1696.	June	27.	The Irish Parliament meets, and expels Mr. Sanderson for refusing to sign the articles of the Association.
1697.	Jan.	28.	Sir John Fenwick beheaded on Tower Hill.
,,	Sept.	11.	Peace of Ryswick.
1701.	March	12.	The Act of Settlement passed by a majority of 1 in the Commons. Passed in the Lords May 22. The Duchess of Savoy protests. Receives the Royal Assent June 12.
,,	Sept.	16.	Death of King James II. at St. Germain ; his son proclaimed as King by Louis XIV., and recognised as such by France, Spain, the Pope, Sweden, etc.
1702.	Feb.	24.	Abjuration Act passed ; receives Royal Assent March 8.
,,	March	8.	Death of the usurper William "III." ; Anne succeeds.
1703.	May	6.	The Scottish Parliament meets, refuses to accede to the Protestant succession in the Princess Sophia as established in England, and passes the Act of Security, giving Parliament the power to name a successor in the case of the Queen's demise, receives the Royal Assent September 16 ; the English Parliament immediately passes a Bill declaring all Scottish subjects ALIENS while it remains in force.
,,	Sept.	30.	The Irish Parliament passes the Act of Settlement.
1704.	Jan.		Conspiracy in Scotland to restore King James betrayed by Lord Lovat.
1705.	Dec.	30.	Catherine, Queen-Dowager of Charles II., dies.
1706.	Oct.	13.	The Parliament of Scotland meets for the last time, passes the Act of Union with England by 110 to 69, January 16, 1707 ; great tumults in Edinburgh and other places.
1707.	May	1.	The Act of Union comes into force.
1708.	March	8.	A French expedition with King James sails from Dunkirk for Scotland, but is prevented landing by the English fleet under Sir George Byng ; a great number of Jacobites, including Lord Griffin, Lord Clermont, his brother, Mr. Middleton (sons of Lord Middleton), etc., are seized and brought to London, and imprisoned in the Tower ; Lord Griffin is attainted of High Treason May 15, but being reprieved, he dies in the Tower.
,,	Nov.	18.	The First Parliament after the Union meets.
1709.	Dec.	15.	Dr. Sacheverell impeached for preaching against "the late Happy Revolution."
1714.	June	8.	Electress Sophia dies.
,,	Aug.	1.	Anne dies ; the Elector George proclaimed, enters London 20th.
,,	,,	29.	Protest of King James III. and VIII. against the usurpation of the House of Hanover.
,,	,,	,,	The Elector George issues a proclamation against "The Pretender," offering £100,000 reward for his apprehension.
,,	,,	,,	Sir William Wyndham, Campion, and Shippen, M.P.'s, denounce the proclamation, and the former is by a vote of 208 to 129 subjected to be reprimanded by the Speaker ; the minority withdraw.
,,	Aug.–Nov.		Great riots at Birmingham, Bristol, Chippenham, Norwich, Oxford, Reading, York, Bedford, Taunton, Worcester, etc., amid cries of "Down with the Whigs ; Sacheverell

for ever"; "High Church and the Duke of Ormond for ever." The health of King James publicly drunk in many places. So serious are the riots at Manchester and in Lancashire that it is considered necessary to raise the militia. In every case they are followed by acts of great and needless severity on the part of the authorities.

1714. Nov. A pamphlet published entitled "The Sentiments of our Forefathers relative to the Succession to the Crown, Hereditary Right, and Non-Resistance," dedicated to all those who prefer Hereditary Right to a Parliamentary One, notwithstanding that the latter is likely to take place, by a Lover of Right.

,, ,, Great riot at Leicester owing to the refusal of the High Sheriff to return the Jacobite candidate, although he is returned by a clear majority.

,, ,, £1000 offered for the discovery of the author of "A Test offered to the Electors of Great Britain, which at one view discovers those Members of Parliament who were for or against the Hanoverian Succession"; and £500 for discovering printer of same.

1715. Jan. 20. Thanksgiving Day for the Elector's Accession; Dr. Sacheverell at St. Andrews denounces the Government for having appointed as a Thanksgiving Time the anniversary of the day King Charles was brought to trial.

,, March 25. Flight of Lord Bolingbroke.

,, May A butcher whipped at the cart's tail from Brentford Bridge and round the Market-Place for having spoken of "James III."

,, ,, A cobbler, of Highgate, whipped up Holborn Hill and down again, and imprisoned in Newgate for one year, for wearing a suit of mourning on the Elector's birthday.

,, ,, 28. Birthday of the Elector; great riots in Oxford, the gownsmen uniting with the townspeople break the windows of the Whig residents, and prevent any celebration of the day.

,, ,, 29. Restoration Day; the riots renewed in most of the large towns; Turner, collar-maker, put in stocks for wearing an oak-leaf; Pitcocks, an exciseman, dismissed for the same offence; Bournois, a schoolmaster, scourged through the city so severely that he dies a few days after, for denying the right of the Elector to the Throne, etc.

,, June An Irish Father Confessor flogged to death between Stock Market and Aldgate.

,, ,, 9. Mr. Matthew Prior, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Harley, M.P., arrested.

,, ,, 10. Birthday of King James; the effigy of William of Orange burnt at Smithfield; the mob parade the streets and break the windows of all who refuse to illuminate, amid cries of "No Hanover! No Foreign Government!"

,, ,, ,, Bolingbroke impeached.

,, ,, 21. The Duke of Ormond impeached; withdraws to France.

,, July 9. The Earls of Strafford and Oxford impeached.

,, ,, 20. Riot Act.

1715.	July	31.	Camp formed in Hyde Park to overawe the Jacobites in London.
,,	,,	,,	All Roman Catholics ordered to withdraw at least ten miles from London before August 8.
,,	,,	,,	A reward of £100,000 again offered for King James "dead or alive."
,,	Aug.	26.	The "Hunting-match" of Braemar; the Marquises of Huntley (eldest son of the Duke of Gordon) and Tullibardine (eldest son of the Duke of Athole), the Earls of Mar, Nithsdale, Marischal, Traquair, Errol, Southesk, Carnwath, Seaforth, and Linlithgow, the Viscounts of Kilsythe, Kenmure, Kingston, and Stormount, the Lords Rollo, Duffus, Drummond, Strathallan, Ogilvy, and Nairne, together with Glengarry, Campbell of Glendarule, etc., take the oath of allegiance to King James VIII.
,,	,,	,,	The Earls of Hume and Wigtown, and George Lockhart, M.P., seized and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle.
,,	Sept.	1.	Death of Louis XIV.
,,	,,	6.	The Royal Standard raised at Aboyne, in Aberdeen; the Earl of Mar proclaims King James.
,,	,,	,,	Lord Powis arrested and imprisoned in the Tower on "suspicion" of his being disaffected.
,,	,,		King James is proclaimed in Aberdeen by Earl Marischal, at Inverness by Brigadier Mackintosh, at Dunkeld by Lord Tullibardine, at Brechin by the Earl of Panmuir, at Castle Gordon by the Marquis of Huntley, at Montrose by Lord Southesk, at Dundee by the Viscount Dundee, etc.
,,	,,	8.	An attempted surprise of Edinburgh Castle defeated.
,,	,,		Habeas Corpus Act suspended.
,,	,,		The Lords Jersey, Lansdown, and Dupplin, and Col. Paul sent to the Tower, and warrants issued for the arrest of six members of Parliament, Sir William Wyndham, Sir John Packington, Edward Harvey, of Combe (sen.), Thomas Forster (jun.), John Anstis, and Cuthbert Kynaston.
,,	,,		Mr. Forster proclaims King James III. at Greenrigg, in Northumberland. He is joined by Lords Derwentwater, Widdrington, etc.
,,	,,	8.	The University of Oxford, having elected the Earl of Arran (a Jacobite) Chancellor in opposition to the Elector's son, the so-called Prince of Wales, a large body of troops are quartered in Oxford.
,,	,,	13.	News reaches London that King James has left Lorraine on his way to Scotland.
,,	Oct.		A plan to surprise Bristol discovered; Captains Lansdown, Doyle, and Sinclair, Sir George Browne, etc., seized and brought to London, October 18.
,,	,,		The Duke of Ormond lands in Devonshire with some forty men, but, being betrayed by his agent, is obliged to retire.
,,	,,	7.	King James III. proclaimed at St. Columb, in Cornwall, by James Paynter.

1715.	Oct.	7.	Sir Richard Vivian arrested and brought to London, and Mr. Howard, of Corby, and Mr. Curwen, of Workington, imprisoned in Carlisle Castle, and the Earl of Scarsdale in the Tower.
,,	,,	,,	Lancelot Errington captures Holy Isle, and proclaims King James.
,,	,,	18.	Joseph Sullivan, Robert Whitty, and Felix Hara convicted of high treason for enlisting men in the service of King James, and hanged at Tyburn 28th.
,,	,,	,,	Forster, having proclaimed James at Warkworth, Morpeth, Alnwick, etc., retires to Rothbury, where he is joined by Lords Carnwath, Wintoun, Nithsdale, and Kenmure, and then to Kelso, where he is joined by Brigadier MacIntosh, at the head of 1400 Highlanders, October 22; thus reinforced they enter England and proclaim King James at Brampton November 1.
,,	Nov.	2.	The militia, under Lord Lonsdale and the Bishop of Carlisle, dispersed by General Forster at Penrith.
,,	,,	8.	Forster enters Lancaster, and Preston two days later.
,,	,,	,,	The Archbishop of Canterbury issues a declaration, signed by himself and thirteen of his suffragans, testifying abhorrence of the "rebellion"; Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Smallridge, Bishop of Bristol, refuse to sign.
,,	,,	12.	General Willis repulsed from Preston.
,,	,,	13.	Defeat of Preston; surrender of the royal army under Forster.
,,	,,	,,	Battle of Sheriffmuir or Dumblaine, indecisive; Mar retires to Perth.
,,	,,	,,	3000 Dutch troops land at Deptford to assist the Elector.
,,	,,	15.	Lord Lovat declares for the Elector and seizes Inverness.
,,	,,	25.	Sir W. Carew and Sir Edward Seymour brought prisoners to the Tower.
,,	,,	30.	Mar retires from Perth.
,,	Dec.	1.	Major Nairne, Captains Lockhart and Shafto, and Ensign Erskine shot at Preston.
,,	,,	4.	A Dutch force landed at Leith.
,,	,,	7.	Captains Gordon, Kerr, and Dorrell hanged at Tyburn for having endeavoured to secure Oxford for King James.
,,	,,	9.	The prisoners taken at Preston brought to London.
,,	,,	15.	King James embarks at Dunkirk with the Marquis of Tynemouth (son of the Duke of Berwick), Lieut. Cameron, and four others, and lands at Peterhead, December 22, and proceeds to Fetteresso, Aberdeen, the seat of the Earl Marischal, where he appoints his privy council, and issues six proclamations.
,,	,,		January 23 appointed for the King's coronation.
,,	,,		King James receives addresses from the clergy and magistrates of Aberdeen.
,,	,,	28.	More Dutch troops arrive in Scotland.
1716.	Jan.	5.	King James makes his public entry into Dundee, and then proceeds to the Royal Palace of Scone, 7th; visits Perth 9th; returns to Scone 10th.

1716.	Jan.	28.	Mr. Shuttleworth and four others "executed" at Liverpool.
,,	,,	,,	Retreat of the Royal army from Perth to Montrose.
,,	Feb.	4.	King James, accompanied by Lords Mar, Melford, and Drummond, and sixteen other persons, embarks for France. They land at Gravelines, 9th. The Royal army under General Gordon retires to Aberdeen, and then disperses. King James's last act before embarking is to address a letter to the Duke of Argyll, the Hanoverian commander, enclosing the remnant of the money which he has brought with him, and desiring that it may be distributed among the poor inhabitants of some villages, to which the necessities of war have compelled him to set fire on the retreat from Perth. [*Note.*—The truth of this fact is of course called in question by the Whig writers, but it has been established beyond a doubt by the publication of the King's letters to Argyll. See Chambers' *History of the Rebellions under Dundee and Mar*, p. 312.]
,,	,,		The Students of King's College, Aberdeen, break out, and force the drummer of the Aulton to make a proclamation "desiring all persons to come and see the Duke of Brunswick burnt in effigy" in a bonfire lit at the College gates, and drink the health of King James VIII. Eight of them rusticated.
,,	,,	9.	Trial of the six lords: the Earls of Derwentwater, Nithsdale, and Carnwath, Viscount Kenmure, and the Lords Nairn and Widdrington.
,,	,,	23.	Order of Council issued for the "execution" of Lords Derwentwater, Kenmure, and Nithsdale on the 24th, and reprieving the other three until March 4. Lord Nithsdale escapes from the Tower in his wife's clothes.
,,	,,	24.	Murder of Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure.
,,	March	15.	Trial of Lord Wintoun; convicted of high treason, 17th.
,,	April	10.	General Forster escapes from Newgate, and notwithstanding that a reward of £1000 is offered for him, he succeeds in getting safely to France.
,,	May	2.	£1000 paid to Sir Thomas John for transporting 180 of the Preston prisoners to the West Indian plantation as slaves.
,,	,,	4.	Brigadier Mackintosh, John Mackintosh, Charles Wogan, Robert Hepburn, James Talbot, William Dalmahoy, and Alex. and John Tasker break out of Newgate. A reward of £1000 is offered for the first and £500 for the rest, but all escape to France, except Talbot.
,,	,,	7.	The Government, fearing to dissolve Parliament, bring in the Septennial Act, enabling Parliament to continue for seven years. It was carried in the Lords by 96 to 61, and in the Commons by 284 to 162.
,,	,,	8–12.	Trial of Royalist prisoners.
,,	,,	14.	Colonel Oxburgh beheaded.
,,	,,	19.	Indictments for high treason found against Lord Lansdown, Sir William Wyndham, M.P., Edward Harvey, M.P., etc.
,,	,,	29.	Several persons arrested for wearing "white roses" and "oak leaves."

1716.	June	10.	Guards posted in several parts of London to prevent the wearing of "white roses." Forden, the printer, is shot in Newgate Street by a foot-soldier, and several other persons are knocked down and maimed.
,,	,,		The Dutch forces employed by the Elector in Scotland, being no longer needed, return to Holland about this time.
,,	July	13.	The Rev. Mr. Paul, vicar of Orton, Leicester, and John Hall, J.P., of Northumberland, hanged at Tyburn.
,,	,,	21.	Eight of the Preston prisoners break out of Newgate; three are recaptured.
,,	Aug.	2.	The Rev. John St. Quentin convicted at the Norwich Assizes for asserting "that the Pretender has landed in the West with 50,000 men," and drinking his health. Sentenced to pay forty marks, to be imprisoned for a year, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for three years. Mr. Matthew Fern also convicted of drinking King James' health, and calling King George a "turnip-hoer"; sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, etc. Thomas Shirley convicted of saying, "King George has no more right to the crown than I have"; sentenced to be publicly whipped, and to find sureties for good behaviour for three years.
,,	,,		Lord Wintoun escapes from the Tower.
,,	,,	6.	Two soldiers whipped almost to death in Hyde Park, and turned out of service, for having worn oak in their hats on May 29.
,,	Sept.	3.	The State prisoners in Edinburgh, to the number of eighty-nine, sent to Carlisle to be tried.
,,	Nov.	21.	Thirty of the Preston prisoners, having been put on board a ship to be transported to the West Indies as slaves, master the crew and escape with the ship to France.
,,	,,	25.	The Bishop of Edinburgh deprived of his pension for refusing to take the oaths.
,,	Dec.	11.	Charles Radclyffe escapes from the Tower.
1717.	Jan.		One hundred of the Preston prisoners shipped as slaves to the West Indies.
,,	,,		The episcopal clergy of Scotland are fined for not praying for "King George" by name.
,,	April	3.	The Elector George asks Parliament for an extraordinary supply to avert the Swedish invasion of Hanover. Mr. Shippen, M.P. for Saltash, says, "The message appeared to have been penned by a foreign minister, and that it was a misfortune the King was as unacquainted with Parliamentary proceedings as the language of the country." It is first carried in committee, by 164 to 149, that a sum not exceeding £250,000 shall be granted, and on the 9th, when the question is again put to the House, it is carried by a majority of four only: 153 to 149. [*Note.*—This grant was the first-fruits of the Continental connection, which has cost this country so much. The Elector of Hanover quarrelled with the King of Sweden, and Britain was not only deprived of a valuable branch of her trade, but obliged to support him in the prosecution of the war.]

1717.	April		A treaty between Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great of Russia, and Spain to restore King James. 1000 Swedes to be landed in Scotland, under Charles XII. himself, stopped by his death at Frederickshall March 1718.
,,	June	24.	Trial of Harley, Earl of Oxford, for high treason ; acquitted July 1. Act of Grace.
,,	Nov.	11.	Dr. Welton, late vicar of Whitechapel, with his congregation, consisting of about 250 non-jurors, surprised by justices of the peace and constables, and most of them refusing to take the oaths, they are prosecuted.
,,	Dec.	4.	Mr. Shippen, M.P., sent to the Tower for saying that the second paragraph of the King's Speech seemed "rather calculated for the meridian of Germany than Great Britain, and that it was a great misfortune that the King was a stranger to our language and constitution." Division : 175 to 81.
1718.	March	17.	James Shepherd, a youth of eighteen, executed for plotting against the Elector.
,,	July	10.	Robert Harrison convicted of crying out in the streets "King James III. for ever !" and sentenced to stand in the pillory, to pay a fine of twenty marks, and to suffer six months' imprisonment.
1719.	March	26.	Visit of King James to Madrid, where he is received as King of Great Britain. An expedition under the Duke of Ormond is dispatched from Cadiz, but is dispersed by a violent storm off Cape Finisterre.
,,	April	4.	The Earls of Seaforth and Marischal and Lord Tullibardine land in Scotland, with 400 men, and are joined by some 1200 Highlanders.
,,	,,	11.	2500 Dutch troops arrive in London, and some 3000 more land in the North under General Keppel, to protect "the choice of the nation."
,,	May	8.	King James married at Avignon by proxy to the Princess Mary Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, and granddaughter of John III., King of Poland ; and in person a few weeks later, on his return from Spain.
,,	June	10.	Defeat of Glenshiel. The Lords Seaforth, Marischal, and Tullibardine escape to the Western Isles, and the Highlanders disperse.
,,	July	1.	Devinish, a soldier in the Foot Guards, tied to a tree in the Park and whipped a fourth time by the three regiments of Guards, for words spoken against King George's title to the throne.
,,	Oct.	24.	A fresh expedition under the Duke of Ormond sails from St. Andero, but fails to reach England.
,,	,,	30.	J. Matthews convicted of high treason for printing the paper *Vox Populi*, and executed at Tyburn November 6.
1720.	Dec.	31.	Birth of a Prince, who is christened Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimar, and created Prince of Wales.
1721.	Feb.	13.	Nathaniel Mist, editor of the Jacobite *Weekly Journal*, convicted of printing some reflections on the Elector, and sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a fine of £50, to suffer three months' imprisonment in the King's

Bench, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

1721. May 29. The *Weekly Journal* having given an account of the Restoration, and attempted to draw a parallel between the late times of rebellion and the present, the Commons resolve "that the paper entitled the *Weekly Journal or Saturday Post*, for Saturday, May 27, 1721, was a false, malicious, and scandalous libel." Mist, the publisher, is committed to Newgate.

[*Note.*—The repeated interferences of the Commons with Mist's paper, when its strictures did not concern their *own privileges*, has been noted by Hallam (*Const. Hist.* iii. 371) as an extraordinary assumption of Parliamentary power.]

1722. April 24. Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, sent to the Tower; Christopher Layer, of the Temple, arrested, 20th; Charles, Earl of Orrery, 28th; Lords Grey and North, 29th; and the Duke of Norfolk, October 24, on the charge of high treason.

,, Nov. 16. Declaration from King James ordered to be burnt.

1723. April Trial of Atterbury; he is exiled, and retires to France, June 21.

,, May 17. Layer executed for enlisting men in King James's service.

1724. June Death of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, buried 20th.

1725. March 21. Prince Henry Benedict Marie Clement born, created Duke of York.

,, May 3. An Act passed for disarming the Highlanders to take effect from October 15; five peers, the Duke of Wharton, Earls of Scarsdale and Lichfield, and Lords Orrery and Gower, protest.

1726. Death of Abel Roper, editor of the Jacobite *Post Boy*.

1727. June 12. Death of the Elector George I.; his son George II. succeeds.

1728. Aug. 15. Death of Anne, Queen of Sardinia, granddaughter of Charles I.

1732. Feb. 22. Death of Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Rochester, in Paris; he is buried in Westminster Abbey, May 12.

,, Dec. 28. Death of Rob Roy.

1735. Jan. 18. Death of Queen Clementina, Consort of James III. and VIII.

1740. Death of Sir William Wyndham, M.P. for Somerset, the Jacobite Leader in the House of Commons.

,, An Association formed by the Scottish Jacobites for the purpose of restoring the House of Stuart; the principal members are the Duke of Perth, Lord Lovat, the Earl of Traquair, Sir James Campbell of Auchinleck, Cameron of Lochiel, Lochiel the younger, Lord John Drummond, and the Hon. John Stuart (Lord Traquair's brother); William Drummond, *alias* Macgregor of Bohaldie, was their agent in Rome.

1743. War with France declared.

,, Prince Charles receives an invitation to join the expedition under Marshal Saxe, which is intended to restore King James.

1744.	Jan.	9.	Prince Charles starts from Rome and embarks with Marshal Saxe at Dunkirk, but a storm destroying many of the transports, the expedition is abandoned by the French Government.
,,	March	23.	6000 Dutch troops arrive in England. During the next month or two several thousand Swiss, Danes, Hessians, and Hanoverians are landed in England and Scotland.
1745.	April	30.	Victory of Fontenoy.
,,	July	14.	Prince Charles sails from Belleisle with only seven followers, lands at Arisaig July 25, and is joined by Lochiel, Glengarry, Clanronald, etc.
,,	Aug.	16.	Skirmish at Spean Bridge, two companies of the Royal Scots captured.
,,	,,	,,	A reward of £30,000 offered for the "Pretender or his eldest son."
,,	,,	19.	The Royal Standard raised at Glenfinnan by the Duke of Atholl; King James III. and VIII. proclaimed; Prince Charles appointed Prince Regent.
,,	Sept.	6.	Prince Charles enters Perth, and proclaims his father King.
,,	,,	13.	Canter of Coltrigg; the Royal army enters Edinburgh; King James VIII. proclaimed at the Cross; Prince Charles takes up his residence at Holyrood.
,,	,,	21.	Victory of Prestonpans or Gladsmuir.
,,	,,		The Marquis d'Equilles sent as Ambassador from France.
,,	Oct.	31.	The march south commences.
,,	Nov.	8.	The Royal army enters England; Carlisle captured, 17th.
,,	,,	27.	Prince Charles enters Preston, and Manchester, 29th.
,,	,,		The Elector's troops under the Duke of Kingston repulsed at Congleton by Lord George Murray.
,,	Dec.	4.	The Royal army arrives at Derby.
,,	,,	6.	The Retreat begins.
,,	,,	17.	Victory of Clifton, the Duke of Cumberland repulsed.
,,	,,	20.	The Royal army re-enters Scotland.
,,	,,	26.	Prince Charles arrives at Glasgow, leaves January 3, 1746.
,,	,,	30.	Carlisle surrenders.
1746.	Jan.	10.	Siege of Stirling begun.
,,	,,	17.	Victory of Falkirk.
,,	Feb.	1.	The siege of Stirling raised, and the Royal army retires to the Highlands.
,,	,,	10.	Prisoners taken at Carlisle brought to London.
,,	April	16.	Defeat of Culloden. Massacre of Royalists, men, women, and children, by order of the "Butcher" Cumberland.
,,	June	28.	Flora Macdonald assists Prince Charles to escape.
,,	June–Nov.		Murders of Royalists: 17 at Kennington, 9 at Carlisle, 6 at Brampton, 7 at Penrith, and 21 at York. Besides these, 36 who had left the Elector's army to join the Prince Regent are hanged by Cumberland after Culloden, 19 officers are shot in the Courtyard of Culloden House, and about 50 others are executed as deserters, and 81 as traitors in Scotland, which, with the 4 lords, makes more than 260 who suffer in cold blood, besides those who fall in battle, in the massacre after Culloden, or as slaves in the West Indies.

1746.			Several hundreds of the prisoners taken in the '45 shipped as slaves to Barbadoes, etc. Of 81 who reach that island only 18 are alive in 1749; and in another instance, of 157 Royalists embarked in one vessel, at the end of the voyage of eight months, during which they are kept huddled together in the hold, only 49 survive to tell the tale of the miseries they have undergone. (See Donald Macleod's narrative, *Jacobite Memoirs*, p. 406.)
,,	Aug.	12.	Act passed prohibiting the use of the Highland dress, and requiring all schoolmasters to take the oath of allegiance.
,,	,,	18.	Murder of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino.
,,	Sept.	20.	The Prince Regent escapes to France after wandering about the Highlands for six months, during the whole of which time a reward of £30,000 is offered for him, "dead or alive." He lands at Roscoff, near Morlaix, the 29th, and is received with great honour by Louis XV.
,,	Dec.	8.	Murder of Lord Derwentwater.
1747.	Jan.		Secret visit of Prince Charles to Madrid.
,,			An Act of Indemnity passed for all those, with the exception of 80, who took part in the '45.
,,	July	3.	Henry, Duke of York, created a Cardinal.
,,	Dec.		The *Jacobites' Journal*, an anti-Jacobite paper, started.
1748.			Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; Prince Charles arrested, and compelled to leave France, December 15.
1750.	Sept.	5.	Prince Charles, accompanied by Col. Brett, visits London under the name of Smith, and stays for a week with Dr. King, the head of the Church of England Jacobites.
,,	,,		A meeting of the Jacobite party, held at St. Alban's Tavern, Pall Mall, at which are present the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Westmorland, Lords Oxford and Egmont, Sir Francis Dashwood, M.P., Mr. Thomas Pitt, M.P., to consider the practicability of a fresh rebellion.
,,	,,		The Prince of Wales *said* to have embraced the Protestant faith at the New Church in the Strand.
,,	,,	13.	The Prince returns to Liège.
1752.	,,	23.	A medal struck in silver, bearing on one side the bust of Prince Charles with the legend *Redeat magnus ille genius Britanniæ*, and on the reverse Britannia is seen looking with anxious desire to some approaching vessels.
1752–3.	Dec.–Jan.		Prince Charles again in London at Lady Primrose's.
1753.	June	7.	Murder of Dr. Archibald Cameron, brother of Lochiel, at Tyburn.
1754.	May		Third visit of Prince Charles to England.
,,			The Rev. James Taylor condemned to two years' imprisonment, a fine of £300, and to find sureties for seven years for £2000, for taking in a poor Jacobite who had fought at Culloden.
1756.	,,	15.	A force of (5500 foot and 800 horse) Hessians landed.
1760.			The Prince again said to have visited London.
1766.	Jan.	1.	Death of King James III. and VIII.; Prince Charles assumes the title of King, but the Powers refuse to recognise him.
1770.			The Duke of Choiseul, French Minister, proposes to make

a third attempt to restore the Stuarts; King Charles visits Paris.

1770. The Jacobite party is very active this year, and a fresh insurrection may have been planned; but, owing to the failure of the promised aid from France, it comes to nothing. It is during this year that the riots under Wilkes occur, and the unpopularity of the Elector, George III., reaches its height.

1772. Feb. 7. The Royal Oak Club organised in Edinburgh. Meets the first Monday of every month, with an annual meeting on May 29, for the election of a sovereign, a secretary, treasurer, etc. Bishop Forbes writes to Bishop Gordon, May 28, 1774:[1] "We have a new club in Edinburgh, under the name of the Royal Oak Club. They have a sovereign whose head is adorned with a blue bonnet, having a medal on the front of it with these words, *The Royal Oak*, and round the top in the segment of a circle, *Pro Rege et Patria*. They meet the first Monday of each month, and the sovereign dictates all the toasts. Each member has such a medal as above described hanging by a riband on his breast. When one offers to be a member a single vote rejects the petition. All must be unanimous."

,, April 17. Marriage of King Charles III. with the Princess Louisa of Stolberg. She is granddaughter, through her mother, to Thomas Bruce, 2nd Earl of Ailesbury, who was exiled for his allegiance to King James II.

1779. Nov. 19. Bishop Gordon, the last non-juring bishop of the *regular* succession, dies.

1788. Jan. 31. Death of King Charles III.; his brother, the Cardinal Duke of York, assumes the title of Henry IX.

1789. Nov. 14. Charlotte Stuart, Duchess of Albany, natural daughter of King Charles III., dies at Bologna.

1791. Queen Louisa visits England.

1805. The last of all the non-juror bishops, Boothe, one of the *irregular* succession, dies in Ireland.

1807. July 13. King Henry IX., the last male of the Royal House of Stuart, dies at Rome; he is succeeded in his rights by his cousin, Charles Emmanuel IV., of Sardinia.

1808. April 10. Adelaide, Queen-Consort of Charles IV. (*d.* 1802), canonised by Pope Pius VII.

1819. A monument to King James III., Charles III., and Henry IX. erected in St. Peter's, Rome.

,, Oct. 6. King Victor succeeds his brother, Charles IV.

1824. Jan. 10. Queen Mary III. and II. succeeds her father, King Victor.

,, ,, 29. Louisa, Queen-Dowager of Charles III., dies in Florence.

,, Sept. The body of King James II. and VII. discovered at St. Germain and reinterred.

1840. ,, 15. King Francis succeeds his mother, Queen Mary.

1846. April 26. A meeting said to have been held by a Jacobite Club at the Morning Bush, in Aldersgate Street, to celebrate the centenary of the Battle of Culloden.

[1] *The Lyon in Mourning*, vol. iii. p. 309.

1847.			The claim of the brothers Hay-Allen to be respectively John Sobieski Stolberg Stuart, and Charles Edward Stuart, and grandsons of King Charles III., first put forward in *Tales of the last Century; or Sketches of the Romance of a History between the years* 1746 *and* 1846.
1849.	July	8.	Beatrice, Princess Royal, only child of King Francis, dies, aged 9 months.
1855.	Jan.	26.	The Right Rev. David Low, Lord Bishop of Argyll and Ross, dies; he is the last of the Scottish non-jurors.
1859.	,,	17.	The services for January 30 and May 29 expunged from the Prayer Book by royal warrant.
1869–70.			King Francis visits England; he is welcomed by a deputation from the Jacobites of Oxford University.
1872.	Aug.	2.	The League of Scotland holds a meeting in St. Mary's Hall, Edinburgh.
,,			The Legitimist League of England formed to assist King Charles VII. of Spain.
1873.			The Carlist Committee summoned by the British Republican League at the Bow Street Police Court, before Mr. Flowers, for contravention of the "Foreign Enlistment Act." Summons dismissed, the Government not proceeding.
1875.	Nov.	20.	Death of King Francis. ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY.
,,	,,	,,	Mr. James Yeowell, sub-editor of *Notes and Queries*, styled by Dr. Doran "the last non-juror (if not the last Jacobite) in England," dies in the Charter House, London.
1880.	Dec.	24.	Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie, an alleged grandson of King Charles III., dies.
1882.	May	8.	Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimar Stuart, 3rd Count d'Albanie, the last of the alleged "Sobieski Stuarts," dies, *s.p.*
1886.	June	10.	The Order of the White Rose reorganised.
1888.	Jan.	16.	Letter from the Earl of Ashburnham "to remind the Catholic public that Tuesday, the 31st of this month, will be the hundredth anniversary of the death of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, called by some the Young Pretender, and by others King Charles III.," published in the *Tablet*.
,,	,,	30.	The proposed Requiem Mass for King Charles III. prohibited by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.
,,	,,	,,	A solemn service for the repose of the soul of King Charles III. held at All Saints' Church, Lambeth, by the Rev. Dr. Lee.
,,	,,	31.	Solemn Requiem Mass for King Charles III. sung at the Church of the Scots' College, Rome, by Monsignor Campbell and the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh.
,,	,,	,,	Service at All Saints', Lambeth. Sermon by Dr. Lee.
,,	March	3.	The *Stuart Calendar*, a centenary memorial of the Royal House of Stuart, published.
,,	Dec.	31.	The Stuart Exhitition, under the presidency of the Earl of Ashburnham, opened at the New Gallery.
1889.	April	13.	The Stuart Exhibition closed.

1890.	Jan.	31.	First revival of the services for King Charles the Martyr, at St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, City, "On the morrow of the anniversary of his Martyrdom," at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sermon in the evening by the Rev. R. C. Fillingham.
,,	April	30.	No. 1 of the *Royalist* published.
,,	June	28.	No. 1 of the *Whirlwind* published.
1891.	Jan.	29.	Mr. Gladstone introduces a Bill to remove the remaining Religious Disabilities, with the exception of those attaching to the Royal Family. Sir John Pope Hennessy gives notice that he shall move, after the second reading, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to insert a Clause relieving the Sovereign and the members of the Royal Family from all Religious Disabilities."
,,	,,	,,	St. Charles' Eve; Evensong and sermon by the Rev. J. L. Fish, at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	,,	30.	St. Charles' Day; second revival of the services for the day at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	Feb.	4.	The Religious Disabilities Bill defeated on the second reading by a majority of 33: 223 to 256.
,,	,,		The Jacobite Executive Committee formed.
,,	April		The White Cockade Club of Hunts formed by the Messrs. Fraser.
,,	June	30.	The Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Ireland formed.
,,	Oct.	6.	Death of Sir John Pope Hennessy, M.P.
,,	,,	11.	Death of Captain Charles Fairholme, R.N.
,,	,,	27.	First public meeting in support of the Stuarts since the '45 held at St. Ives, Hunts. Speeches by the Marquis de Ruvigny, the Hon. Stuart Erskine, the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, W. Clifford Meller, etc.
,,	Dec.	1.	Mr. W. Clifford Meller adopted as Jacobite candidate for North Hunts at a meeting of the party in St. Ives.
,,	,,	7.	Jacobite public meeting at Cambridge. Speeches by the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, W. Clifford Meller, A. Teixeira de Mattos, R. Stewart Meade, etc.
1892.	Jan.	26.	Jacobite meeting at Ramsay, Hunts.
,,	,,	27.	Jacobite meeting at Erith.
,,	,,	29.	Evensong and sermon by the Rev. J. Frampton at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	,,	30.	Third revival of the service for King Charles the Martyr at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	,,	,,	An attempt to lay a wreath from the Legitimist Jacobite League on the statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross, stopped by the police.
,,	,,	31.	Mass for King Charles III. at the Carmelite Church, Kensington.
,,	Feb.	8.	A pilgrimage to the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots, in Westminster Abbey, stopped by the authorities closing the Royal Chapels.
,,	,,	10.	Jacobite meeting at Somersham, Hunts.
,,	April	19.	Anti-Jacobite meeting at St. Ives, under the auspices of the Hunts Protestant Association. Mr. Mark Knowles

			delivers a lecture entitled "Which Sovereign? Queen Victoria or the so-called Queen over the Water, a Reply to Jacobite Fallacies."
1892.	Nov.	25.	Mass for King Francis at the Italian Church, Hatton Garden.
,,	Dec.	27.	Mr. Herbert Vivian, on behalf of the Legitimist Jacobite League, applies to the First Commissioner of Works, the Right Hon. J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, for permission to decorate the statue of King Charles I. at Charing Cross.
1893.	Jan.	10.	After much correspondence, the Government refuse the required permission.
,,	,,		Meeting at St. Ives; speeches by the Marquis de Ruvigny, W. Clifford Meller, Herbert Vivian, etc.
,,	,,		Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Legitimist Jacobite League; a resolution adopted expressing regret at the action of the Government in refusing the League permission to decorate King Charles's statue, and pledging the members to proceed with the proposed demonstration, in order to test the right of the Government to refuse permission. Mr. Vivian gives public notice, on behalf of the League, of the above resolution through the *Standard*.
	,,	29.	St. Charles's eve, fourth revival of the services for the day at St. Margaret Pattens at 8 p.m.
,,	,,	,,	Jacobite Demonstration at Charing Cross. The statue of King Charles decorated with wreaths by the Legitimist Jacobite League, the Government having given way at the last moment.
,,	,,	30.	St. Charles's Day; the usual services at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	,,	,,	No. 1 of the *Jacobite*, the organ of the Legitimist Jacobite League, published.
,,	Feb.		The "Forty-Five" Jacobite Club formed by Mr. F. T. Rawling, as the Great Grimsby Branch of the Legitimist Jacobite League.
,,	,,	8.	An attempt to place wreaths on the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots in Westminster Abbey stopped.
,,	,,	14.	A question regarding the *Jacobite* asked in the House of Commons by Mr. W. Johnson, M.P.
,,	March		The Jacobite postage stamp issued.
,,	May	29.	Oak Apple Day; Jacobite gathering at Holywell, Hunts; speeches by the Marquis de Ruvigny, Messrs. A. A. Fraser, R. W. Fraser, F. T. Rawling, J. W. D. Heseltine, etc.
,,	June	10.	Sussex White Rose Club formed.
,,	Aug.		Jacobite meeting at Aberdeen.
,,	Nov.	23.	Meeting at Fochabers. Address by Mr. Andrew MacDonald.
1894.	Jan.	29.	Decoration of King Charles's statue at Charing Cross, the Order of the White Rose and other Jacobite societies joining the Legitimist Jacobite League in this for the first time.
,,	,,	30.	St. Charles's Day; service at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	,,	31.	Mass for the repose of the soul of King Charles III. at the

			Chapel of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Holborn.
1894.	Feb.	16.	Meeting at Wishaw. The Mary Stuart Branch of the Legitimist Jacobite League formed by Mr. William Burt.
,,	March	20.	The "LEGITIMIST KALENDAR" first published.
,,	April	4.	Society of King Charles the Martyr formed by the Hon. Mrs. Greville-Nugent.
,,	May	29.	The annual celebration of Royal Oak Day in Hunts.
,,	Oct.		The Flora Macdonald Club, the Glasgow Branch of the Legitimist Jacobite League, formed by Mr. Reid.
,,	Nov.		The Devon White Rose Club formed.
1895.	Jan.	7.	Archbishop Laud Commemoration and Exhibition on Tower Hill.
,,	,,	29–30.	Sixth revival of the services for King Charles the Martyr at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	,,	,,	King Charles's statue decorated.
1896.	,,	29–30.	Usual services at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	,,	,,	The statue at Charing Cross decorated.
,,	April	16.	Requiem at the French Chapel for those who fell at Culloden.
,,	Nov.	22.	Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Camberwell, for the Kennington Martyrs.
1897.	Jan.	29.	Usual services at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	,,	,,	King Charles's statute decorated.
,,	May	31.	Marriage of H.R.H the Princess Mary to H.R.H. the Duke of Calabria, Crown Prince of the Two Sicilies.
,,	June	19.	H.R.H. Prince Robert arrives at Victoria Station. Bouquet of white roses presented to him by Lady Helen Clifford Meller.
,,	,,	28.	Prince Robert departs from Liverpool Street Station.
,,	Aug.	26.	The statue of King James II. and VII. removed by the Office of Works from Whitehall Gardens to the front of Gwydyr House.
1898.	Jan.	29.	King Charles the Martyr's statue at Charing Cross decorated for the seventh year.
,,	,,	29–30.	Ninth revival of services for King Charles at St. Margaret Pattens.
,,	April	16.	Commemoration of the 152nd Anniversary of the defeat of Culloden. Wreaths placed on the Memorial Cairn from Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., Mr. Theodore Napier, the Legitimist Jacobite League, the Order of St. Germain, Mr. Stewart of Edinburgh. An address delivered on the battlefield by Mr. Theodore Napier.
,,	May–June.		A Branch of the Legitimist Jacobite League established in Edinburgh by Mr. Theodore Napier.
,,	Sept.	16.	A wreath placed on the statue of King James II. and VII. at Whitehall by Mr. Herbert Vivian.
1899.	Jan.	30.	King Charles's statue decorated, and the usual services held in his honour.
,,	April.		A Manifesto to the British Nation issued by the Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Ireland, pointing out the evils of Party Government.

1900.	Jan.	30.	The statue of King Charles decorated with wreaths from the various Jacobite Societies, and the Annual St. Charles's Day services held at St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, E.C.
,,	Feb.	13.	The 208th Anniversary of the Massacre of Glencoe, by order of the Usurper William of Orange. Mr. Theodore Napier visits the lonely burial island of St. Mungo, in Loch Leven, at the entrance to Glencoe, placing wreaths (on behalf of the Legitimist Jacobite League and others) on the tomb of MacIan, the murdered Chief.
,,	April	16.	The Memorial Cairn on Culloden Moor decorated for the fourth time.
,,	July	10.	The Marriage of H.R.H. Prince Robert, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, at Munich, to H.R.H. the Duchess Marie Gabrielle, daughter of Carl Theodore, Duke in Bavaria (the celebrated Royal Oculist), and of the Princess Marie Josèphe of Portugal. An illuminated address of humble congratulation (painted by Miss Josephine Foulds) is graciously accepted by His Royal Highness.
1901.	Jan.	30.	The annual decoration of King Charles's statue prohibited "on account of the death of Queen Victoria"—though that of the Gordon statue is allowed (an act of injustice of which the kindly disposition and well-known Jacobite sympathies of the deceased Lady would have made her the first to disapprove).
,,	,,	,,	The St. Charles' Day services held as usual at St. Margaret Pattens and several other churches both in England and the United States of America.
,,	April	16.	The Memorial Cairn on Culloden Moor as usual decorated with wreaths in memory of the heroes and patriots who fought and died on Drummossie Moor for Scotland and Prince Charlie, and in loyalty to their rightful Sovereign, King James VIII. and III. One wreath bears the excellent motto which it would be well to make a watchword of modern Jacobitism, "Theid duthehas an agaidh nan eraig!" (What they fought for we will work for).
,,	May	8.	Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and Rothesay gives birth to a Son and Heir, Prince Luitpold Maximilian Louis *Charles*. In response to a telegram sent on behalf of the Legitimist Jacobite League the following reply is received: "His Royal Highness Prince Rupert of Bavaria sends you most gracious thanks for your kind congratulations."
,,	,,	29.	The annual loyal celebrations of Restoration Day held by the White Cockade Jacobite Club—Huntingdon Branch of the Legitimist Jacobite League.
,,	Sept.	16.	The 200th Anniversary of the death of King James II., the last *de jure* monarch who actually ruled in the Three Kingdoms. Wreaths are deposited at the foot of His Majesty's statue at Whitehall; that from the Legitimist Jacobite League bearing the inscription, "*Magnus in*

prosperis; in adversis major," part of the epitaph on the King's tomb at St. Germain.

1901. Sept. 29. Great Legitimist meeting in Brittany, being the Feast of St. Michael, Protector of the Kingdom of France. Chair taken by Count Urbain de Maillé, representative in France of King Charles XI. Speeches by the Vicomte de Bellevue, M. de Junquières, etc. The proceedings terminating with the old French Legitimist song of the Vendéenne.

,, Oct. 15. Death of the 9th Duke of Berwick, in New York. The 1st Duke was created by King James II. before the Revolution, but the title has never been recognised by the usurping dynasty.

,, ,, 25. Founding of the Forget-me-not Royalist Club.

1902. Jan. 6. Jacobite Lecture in Argyll, by Mr. John Mercer of Edinburgh.

,, ,, 28. Death of Dr. Frederick George Lee, Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth—"a sturdy and consistent Jacobite."

,, ,, 30. The statue of "The White King" at Charing Cross again decorated with wreaths, and the usual services for the day held at St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, E.C., at 12.15 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. Services also held at the following churches: St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square, N.W.; St. Mary's, Littleton; All Saints, Emscote, Warwick; The Holy Trinity, Minsterley, Shrewsbury; Chapel of St. Mary's Abbey, Malling; St. Luke's, Barrow-in-Furness; Abbey Church of Our Lady and St. John, Alton, Hants; St. Lawrence's, Warminster; St. Peter's, Holton-le-Clay, Grimsby; St. Martin's, Ravendale, Grimsby; The Cathedral, Cumbrae, N.B.; and at St. George's, Rue Auguste Vacquerie, Paris; Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York City; Grove Church, Elmira, State of New York; St. Edward the Martyr, New York City; St. Peter's, West Chester, New York; Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass.; Church of the Evangelists, Philadelphia, Penn.

,, Feb. 8. Being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mary Queen of Scots, Mr. Theodore Napier makes a pilgrimage to Fotheringhay, and suspends from a tree on the site of the castle where her murder was perpetrated a large cross of red immortelles, having in front Queen Mary's monogram surmounted by a Scots crown. Attached to it is a silk sash bearing the following inscription: "Sacred to the immortal memory of Mary, 'Queen of Scots,' *de jure hereditario* Queen of England and Ireland, and Dowager Queen of France; who, after eighteen years' confinement in English prisons, was on this spot—for loyalty to her faith and royal prerogatives—beheaded, by special warrant of Elizabeth, on February 8, 1587."

,, ,, ,, At Westminster Abbey a wreath is laid upon Queen Mary's tomb, after matins, by Miss Foulds, on behalf of the League, many well-known Legitimists being

present to pay their homage to the memory of the murdered Queen.

1902. Feb. 28. Death of the Duke of Perth and Melfort.

,, March 10. The day appointed for commemorating the Royalist martyrs in Spain, a Mass is celebrated in the Royal Chapel of the Loredan Palace, Venice, their Majesties the King and Queen being present. Similar services are held in most towns of importance throughout Spain; a Te Deum being sung to celebrate the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of the Asturias from his recent illness.

,, ,, 30. Birthday of the King of France, Spain, and Navarre. Loyal congratulations having been telegraphed on behalf of the Legitimist Jacobite League, the following gracious reply is received from General Sacanell, His Majesty's Chamberlain :—

"My Master, deeply touched by the congratulations of English Legitimists, thanks and salutes you."

,, April 16. The 156th Anniversary of the Battle of Culloden. Eight wreaths are placed on the Memorial Cairn by Mr. Napier and others, the pipers playing Jacobite laments. An address is afterwards delivered by Mr. Napier.

,, May Two memorials of King Charles II. in West Dorset unveiled. One tablet placed on the historic manse at Charnmouth, the other at Ellesdon farmhouse—both places in which the Royal fugitive spent the night in September 1651.

,, ,, 3. Protest of H.M. King Charles VII. of Spain, on the coming of age of the *de facto* king, Don Alfonso.

,, ,, 29. This "blithest anniversary of all the year" is as usual suitably celebrated by the White Cockade Club of Huntingdonshire.

,, During this year His Majesty King Miguel II. of Portugal spends some time in the Isle of Wight, and afterwards in the south of Ireland. Legitimism in his country suffers a loss in the death of the Editor of *El Naçao*, the Miguelist organ.

,, Aug. 22. Death of Cardinal Ledochowski—Primate of Poland—and an ardent Legitimist.

,, Nov. 17. A dinner of the Legitimist Jacobite League is held to commemorate the crossing the border by H.R.H. Prince Charles; the chair being taken by Mr. Clifford Meller, President for that year.

1903. Jan. 30. Annual Commemoration of King Charles I. His statue is decorated with wreaths from the various Legitimist Societies and many private individuals.

,, Feb. The statue of King James II., which had been vandalously removed from Whitehall, is re-erected at Hampton Court.

,, ,, 8. Sunday being the anniversary of the martyrdom of Mary Queen of Scots, Mr. Napier again visits the site of Fotheringhay Castle, and places wreaths on the spot where she was murdered. The day before two wreaths

are placed on the Queen's tomb in Westminster Abbey, the principal one being from the Legitimist Jacobite League.

1903. Feb. 14. Death of the Dowager Princess Ferdinand, Her Majesty's mother, and fourth daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria.

,, April 16. The 157th Anniversary of the defeat of Culloden. Mr. Napier places a number of beautiful wreaths on the Memorial Cairn of the fallen Highlanders.

,, May 29. King Alexander and Queen Natalie of Servia barbarously murdered.

,, ,, ,, . The usual loyal celebrations of Oak Apple Day at St. Ives—while a large wreath of oak and laurel, with roses and Stuart tartan ribbon, is placed upon the statue of King Charles II. in Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

The Chelsea Pensioners annually decorate the little brass statue of the Merry Monarch presented by Tobias Rustat, who also gave the beautiful statue of King James II. by Grinling Gibbons, recently removed from Whitehall.

,, June 17. A noble protest is made by H.R.H. Prince Jaime, *de jure* Prince of the Asturias and Dauphin of France, in a letter to the *Times*, in regard to the attitude of the press towards the authors, aiders, and abettors of the Servian murders.

,, ,, ,, Mr. William Redmond asks if the Government intend to demand from the new Servian Government the punishment of the murderers; and would they, in view of what had happened, remove the statue of the regicide Cromwell from the precincts of the House of Commons?

,, July 2. The Hon. Sec. of the League having ventured to telegraph congratulations upon Her Majesty's birthday, is honoured by the following gracious reply from Munich :—

"I send you my best thanks for your felicitations.
"PRINCESS LOUIS."

,, ,, 15. Opening of the Jacobite Exhibition at Inverness, by The Lochiel.

,, Aug. 2. H.R.H. Prince Jaime, *de jure* Prince of the Asturias and Dauphin of France, is in this country on a visit to the Earl of Ashburnham, official representative in England of the Duke of Madrid, *de jure* Charles VII. and XI., and Mr. Clifford Meller, President of the League for this year, having conveyed to H.R.H., through Lord Ashburnham, the loyal aspirations of British Legitimists, receives the following reply :—

"DEAR MR. MELLER,—I have communicated your letter of 31st ultimo to Prince Jaime de Bourbon, and His Royal Highness desires me to request that you will accept yourself, and convey to the other members of the two associations represented by you, his sincere thanks for the kind sentiments expressed therein.—I am, dear Mr. Meller, yours sincerely, (*Signed*) ASHBURNHAM."

1903.	Nov.	26.	The annual dinner of the Legitimist Jacobite League, Mr. Clifford Meller presiding.
,,	Dec.		The beautiful statue of James II., our last *reigning* King, by Grinling Gibbons, at last set up in front of the new Admiralty Offices, facing St. James's Park.
1904.	Jan.	30.	The statue of King Charles is appropriately decorated with wreaths, and services in honour of his blessed memory are held in numerous churches.
,,	Feb.	8.	Mr. Theodore Napier makes his annual loyal pilgrimage to Fotheringhay in commemoration of the murder of Queen Mary II. of England, Ireland, etc., and I. of Scotland—and a bunch of lilies is laid on her tomb in Westminster by the Hon. Secretary of the Forget-me-not Club.
,,	March	4.	Death of Mr. Arthur Anderson Fraser, a descendant of a brave old Jacobite family, who with his brother, Mr. Gilbert Baird Fraser, founded the White Cockade Club of Hunts in April 1891; it afterwards became incorporated as a Branch of the Legitimist Jacobite League, and was further united with the Forget-me-not Royalist Club in 1908.
,,	April	16.	The Cairn on Culloden Moor is adorned by Mr. Napier with many beautiful wreaths from patriotic Jacobites, and an address is given to a large number of loyalists and spectators.
,,	Dec.	1.	Death of the Earl of Hardwicke—to whom belongs the honour of having led the opposition to the Cromwell outrage—or erection of the murderer's effigy within the precincts of Westminster Palace.
1905.	Jan.	1.	The *Jacobite*, having been discontinued in 1904, re-appears under the new name and slightly varied form of the *St. Germain's Courier*.
,,	,,	29.	Being the eve of the martyrdom of King Charles I., a meeting of the Forget-me-not Club is held at 32 Elgin Crescent, W., under the presidency of the Recorder. Mr. P. Berney-Ficklin, F.S.A., exhibits some most valuable and interesting relics of the White King, a paper on "Whitehall" is read by the Rev. Robert C. Marshall, and an interesting speech given by Mr. Brodie-Innes.
,,	,,	30.	The statue of King Charles is appropriately decorated and services are held in many churches, the most noted being St. Margaret Pattens, where the sermon is by the master of Pembroke College, Oxford (Bishop Mitchinson).
,,	Feb.	8.	The Anniversary of the tragedy of Fotheringhay. Mr. Napier journeys there with a number of wreaths, and a bouquet of violets is placed on Queen Mary's tomb in Westminster Abbey by the Hon. Sec. of the Forget-me-not Club.
,,	April	16.	Mr. Napier again decorates the Memorial Cairn on Culloden Moor with wreaths, the chief of which is a large Highland targe of evergreens and purple heather

with the Gaelic words "Dileas do'n Righ Shewmias" (Loyal to King James) written in white everlasting flowers. Mr. Napier afterwards delivers an address to about 200 persons.

1905. May 3. Birth of H.R.H. Prince Albert, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and Rothesay, at Munich.

,, ,, 25. Baptism of the infant Prince Albert in the private Chapel of the Luitpold Palace by the Archbishop of Munich.

,, ,, 29. A Reception and Garden Fête in honour of the glorious Restoration held at 20 Cheyne Walk, S.W., attended by the members of the Order of St. Germain and of the Forget-me-not Club.

,, June H.R.H. Prince Francis, third son of Her Majesty, spends some days in England during the middle of this month.

,, Nov. 30. Death of Donald Cameron of Lochiel, twenty-fourth Chief of the Clan Cameron.

1906. Jan. 29. The annual meeting of the Forget-me-not Club in memory of King Charles is held at 32 Elgin Crescent, W., on the eve of his martyrdom, Mr. Brodie-Innes presiding. The paper is by Mrs. Flora K. G. St. George (née Macdonald) and entitled "Stray Leaves of the White Rose—gathered in Rome." Speeches were also given by the Recorder, Mr. Clifford Meller, and others.

,, ,, 30. The 257th Anniversary of the murder of King Charles I. His statue at Charing Cross is adorned with many wreaths, while at the beautiful non-juror Church of St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, the faithful worship for the last time in memory of that holy Royal Martyr to whom the Church of England owes more than to any mortal—perhaps her very existence. The aged Vicar, the Rev. J. Leonard Fish (who has been appropriately designated "the Chaplain of King Charles") takes part in the Procession, and pronounces the Benediction.

,, Feb. 8. A bunch of Scottish heather (specially sent from Onich, near Fort William, by a member of the Forget-me-not Club) is laid upon Queen Mary's tomb in Westminster Abbey by the Hon. Secretary.

,, March 29. Marriage of Lochiel with Lady Hermione Graham, daughter of the Duke of Montrose—uniting two of the oldest Jacobite families in the Highlands.

,, May 12. A Highland Crofters' (non-subscription) Branch of the Forget-me-not Club is formed at Onich, near Fort William, Miss M. G. Caroline Heathcote being the first Hon. Sec. Membership is open to *all* who will sign the following Declaration, which has been illuminated both in Gaelic and English upon a Roll prepared for signatures :—

Comunn na Cotharaich.
Earrann nan Gaidheal.

"Bithidh mi dileas gu bàs do cheud thoiseach

firinneach Comunn na Cotharaich, agus chier mi wiram gu bràth do chuimhne Prionnsa Tearlaich agus a Sheorsa Rioghail."

"I will be faithful unto death to the true principles of the Forget-me-not Club, and ever revere the memory of Prince Charles and his Royal Race."

1906.	May	29.	An "At Home," in celebration of Royal Oak Day, is given to the Forget-me-not Club at 32 Elgin Crescent, W.
,,	June	9.	An "At Home," to celebrate the Eve of White Rose Day, at 20 Cheyne Walk, S.W.
,,	Aug.	6.	Death of H.R.H. Princess Mathilde, Princess Louis of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, at Davos.
,,	Dec.	29.	Death of the Rev. J. Leonard Fish, Vicar of St. Margaret Pattens, E.C., a brave and ardent Jacobite, and devoted follower of the Martyr King.
1907.	Jan.	9.	Death of the Dowager Queen of Hanover.
,,	,,	29.	A meeting of the Forget-me-not Club, commemorative of the Martyrdom of King Charles, is held on the Eve of his Anniversary at 32 Elgin Crescent, W., the Recorder presiding. A paper is read by Mr. E. H. Clare-Hitchings dealing with the question, "Is not *Legitimism* the only logical and lasting cure for the Socialism and Anarchy of modern times?"
,,	,,	30.	The St. Charles's (K. and M.) services are held at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, W., by kind permission of the Rev. H. Westall, who generously provides a spiritual home for those who desire to commemorate the Martyr King but are excluded from St. Margaret Pattens by the lamented death of its Vicar and the religious differences and intolerance of his successors in authority. Services held in many other churches throughout the Kingdom. The statue of the Royal Martyr at Charing Cross is, as usual, decorated with wreaths.
,,	Feb.	8.	Mr. Napier journeys to Fotheringhay, placing wreaths upon the site of the Martyrdom of Mary "Queen of Scots"; while a bunch of Scottish heather, with bow and streamers of white ribbon, is laid on the Queen's tomb in Westminster by the Hon. Secretary of the Club.
,,	April	16.	Being the 161st Anniversary of the fatal Battle of Culloden, Mr. Theodore Napier makes his annual pilgrimage to decorate the Memorial Cairn, taking with him a number of wreaths—some of considerable size and value—amongst others a lyre of Scotch fir, ivy, and white flowers from the newly formed Highland Branch of the Forget-me-not Club, made at Onich by the members themselves.
,,	May	29.	An "At Home" in honour of Oak Apple Day held at 32 Elgin Crescent, W.
,,	July	2.	A Garden Fête, with illuminations, music, etc., in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, at 20 Cheyne Walk, W., to which the Forget-me-not Club is invited.

1907.	July	13.	The Centenary of the death of Henry IX., sometime Cardinal and Bishop of Frascati. An offering is forwarded by the Forget-me-not Club to the Dean, with which is purchased a gold cross to be placed on the High Altar of the Cathedral at Frascati, in honour of *its* Bishop and *our* King.
,,	,,	,,	A Mass for the House of Stuart is also said in the private Chapel of Mr. Clifford Meller, 20 Cheyne Walk, S.W.
,,	Nov.	19.	Being the Birthday of King Charles I. and Eve of Her Majesty's Accession, a meeting of the Forget-me-not Club is held at 32 Elgin Crescent, W., Mr. Ernest Radclyffe-Crump presiding. A paper is read by Col. Hepworth on the subject, "Should the Franchise be extended to women, and what would be the effect of so doing upon the Legitimist Cause?"
1908.	Jan.	30.	The statue of King Charles the Martyr is adorned with wreaths from both Societies and private individuals. High Mass and Solemn Evensong celebrated at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, and other services held in many churches throughout this country and America.
,,	Feb.	8.	Mr. Napier journeys to Fotheringhay and places beautiful wreaths on the spot where Queen Mary II. and I. was so cruelly murdered. Miss Foulds also puts a bunch of heather tied with white ribbon on the tomb of the Martyr Queen in Westminster Abbey.
,,	April	16.	Wreaths for the decoration of the Memorial Cairn on Culloden Moor are again taken and placed thereon by Mr. Napier, who delivers an eloquent address. A wreath is contributed "from New Zealand admirers of the Heroes of Culloden."
,,	May	30.	Being within the octave of the Anniversary of the Glorious Restoration, a musical "At Home" is given to the Forget-me-not Club at 32 Elgin Crescent, W., to celebrate Royal Oak Day.
,,	June	13.	The Scottish Historical Pageant in Edinburgh. Mary Queen of Scots and Scotland's "Roll of Honour"—her Royalist and Jacobite heroes are well represented. (We trust that its being held within the octave of White Rose Day was of loyal intent.)
,,	,,	22.	Being the eve of White Rose Day (Old Style) a meeting of the Forget-me-not Club is held at 32 Elgin Crescent, W., the Recorder presiding. A paper upon "Glencoe" is given by Miss M. G. Caroline Heathcote. Mr. Brodie-Innes and Col. Hepworth also speak. Later in the evening Mr. Clare-Hitchings recites "A Health to King Charles," by Browning; the Recorder proposes the Health of King Charles's Lineal Descendant and Present Representative, *Her Majesty*, and Mr. Brodie-Innes proposes a toast—"Success to the Club and the Kalendar."
,,	July	2.	The Queen's Birthday. The Club is invited to a Musical Fête in the beautifully illuminated gardens of 20 Cheyne Walk, S.W.
,,	Sept.	26.	The Hon. Secretary having previously approached the

Earl of Lindsay on the subject of his willingness to accept the Presidency of the Forget-me-not Club, and receiving an affirmative answer, a committee meeting is held at 32 Elgin Crescent, when he is unanimously elected to that office. The name of the Society is also changed to the *Forget-me-not Royalist Club.*

1908. Oct. 5. Death of Marmaduke Francis Constable-Maxwell, eleventh Baron Herries, and representative of the fine old Jacobite Earldom of Nithsdale. His ancestor the fifth Earl of Nithsdale, ninth Lord Herries, was a hero of the '15, while the second Baron Herries fell at Flodden.

,, ,, 20. A Conference is held between the Executive officials of the Forget-me-not Royalist Club and Legitimist Jacobite League at 32 Elgin Crescent, W., at which it is decided that the two bodies be *united*, but not *amalgamated*; that the League have no separate officers, but be governed by the Committee of the Club, its two remaining officials being given a seat on the said Committee, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Club becoming, *ex officio*, respectively President and Hon. Secretary of the League.

,, Nov. 7. Being the Eve of the Anniversary of *Crossing the Border* by H.R.H. Prince Charles, a meeting of the Forget-me-not Royalist Club is held at 32 Elgin Crescent, W., the Lady Muriel Watkins (daughter of the President, whom she represents) presiding. A paper on "*Charles Edward, the Prince Regent*," is read by the Rev. W. P. Grome-Merrilees, and speeches given by Lady Muriel Watkins, Mr. J. Pendrel-Brodhurst, and others.

,, ,, 20. The 33rd Anniversary of the Accession, *de jure hereditario*, of H.R.H. the Princess Louis of Bavaria (Mary III. and IV.) to the Throne of these Realms duly celebrated by Mr. Clifford Meller of Craigard, Carrick Castle, when the Royal Standard is unfurled by Mr. Theodore Napier in honour of our exiled Queen.

,, Dec. 8. Death of the Rev. R. C. Fillingham.

,, ,, 26. The unveiling of a memorial tablet erected by H.H. Prince Frederick Duleep-Singh, and a few Norfolk and other sympathisers, to the memory of Christopher Layer, Jacobite Martyr, sometime Squire of Booton, and also a Norfolk lawyer of distinction and old family, living part of his time at Aylsham, where the tablet is placed. It was unveiled by the Earl of Orford, and is thus inscribed :—

"*Christopher Layer*, of Booton, lived Here. He was a faithful adherent of the *House of Stuart*, and for his Loyalty to that Cause suffered an ignominious death at Tyburn, May 17, 1723. This tablet was placed here to perpetuate his Memory, December 1908."

"Be thou faithful unto death."

1909. Jan. 29. Solemn Evensong with Procession and Sermon in honour of King Charles the Martyr, at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

1909.	Jan.	30.	Anniversary of the Murder of King Charles (S. and M.). High Mass at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens (and also services at numerous other churches throughout Great Britain and America). The King's statue at Charing Cross is decorated with wreaths (and the Protestant Alliance take occasion to advertise the Legitimist Jacobite League by the distribution of some 10,000 pamphlets !). Members of the Forget-me-not Royalist Club meet at the statue, and then adjourn to a private luncheon at the Queen's Hotel, Leicester Square, at which the Lady Muriel Watkins presides, representing the Earl of Lindsay, President, and the toast of King Charles's Lineal Descendant and Legitimist Successor, *Her Present Gracious Majesty*, is proposed by Dr. de l'Hoste Ranking, M.A., etc.
,,	Feb.	8.	Anniversary of the Martyrdom of Mary Stuart.
,,	,,	,,	The Hon. Secretary and other members of the Club and League visit the tomb of the Martyred Queen Mary II. and I. in Westminster Abbey, placing there a bunch of heather tied with white ribbon, with an inscription in her honour. Fotheringhay — the scene of the Queen's execution—is for the seventh time visited by Mr. Theodore Napier and wreaths laid on the site of her martyrdom, including a floral crown from "Royalists in Scotland."
,,	July	18.	Death of His Majesty King Charles VII. of Spain and XI. of France, at Varese, in Italy.
,,	,,	30.	Solemn Requiem for His late Majesty King Charles VII. and XI. is sung at Westminster Cathedral.
,,	Nov.	4.	His Majesty King James III. of Spain and I. of France issues his first Manifesto.

The Seize Quartiers of those Princes and Princesses who but for the Act of Settlement of 1701 would, since the Revolution, have reigned over these Realms and of their Consorts

THE *Genealogist*, N.S. vols. vi. to xii. (1890–1896), contained a most interesting series of articles on the Seize Quartiers of the Kings and Queens of England. The 1st Series (42 Tables), by G. E. Cokayne, Clarenceux King-of-Arms, dealt with the reigning Sovereigns and their Consorts from Henry VII. to Edward VII., and the 2nd Series (33 Tables with a number of valuable notes), by G. W. Watson, with those from Henry II. to Richard III. Here we give what may be termed a 3rd Series, being the Tables of those Princes and Princesses who since the Revolution of 1688 would by hereditary right have occupied the throne, but who were excluded therefrom by the Convention Parliament of 1689 and the subsequent Act of Settlement of 1701; and at the end is added a Table showing the *paternal* nationality of each of the sixteen ancestors of the successive Sovereigns of England and of their Consorts since 1154 as shown in these three Series.

1565

A1. Henry Stuart, styled Lord Darnley, King Consort of Scotland, 28 July 1565, *b.* 1545; murdered at the Kirk-of-Field, 10 Feb. 1566/7.

=A2. Qu Sc 154 (*de* E

I R 155 Li 8 I *m.* Ap Fr

Fr *d.s* 156 29 de J a r be pri ye de 15

) =A14. (–) zi.

A15. Peter Mazarini of Palermo, *d.* in Rome, 14 Nov. 1654, aged 78.

=A16. Hortense, da. of Octavio Buffalini of the city of Castello.

B1. JAMES VI., KING OF E AND IRELAND, 1625; AND Sc 1587–1625; *b.* a burgh Castle, 1566; *d.* at Th Co. Herts, 27 Ma bur. in Wes Abbey.

Hieronymus Mar- of Rome.

1634

= B8. Laura Margare Mazarini, sister and co-h. of Cardinal Mazarin, *m.* at Rome, 9 July 1634; *d.* there, 9 June 1685.

C1. Sco 1625 1600 his fath min Wh Geo sur

aura Martinozzi, *m.* 1655; *d.* at 19 July 1687; da. and co-h.

No.

SEIZE QUA

JAMES III.

KING OF I

SCOTLAN

1701–

The Seize Quartiers of those Princes and Princesses who but for the Act of Settlement of 1701 would, since the Revolution, have reigned over these Realms and of their Consorts

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SCOTTISH. GERMAN. SCLAVONIC. FRENCH. ITALIAN GERMA ITALIAN.

1565

A1. Henry Stuart, styled Lord Darnley, King Consort of Scotland, 28 July 1565, *b.* 1545; murdered at the Kirk-of-Field, 10 Feb. 1566/7. = A2. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, 1542; AND (*de jure*) OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, 1558; *b.* at Linlithgow, 8 Dec. 1542; *m.*, 1st, 24 Apr. 1558, Francis II., King of France, who *d.s.p.* 5 Dec. 1560; 2ndly, 29 June 1565; dethroned 24 July 1567, and, after being kept a prisoner 19 years, murdered 8 Feb. 1586/7.

1572

A3. Frederic II., King of Denmark and Norway, 1559–1588; K.G. 24 Apr. 1578; *b.* 1 July 1534; *d.* 4 Apr. 1588. = A4. Sophia, da. of Ulric, Duke of Mecklenburg, *b.* 4 Sept. 1557; *m.* 20 July 1572; *d.* 3 Oct. 1631.

1548

A5. Anthony (of Bourbon), Duke of Vendôme and *jure uxoris* King of Navarre, 1555–1562, *b.* at the Castle of La Fère, in Picardy, 22 Apr. 1518; *d.* at Andely, 17 Nov. 1562; bur. at Vendôme, in the Collegiate Church of St. George. = A6. Jane (d'Albret), Queen of Navarre, Princess of Béarn, Countess of Foix, 1555–1572; *m.* at Moulins, in the Bourbonnois, 20 Oct. 1548; *d.* at Paris, 9 June 1572; bur. with husband.

1565

A7. Francis (de Medicis) Grand Duke of Tuscany, *b.* 25 Mar. 1541; *d.s.p.m.s.* Oct. 1587. = A8. Joan of Austria, da. of the Emperor Ferdinand I., *b.* 24 J. 1547; *m.* Dec. 15; *d.* 6 A. 1578; t. wife.

1608

A9. Alphonso III. (d'Este), Duke of Modena, 1628 – 1629, *b.* 1591; *d.* 1644. = A10. Isabel, da. of Charles Emmanuel the Great, Duke of Savoy, *b.* 11 Mar. 1591; *d.* Aug. 1626.

A11. Reginald (Farnese), Duke of Parma and Placentia, 1592 – 1622, *b.* 1569; *d.* 1622. = A12. Margaret, da. of John Francis Aldobrandini, *d.* 1646.

A13. (–) Martinozzi. = A14. (–)

A15. Peter Mazarini of Palermo, *d.* in Rome, 14 Nov. 1654, aged 78. = A16. Hortense, da. of Octavio Buffalini of the city of Castello.

1589

B1. JAMES I. AND VI., KING OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, 1603–1625; AND SCOTLAND, 1587–1625; *b.* at Edinburgh Castle, 19 June 1566; *d.* at Theobalds, Co. Herts, 27 Mar. 1625; bur. in Westminster Abbey. = B2. Anne of Denmark, Queen Consort, 1603–1619; *b.* at Scandenburg, 12 Dec. 1574; *m.* (by proxy, at Cronenburg, 20 Aug. 1589, and in person) at Upslo, 23 Nov. 1589; *d.* at Hampton Court, 2 Mar. 1618/9; bur. in Westminster Abbey.

1600

B3. Henry IV., King of France, 1589–1610; and Navarre, 1572–1610; *b.* at the Castle of Pau, in Béarn; murdered at Paris, 14 May 1610; bur. in the Abbey of St. Denis; 2nd, but only surv., son. = B4. Mary de Medicis, *b.* 26 Apr. 1575; *m.* (contract dated at Florence 25 Apr. 1600) at Lyons 27 Dec. 1600; crowned at St. Denis, 13 May 1610; declared Queen Regent 15 May following; *d.* at Cologne, 3 July 1642; 2nd da. and co.-h.; 2nd wife.

1630

B5. Francis I. (of Este), Duke of Modena, 1629–1658, *b.* 5 Sept. 1610; *d.* 13 Oct. 1658. = B6. Mary Farnese, *m.* 1630; *d.* 16 June 1646; 1st wife.

B7. Hieronymus Martinozzi of Rome. =

1634

B8. Laura Margarete Mazarini, sister and co-h. of Cardinal Mazarin, *m.* at Rome, 9 July 1634; *d.* there, 9 June 1685.

1625

C1. CHARLES I., KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, 1625–1649, *b.* at Dunfermline, 19 Nov. 1600; cr. Prince of Wales on the death of his elder brother, 4 Nov. 1616; suc. his father, 27 Mar. 1625; crowned at Westminster, 2 Feb. 1625/6; murdered at Whitehall, 30 Jan. 1648/9; bur. in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; 2nd, but only surv., son. = C2. Henrietta Maria of France, Queen Consort, 1625–1649; *b.* in the Louvre, at Paris, 25 Nov. 1609; *m.* (by proxy, in Notre Dame, Paris, 1 May, and in person) at Canterbury, 11 May 1625; *d.* at Colombe, near Paris, 10 Sept. 1669; bur. in the Abbey of St. Denis.

1655

C3. Alphonso IV., Duke of Modena, 1658–1662, *b.* 13 Feb. 1634; *d.* 16 July 1662. = C4. Laura Martinozzi, *m.* 1655; *d.* at Rome, 19 July 1687; da. and co-h.

1673

D1. JAMES II. AND VII., KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, 1685–1701, *b.* at St. James's Palace, 15 Oct. 1633, and bapt. 24 Nov. following; suc. his brother, King Charles II., 6 Feb. 1684/5; crowned at Westminster, 23 Apr. following; declared by the Revolutionary Convention to have abdicated 11 Dec. 1688; *d.* in exile at St. Germains-en-Laye, 16 Sept. 1701, aged 67; bur. in the Church of the Benedictines at Paris. = D2. Mary Beatrice Eleanor of Modena, *b.* at Modena, 5 Oct. 1658; *m.* (by proxy, 30 Sept., and in person) at Dover, 21 Nov. 1673, to King James, then Duke of York; became Queen Consort, 6 Feb. 1684/6, and was crowned with her husband at Westminster; QUEEN REGENT for her son, 16 Sept. 1701–21 June 1706; *d.* at St. Germains-en-Laye, 7 May 1718, aged 60; bur. in the Church of St. Mary at Chaillot.

E1. JAMES III. and VIII., King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, 1701–1766, *b.* at Whitehall, 10 June 1688; suc. his father, 16 Sept. 1701, and proclaimed King in Paris the following day; *d.* at Rome, 1 Jan. 1766, aged 78; bur. in St. Peter's at Rome.

No. 1.

SEIZE QUARTIERS OF JAMES III. AND VIII., KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, ETC., 1701–1766.

1598

Lewis = A14. Magdalena, da. of John George, Elector of Brandenburg, *b.* 7 Jan. 1582; *m.* at Darmstadt, 5 June 1598; *d.* there, 4/14 May 1616; bur. with her husband.

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e of
se-
stadt,
Sept.
d. 27
1626;
at
stadt,
t. fol-
.

1607

A15. John = A16. Magdalena Sibylla, da. of Albert Frederic, Duke of Prussia, *b.* 31 Dec. 1587/10 Jan. 1588; *m.* 19/29 July 1607; *d.* 12/22 Feb. 1659.

George I., Elector of Saxony, *b.* 5/15 Mar. 1585; *d.* 8 Oct. 1656.

1627

George II., Land- = B8. Sophia Eleanor of Saxony, *b.* 23 Nov./3 Dec. 1609; *m.* (contract at Dresden, 9 Jan. 1625) at Torgau, 1/11 Apr. 1627; *d.* at Darmstadt, 2/12 June 1671; bur. there.

ve of Hesse-Darm-
ıt, *b.* 17 Mar. 1605;
t Darmstadt, 11 June
1; bur. there.

Elizabeth Amelia Magdalena of
sse-Darmstadt, *b.* at Giessen, 20/30
r. 1635; *m.* (by proxy, 11 Aug.,
in person) at Langenschwalbach, 24
g./3 Sept. 1653; *d.* at Neuburg, 4 Aug.
); bur. there with her husban in
Hofkirche; 2nd wife.

POLISH. FRENCH. GERMAN.

A1. Mark Sobieski, Woywode of Lublin. = A2. Hedwiga Snopkowska, sister of the Standard-Bearer of Poland.

A3. Stanislaus Zolkiewski, Chancellor of Poland, *b.* 1547; *d.* 7 Oct. (6 Nov.) 1620; = A4. .....

B1. James Sobieski, Governor of Galicia, 1638, and Châtelain of Cracow, 1646, *b.* 1573; *d.* 11 May 1646. = B2. Theophila Zolkiewska.

C1. John III., King of Poland, 1674–1696, K.H.G., *b.* at Oliska in Galicia, 2 June 1624; Standard-Bearer to the Crown, 1645; General and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish forces, 1667; elected King at Warsaw, 20 May 1674; invested with the Order of the Holy Ghost at Zolkiew, 30 Nov. 1676; defeated the Turks before Vienna, 1683; *d.* at Willanów, 17 June 1696; bur. at Warsaw in the Church of the Capuchins. = C2. Mary Casimire Louisa de la Grange, Dowager-Princess Radzivil, *b.* 1646; Maid of Honour to Louisa, Queen Consort of Poland, 1657; *m.*, 1st, James Radzivil, Prince of Zamoski, who *d.s.p.*; *d.* at Blois, 30 Jan. 1716, aged 75; bur. in the Chapel of St. Saviour at Blois, 2 Apr. following; afterwards removed and bur. with her husband, 28 Feb. 1717; 2nd da.

D1. James Lewis Henry (Sobieski), Prince of Pol K.G.F., Governor of Styria, *b.* at Paris, 2 Nov. 166; 15 May 1668; *d.* at Zolkiew in Poland, 19 Dec. 1737; there in the Parish Church, 30 Dec. following. = D2. Hedwiga Elizabeth Amelia of Bavaria, *b.* at Düsseldorf, 18 July 1673; *m.* (by proxy, at Neuburg, 11 Feb., and in person) at Warsaw, 25 May 1691; *d.* at Ohlau, in Silesia, 11 Aug. 1722, aged 49; bur. at (?) Breslau; 15th child.

Mary CLEMENTI Sobieska, Queen Consort of JAMES III. and II., *b.* 17 July 1702; a godaught er of Pope Cect XI.; marriage contract dated 22 and 23 J 1718 *in arce ducali ciuitatis Olauensis in Silesia*; by proxy, at Bologna, 9 May, and in person) at R efiascone, by Pope Clement XI., 1 Sept. 1719; c Rome, 12/18 January 1735, aged 33; bur. there a Peter's,

A5. Anthony (de la Grange), Lord of Arquien, Knt., Lieut. of the City and Castle of Metz, Governor of Calais; *d.* 9 May 1626. = A6. Anne, Lady of Prie, da. of Louis (d'Angienville), Viscount of Souilly, 3rd wife, *d.* 31 Aug. 1650.

A7. Baptist (de la Châtre), Lord of Brillebaut and Fontancier, Maître d'Hôtel to the Queen Consort, Margaret of Valois, and afterwards (13 July 1573) *Ecuyer d'écurie* to the King of Navarre, *d.* 1615. = A8. (2) C rielle, da e Bonavent (Lamy f Lord d Loury; wife.

B3. Henry (de la Grange), Marquess of Arquien, K.H.G., 13 Apr. 1694; made a Cardinal, 12 Nov. 1695; *b.* at Calais, 8 Sept. 1613; *d.* at Rome, 23 or 24 May 1707; bur. in the Church of the *Madona della Vittoria* of the Barefooted Carmelites there; 3rd son. = B4. Frances de la Châtr *d.* 1672; 1st wife.

1574 A9. Philip Lewis, Count Palatine in Neuburg, *b.* at Zweibrücken, 2 Oct. 1547; *d.* at Neuburg on the Danube, 12/22 Aug. 1564; bur. in the Church of St. Martin at Lauingen. = A10. Anna, 2nd da. and co-h. of William, Duke of Juliers, etc., *b.* at Cleves, 1 Mar. 1552; *m.* at Neuburg, 27 Sept. 1574; *d.* at Höchstädt, 6/16 Oct. 1632; bur. at Lauingen with husband.

1568 A11. William V., Duke of Bavaria, *b.* at Landshut, 29 Sept. 1548; *d.* at Schleissheim, near Munich, 7 Feb. 1626; bur. in the Church of St. Michael at Munich. = A12. Renata, da. of Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, *b.* 20 Apr. 1544; *m.* at Munich, 22 Feb. 1568; *d.* there, 22 May 1602; bur. with her husband.

1598 A13. Lewis V., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, *b.* 24 Sept. 1577; *d.* 27 July 1626; bur. at Darmstadt, 11 Sept. following. = A14. Magdalena, da. of John George, Elector of Brandenburg, *b.* 7 Jan. 1582; *m.* at Darmstadt, 5 June 1598; *d.* there, 4/14 May 1616; bur. with her husband.

1607 A15. John George I., Elector of Saxony, *b.* 5/15 Mar. 1585; *d.* 8 Oct. 1656. = A16. Magdalena Sibylla, da. of Albert Frederic, Duke of Prussia, *b.* 31 Dec. 1587/10 Jan. 1588; *m.* 19/29 July 1607; *d.* 12/22 Feb. 1659.

1613 B5. Wolfgang William, Count Palatine in Neuburg, *b.* at Neuburg, 25 (not 29) Oct. 1578; *d.* at Düsseldorf, 10/20 Mar. 1653; bur. there in the Jesuit Church of St. Andrews. = B6. Magdalena of Bavaria, *b.* at Munich, 4 July 1587; *m.* there 10 or 11 Nov. 1613; *d.* at Neuburg, 25 Sept. 1628; bur. there in the *Hofkirche*.

B7. George II., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, *b.* 17 Mar. 1605; *d.* at Darmstadt, 11 June 1661; bur. there. = 1627 B8. Sophia Eleanor of Saxony, *b.* 23 Nov./3 Dec. 1609; *m.* (contract at Dresden, 9 Jan. 1625) at Torgau, 1/11 Apr. 1627; *d.* at Darmstadt, 2/12 June 1671; bur. there.

1665 C3. Philip William, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, 1685–1690; *b.* at Neuburg, 24 Sept./4 Oct. 1615; suc. his father, 10/20 Mar. 1653; and his cousin, Charles II., the last male of the line of Simmern-Sponheim, as Elector Palatine, in accordance with the Treaty of Osnaburgh, 16/26 May 1685; *d.* at Vienna, 2/12 Sept. 1690; bur. in the *Hofkirche* at Neuburg. The first Catholic Elector of the Rhine since the Reformation. = 1653 C4. Elizabeth Amelia Magdalena of Hesse-Darmstadt, *b.* at Giessen, 20/30 Mar. 1635; *m.* (by proxy, 11 Aug., and in person) at Langenschwalbach, 24 Aug./3 Sept. 1653; *d.* at Neuburg, 4 Aug. 1709; bur. there with her husban in the *Hofkirche*; 2nd wife.

No. 2.
SEIZE QUARTIERS OF CLEMENTINA (SOBIESKA), QUEEN CONSORT OF JAMES III. AND VIII.

SCOTTISH GERMAN.

15

A1. JAMES I. AND VI., KING OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, 1603 – 1625; AND SCOTLAND, 1587 – 1625; *d.* 27 Mar. 1625. *See* B1, Table 1.

4. Magena, da. William Duke of varia, *d.* 8. *See* , Table 2.

1627

A15. George II., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, *d.* 1661. *See* B7, Table 2.

A16. Sophia Eleanor, da. of John George I., Elector of Saxony, *d.* 1671. *See* B8, Table 2.

B1. CHARLE OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND 1625–1649; mu Jan. 1649. Table 1.

1653

William, ine of the 590, *d.* 2/12 *See* C3,

B8. Elizabeth Amelia Magdalena of Hesse-Darmstadt, *d.* 4 Aug. 1709. *See* C4, Table 2.

C1 E1 IR *Se*

Elizabeth Amelia of Aug. 1722. *See* D2,

NOS. 3
SEIZE QUA
CHARLI
KING OF I
AND SCOTL
1766–1
AND
HENRY IX
KING OF E
AND SCOTLA
1788–1

SCOTTISH. GERMAN. FRENCH. ITALIAN. POLISH. FRENCH. GERMAN.

1589

A1. JAMES I., AND VI., KING OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, 1603 – 1625; AND SCOTLAND, 1587 – 1625; *d.* 27 Mar. 1625. *See* B1, Table 1. = A2. ANNE of Denmark, QUEEN CONSORT, *m.* 23 Nov. 1589; *d.* 2 Mar. 1618/9. *See* B2, Table 1.

1600

A3. Henry IV., King of France and Navarre, 1589–1610, *d.* 14 May 1610. *See* B3, Table 1. = A4. Mary of Medicis, da. of Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, *m.* 27 Dec. 1600; *d.* 3 July 1642; 2nd wife. *See* B4, Table 1.

1630

A5. Francis I. (of Este), Duke of Modena, 1629–1658, *d.* 13 Oct. 1658. *See* B5, Table 1. = A6. Mary, da. of Reginald (Farnese), Duke of Parma, etc., *m.* 1630; *d.* 16 June 1646. *See* B6, Table 1.

164

A7. Hieronymus Martinozzi of Rome. *See* B7, Table 1. = A8. Lau Margar Mazarit sister Cardin 1646. *See* Mazarin, 9 July 163 d. 9 Ju 1685. *S* B8, Table

A9. James Sobieski, Châtelain of Cracow, *d.* B1, Table 2. = A10. Theophila, da. of Stanislaus Zolkiewski, Chancellor of Poland. *See* B2, Table 2.

A11. Henry (de la Grange), Marquess of Arquien, afterwards a Cardinal, *d.* 1707. *See* B3, Table 2. = A12. Frances, da. Baptist de la Châtre, Lord of Brillebaut, *d.* 1672. *See* B4, Table 2.

1613

A13. Wolfgang William, Count Palatine in Neuburg, *d.* 1653. *See* B5, Table 2. = A14. Magdalena, da. of William V., Duke of Bavaria, *d.* 1628. *See* B6, Table 2.

1627

A15. George II., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, *d.* 1661. *See* B7, Table 2. = A16. Sophia Eleanor, da. of John George I., Elector of Saxony, *d.* 1671. *See* B8, Table 2.

1625

B1. CHARLES I., KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, 1625–1649; murdered, 30 Jan. 1649. *See* C1, Table 1. = B2. HENRIETTA Mary of France, QUEEN CONSORT, *m.* 11 May 1625; *d.* 10 Sept. 1669. *See* C2, Table 1.

1655

B3. Alphonso IV., Duke of Modena, 1658–1662, *d.* 16 July 1662. *See* C3, Table 1. = B4. Laura Martinozz da. and co-h *d.* 19 Jul 1687. *See* C Table 1.

B5. John III., King of Poland, 1674–1696, K.H.G., *d.* 17 June 1696. *See* C1, Table 2. = B6. Mary Casimire Louisa de la Grange, *d.* 30 Jan. 1716. *See* C2, Table 2.

1665

B7. Philip William, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, 1685–1690, *d.* 2/12 Sept. 1690. *See* C3, Table 2. = B8. Elizabeth Amelia Magdalena of Hesse-Darmstadt, *d.* 4 Aug. 1709. *See* C4, Table 2.

1653

1673

C1. JAMES II. AND VII., KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, 1685–1701, *d.* 16 Sept. 1701. *See* D1, Table 1. = C2. MARY BEATRICE Eleanor of Modena, QUEEN CONSORT, 1685–1701; and QUEEN REGENT, 1701–1706; *d.* 7 May 1718. *See* D2, Table 1.

C3. James Lewis Henry, Prince of Poland, K.G.F., *d.* 19 Dec. 1737. *See* D1, Table 2. = C4. Hedwiga Elizabeth Amelia of Bavaria, *d.* 12 Aug. 1722. *See* D2, Table 2.

1691

D1. JAMES III. AND VIII., KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, 1701–1766, *d.* 1 Jan. 1766. *See* E1, Table 1. = D2. Mary CLEMENTINA Sobieska, QUEEN CONSORT, 1719–1735; *d.* 12/18 Jan. 1735. *See* E1, Table 2.

CHARLES III., King of England, Scotland, Fran and Ireland, 1766–1788, though not so acknowledg *b.* in Rome, 31 Dec. 1720; *cr.* Prince of Wales, e Prince Regent, 23 Dec. 1743; suc. his father, 1 J 1766; *d.s.p.l.* at Rome, 31 Jan. 1788; bur. in Peter's there; will dated 23 and 25 March 1783.

HENRY IX. and I., King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, 1788 – 1807, though not so acknowledged, *b.* in the Muti (afterwards Savorelli) Palace at Rome, 6 Mar. 1725, and *cr.* Duke of York before 28 Mar. 1733; took Holy Orders, 3 July 1747; and made Bishop of Frascati and a Cardinal, 13 July 1761; suc. his brother, 31 Jan. 1788; *d.* at Rome, 13 July 1807, aged 82, *the last male of the Royal House of Stuart*; bur. in St. Peter's at Rome.

NOS. 3 AND 5. SEIZE QUARTIERS OF CHARLES III., KING OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, ETC., 1766–1788, AND OF HENRY IX. AND I., KING OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, ETC., 1788–1807.

GLISH. FLEMISH.

GERMA

1649

A1. Henry=A2 Lady Ernest I., Count of Stolberg-Wernigerode *b.* 20/30 July 1593; *d.* 4/14 Apr. 1672; aged 79.

E a, da. Henry y), 1st da of Stam- *m.* 16 C 1645/6; S 90. O 6/ 16 M *d.* 16 44

A15. Lewis=A16. Marie (d'Argentau), Count of Esseneux and Baron of Melsbroeck in Flanders.

Gilberte de Locquenghien.

1700

B1. Lewis Chi ruce), 3rd Count of St 2nd Earl Gedern, *b.* at 1656; *d.* 8/18 Sept. 165 ov. 1741; Gedern, 27 Aug bved Jan.

(2) B8. Charlotte, *suo jure* Countess of Esseneux and Baroness of Melsbroeck, da. and h., *b.* 1680; *m.* at Brussels; *d.* there, 23 July 1710; aged 30.

Theresa Charlotte Bruce, C tess of Esseneux and Ge elsbroeck in Flanders, 18 *m.* 17 June 1722; *d.* 30 16 child of second marriage;

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CHAR

GERMAN. SLAVONIC. GERMAN. FLEMISH. SPANISH. SCOTTISH. ENGLISH. FLEMISH.

1649

A1. Henry Ernest I., Count of Stolberg-Wernigerode *b.* 20/30 July 1593; *d.* 4/14 Apr. 1672; aged 79. = A2. Anna Elizabeth, da. of Henry Volrad, Count of Stolberg-Ortenau, *b.* 6/16 Aug. 1624; *m.* 2/12 May 1649; *d.* 17/27 Oct. 1668; aged 44.

1654

A3. Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, *b.* 26 Feb./8 Mar. 1633; *d.* 26 Oct./5 Nov. 1695; aged 63; bur. in the Catholic church there. = A4. Magdalena Sybilla, da. of Frederic III., Duke of Schleswig and Holstein-Gottorp, *b.* 14/24 Nov. 1631; *m.* 28 Nov./8 Dec. 1654; *d.* 22 Sept. 1719, aged 88; bur. with husband.

1662

A5. Gustavus Adolphus, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken, *b.* 27 Mar./6 Apr. 1632; *d.* 9/19 Oct. 1677, aged 46; bur. in the Church of St. Thomas at Strasburg. = A6. Eleanor Clara, da. of Kraft VII., Count of Hohenlohe-Neuenstein, *b.* 16/26 July 1632; *m.* 14/24 June 1662; *d.* 4 May 1709; aged 77.

1658

A7. Henry Frederic, Count of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, *b.* 5/15 Sept. 1625; *d.* 2/12 June 1699, aged 74; bur. at Langenburg. = A8. Juli Dorothe da. of W ping Ge II. Coun Castell-R tell-Ren gen, *b.* Kemling 30 Jan Feb. 1 *m.* at L genburg, June/6 1658; *d* Ingelfing 5 May aged 66; there.

1661

A9. Eugene Maximilian (de Hornes), Count of Bassigny, 1st Prince of Hornes, so *cr.* 19 Oct. 1677 by Charles II. of Spain as Sovereign of the Netherlands; *d.* at Brussels, 10 Mar. 1709; bur. at Issche; will dated 3 Mar. 1706. = A10. Anne Mary Jane, da. of Philip Emanuel (de Croy), Count of Solre and Buren, K.G.F.; *m.* 24 Feb. 1661; *d.* 3 Jan. 1704; buried with husband at Issche.

1677

A11. Henry Louis Ernest, Prince of Ligne, K.G.F., Gov. of the Duchy of Limburg, *b.* 2 Feb. 1644; *d.* 8 Feb. 1702, at the Castle of Belœil. = A12. Jane, 5th da. of Lewis Ferdinand Ramon Folch (de Aragon-Cordova), 7th Duke of Segorbe and Cardona in Spain, K.G.F.; *m.* at Madrid, Jan. 1677; *d.* 18 Jan. 1691.

1646

A13. Robert (Bruce), 2nd Earl of Elgin and 1st Earl of Ailesbury, P.C., *d.* 20 Oct. 1685. = A14. Lady Diana, da. of Henry (Grey), 1st Earl of Stamford, *m.* 16 Feb. 1645/6; *d.* 1690.

A15. Lewis (d'Argentau), Count of Essenceux and Baron of Melsbroeck in Flanders. = A16. Marie Gilberte de Locquenghien.

1683

B1. Lewis Christian I., Count of Stolberg-Gedern, *b.* at Ilsenburg, 8/18 Sept. 1652; *d.* at Gedern, 27 Aug. 1710. = B2. Duchess Christina of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, *b.* at Güstrow, 14/24 Aug. 1663; *m.* there 14/24 May 1683; *d.* at Gedern 3 Aug. 1749; buried there.

1699

B3. Lewis Kraft, Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken, *b.* at Saarbrücken, 28 Mar./7 Apr. 1663; *d.* there 14 Feb. 1713. = B4. Countess Philip Henrietta of H Langenburg, 19/29 Nov. 1679; *m.* at Sa brücken, 15/25 Apr. 16 *d.* at Bergzabern, 14 J 1751.

1694

B5. Philip Emanuel, 2nd Prince of Hornes, Count of Bassigny, Grandee of Spain of 1st Class, Gov. and Capt.-Gen. of the Duchy of Guelders—only child; *b.* 25 Nov. 1661; *d.* at Brussels of wounds received at Ramillies 9 Oct. 1718; buried at Issche. = B6. Princess Mary Anne Antoinette of Ligne, *b.* 14 Jan. 1680; *m.* 29 Sept. 1694; *d.* 27 Aug. 1720; only da.

B7. Thomas (Bruce), 3rd Earl of Elgin, and Earl of Aileshury, *b.* 1656; *d.* at Brussels, Nov. 1741; aged 86—will proved Jan. 1742.

1700

(2) B8. Charlotte, *suo jure* Countess of Essenceux and Baroness of Melsbroeck, da. and h., *b.* 1680; *m.* at Brussels; *d.* there, 23 July 1710; aged 30.

1719

C1. Frederic Charles, Count of Stolberg-Gedern, K.E., *cr.* a Prince of the Empire, 18 Feb. 1742; *b.* at Gedern, 10/20 Oct. 1693; *d.* there 28 Sept. 1767. = C2. Countess Louisa of Nassau-Saarbrücken, *b.* at Saarbrücken, 6 Dec. 1705; *m.* at St. Lorenzen, 22 Sept. 1719; *d.* at Gedern 28 Oct. 1766.

1722

C3. Maximilian Emanuel, 3rd Prince of Hornes, Count of Bassigny and of Bailleul, Grandee of Spain of the 1st Class, K.G.F., *cr.* a Prince of the Empire, 28 Aug. 1736; *b.* at Brussels, 31 Aug. 1695; *d.* there, *s.p.m.* 12 Jan. 1763; bur. at Issche; elder son. = C4. Lady Maria Theresa Charlotte Bruce, *suo jure* Countess of Essenceux and Baroness of Melsbroeck in Flanders, *b.* 12 Jan. 1697; *m.* 17 June 1722; *d.* 30 Nov. 1736; only child of second marriage; 1st wife.

D1. Gustavus Adolphus, Prince of Stolberg-Ged K.H.B., a Major-Gen. in the Imperial Service, Gove of Nicuport, *b.* at Gedern, 6 July 1722; slain at the B of Lissa (Leuthen) 5 Dec. 1757; 2nd son. = D2. Princess Elizabeth Philippina Claude of Hornes, LADY OF THE STARRY CROSS, 14 Sept. 1753; *b.* 10 May 1733; *m.* 22 Oct. 1751; *d.* at Frankfürt, 1825; yr. da. and co-h.

LOUISA Maximilia berg, Queen Consor at Mons in Hainault Canoness of St. W Paris, Apr. 1772, and Compagnoni-Marefo cona, 17 Apr. 1772; *b* 72; buried at Santa F arolina Emmanuella of Stol- KING CHARLES III., *b.* r) 21 Sept. 1752; sometime a n there; *m.* (by proxy at person) in the chapel of the Palace, at Macerata, in An- Florence, 29 Jan. 1824; aged 5; elder da. and co-h.

No. 4.

SEIZE QUARTIERS OF LOUISA (OF STOLBERG) QUEEN CONSORT TO CHARLES III.

ITALIAN. ITALIAN. GERMAN.

1665

A1. Charles Emmanuel II., Duke of Savoy, King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, 1637–1675, *b.* at Turin, 20 June 1634; *d.* 12 June 1675, aged 41. = A2. M Joan Baptista and co of Ch Amadeu Savoy), Duke Nemour 11 Apr. 1 *m.* 11 o May 1 *d.* 15 1724, 80; 2nd

1664

A13. Regi-nald II. (Farnese), Duke of Parma and Placenza, 1646–1694, *b.* 17 Sept. 1630; suc. his father, 10 or 12 Sept. 1646; *d.* 8 Dec. 1694. = A14. Isabel of Este, da. of Francis I., Duke of Modena, *b.* 1635; *m.* 1664; *d.* 1666; 2nd wife.

1653

A15. Philip William, Elector Palatine, 1685–1690, *b.* 5 Nov. 1615; suc. his father in Neuburg, 20 Mar. 1653/4; became Elector Palatine, 1685; *d.* at Vienna, 2 Sept. 1690, aged 75. = A16. Elizabeth, da. of George II., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, *m.* 24 Aug. 1653; became a Catholic; *d.* 3 Aug. 1709.

B1. Victor Amadeus II Duke of Savoy, Kin of Cyprus and Jerusalem 1675–1730; King of Sicily 1713–1720; and King Sardinia, 1720–1730; in Turin, 14 May 1666 suc. his father, 12 Jun 1675; abdicated, 2 Sep 1730; *d.* 31 Oct. 1732. = Chris-aria, (by Jan., dons, Ver- 1690;

1690

B7. Edward II. (Farnese), Duke of Parma, *b.* 12 Aug. 1666; *d.v.p.* 5 Sept. 1693, aged 27. = B8. Dorothy Sophia of the Rhine, *b.* 5 July 1670; *m.* 3 Apr. 1690; *rem.*, 8 Dec. 1695, her brother-in-law, Francis, Duke of Parma, who *d.* 26 Feb. 1727; she *d.* 15 Sept. 1748.

1714

C1. Charle 0–1724, Sardinia, C lles, 29 Savoy, 173 1 Nov. his father, vour of 20 Feb. 177 death, crown; = C4. Elizabeth Farnese, *b.* 25 Oct. 1692; *m.* (by proxy at Parma, 16 Sept., and in person) at Guadalaxara, 25 Dec. 1714; *d.* 11 July 1766; 2nd wife.

Nos. 6 and 8.
Seize Quartiers o
CHARLES IV.,
de jure King of En
land, Scotland, et
1807–1819,
and of
VICTOR I.,
de jure King of En
land, Scotland, et
1819–1824.

as King
Duke of
I., on his
e latter's
ttlement,
England,
ated the
, Charles
aged 64.

ITALIAN. FRENCH. SCOTTISH. GERMAN. BOHEM. FRENCH. GERMAN. ITALIAN. GERMAN.

1665

A1. Charles Emmanuel II., Duke of Savoy, King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, 1637–1675, *b.* at Turin, 20 June 1634; *d.* 12 June 1675, aged 41.

= A2. Mary Joanna Baptista, da. and co.-h. of Charles Amadeus (of Savoy), 5th Duke of Nemours, *b.* 11 Apr. 1644; *m.* 21 or 20 May 1665; *d.* 15 Mar. 1724, aged 80; 2nd wife.

1661

A3. Philip, 1st Duke of Orleans, etc., so *cr.* Mar. 1661, yr. son of Louis XIII., King of France, *b.* at the old Castle of St. Germains, 21 Sept. 1640; *d.* at St. Cloud, 9 June 1701, aged 61.

= A4. HENRIETTA ANNE, PRINCESS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, da., and in her issue (13 July 1807) sole heir of KING CHARLES I., *b.* at Exeter, 16 June 1644; *m.* at Paris in the Chapel Royal, 31 Mar. 1667; *d.* at St. Cloud, 30 June 1670, aged 26; bur. at St. Denis, 21 Aug. following; 1st wife.

1669

A5. William, 1st Landgrave of Hesse-Rotenburg-on-the-Fuld, became a Catholic, *b.* 1648; *d.* 20 Nov. 1725, aged 77.

= A6. Mary Anne, eldest da. of Ferdinand Charles, Count of Lœwenstein-Wertheim, *b.* 1652; *m.* 1669; *d.* 1688.

1678

A7. Maximilian Charles, Count and 1st Prince of Lœwenstein-Wertheim, Imperial Stadtholder of Bavaria and Milan, *cr.* a Prince of the Empire, 3 Apr. 1711, *b.* 14 July 1656; *d.* 26 Dec. 1718.

= A8. M[illegible] Polyxe[illegible] da. o[illegible] Matth[illegible] Khuon Belasy, 16 Aug. 1[illegible] *d.* 13 [illegible] 1712.

1660

A9. Louis XIV., King of France and Navarre, 1643–1715, *b.* at St. Germains, 5 Sept. 1638; *d.* at Versailles, 1 Sept. 1715, aged 77; bur. at St. Denis.

= A10. Mary Theresa (of Austria), Infanta of Spain, only da. of Philip IV., King of Spain, *b.* 20 Sept. 1638; *m.* 9 June 1660; *d.* at Versailles, 30 July 1683; bur. at St. Denis.

1652

A11. Ferdinand Mary, Elector of Bavaria, 1651–1679, *b.* 31 Oct. 1636; suc. his father, 17 Sept. 1651; *d.* 26 May 1679, aged 43.

= A12. Adelaide-Henrietta, da. of Victor Amadeus I., Duke of Savoy, *b.* 6 Nov. 1636; *m.* 22 June 1652; *d.* 18 Mar. 1676, aged 40.

1664

A13. Regi-nald II. (Farnese), Duke of Parma and Placenza, 1646–1694, *b.* 17 Sept. 1630; suc. his father, 10 or 12 Sept. 1646; *d.* 8 Dec. 1694.

= A14. Isabel of Este, da. of Francis I., Duke of Modena, *b.* 1635; *m.* 1664; *d.* 1666; 2nd wife.

1653

A15. Philip William, Elector Palatine, 1685–1690, *b.* 5 Nov. 1615; suc. his father in Neuburg, 20 Mar. 1653/4; became Elector Palatine, 1685; *d.* at Vienna, 2 Sept. 1690, aged 75.

= A16. Elizabeth, da. of George II., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, *m.* 24 Aug. 1653; became a Catholic; *d.* 3 Aug. 1709.

1684

B1. Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy, King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, 1675–1730; King of Sicily, 1713–1720; and King of Sardinia, 1720–1730; *b.* in Turin, 14 May 1666; suc. his father, 12 June 1675; abdicated, 2 Sept. 1730; *d.* 31 Oct. 1732.

= B2. Anne Mary of Orleans, yr. da., but in her issue (13 July 1807) sole heir of her mother; *b.* at St. Cloud, 27 Aug. 1669, and bapt. at Paris in the Chapel of the Royal Palace, 8 Apr. 1670; *m.* by proxy at Versailles, 10 Apr. 1684; *d.* 26 Aug. 1728, aged 59.

1704

B3. Ernest Leopold, = Landgrave of Hesse-Rottenburg, *b.* 25 June 1684; suc. his father, 20 Nov. 1725; *d.* 29 Nov. 1749.

= B4. Eleanor Mary Ann[illegible] of Lœwenstein-Wertheim, *b.* 1 Apr. 168[illegible] *m.* 12 Nov. 1704; *d.* [illegible] Feb. 1753, aged 65; 2n[illegible] da.

1680

B5. Louis, Dauphin, *b.* at Fontainebleau, 1 Nov. 1661, and bapt. at St. Germains, 24 Mar. 1668; K.H.G., 1661; *d.v.p.* at the Castle of Meudon, 14 Apr. 1711; bur. in the Abbey of St. Denis, 16 Apr. following; eldest son.

= B6. Mary Anne Christina Victoria of Bavaria, *b.* 7 Nov. 1660; *m.* (by proxy at Munich, 28 Jan., and in person) at Chalons, 7 Mar. 1680; *d.* at Versailles, 20 Apr. 1690; bur. at St. Denis.

1690

B7. Edward II. (Farnese), Duke of Parma, *b.* 12 Aug. 1666; *d.v.p.* 5 Sept. 1693, aged 27.

= B8. Dorothy Sophia of the Rhine, *b.* 5 July 1670; *m.* 3 Apr. 1690; *remn.*, 8 Dec. 1695, her brother-in-law, Francis, Duke of Parma, who *d.* 26 Feb. 1727; she *d.* 15 Sept. 1748.

1724

C1. Charles Emmanuel III., King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, 1730–1773, *b.* 27 Apr. 1701; suc. his father, 2 Sept. 1730; *d.* at Turin, 20 Feb. 1773.

= C2. Polyxena Christine Jane of Hesse-Rottenburg, *b.* 21 Sept. 1706; *m.* (by proxy at Rottenburg, 23 July, and in person) at Thonon, 20 Aug. 1724; *d.* 13 Jan. 1735; bur. in the Cathedral and in 1786 transferred to the Basilica of Soperga; eldest da.; 2nd wife.

1714

C3. Philip V., King of Spain, 1700–1724, and again 1724–1746, *b.* at Versailles, 29 Dec. 1683; suc. as King of Spain, 1 Nov. 1700; abdicated, 15 Jan. 1724, in favour of his son Lewis, but on the latter's death, 31 Aug. following, resumed the crown; *d.* 9 July 1746; 2nd son.

= C4. Elizabeth Farnese, *b.* 25 Oct. 1692; *m.* (by proxy at Parma, 16 Sept., and in person) at Guadalaxara, 25 Dec. 1714; *d.* 11 July 1766; 2nd wife.

50

D1. Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, 1773–1796, *b.* 26 June 1726; *d.* apoplexy at Moncalieri, 16 Oct. 1796.

= D2. Mary Antoinette Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, *b.* 17 Nov. 1729; *m.* 31 May 1750; *d.* at Turin, 19 Sept. 1785; bur. in the Basilica of Soperga; 11th and yst. chr.

CHARLES IV., 1807–1819, *b.* in Turin, 24 May 175[illegible] suc. his father under the style of Charles Emmanu[illegible] IV. as King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, a[illegible] Duke of Savoy, 16 Oct. 1796, and on the extinction the issue of King James II. and VII., 13 July 180[illegible] would, but for the Act of Settlement, have become [illegible] hereditary right King of England, Scotland, Franc[illegible] and Ireland; abdicated the Sardinian throne, 4 Ju[illegible] 180[illegible]; *d.s.p.* 6 Oct. 1819, aged 68.

VICTOR I., 1819–1824, *b.* 24 July 1759; suc. as King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, and Duke of Savoy, under the style of Victor Emmanuel I., on his brother's abdication, 4 June 180[illegible], and on the latter's death, 6 Oct. 1819, would, but for the Act of Settlement, have become by hereditary right King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; he abdicated the Sardinian crown in favour of his yr. brother, Charles Felix, 13 Mar. 1821; and *d.s.p.m.* 10 Jan. 1824, aged 64.

NOS. 6 AND 8.
SEIZE QUARTIERS OF
CHARLES IV.,
de jure KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, ETC., 1807–1819,
AND OF
VICTOR I.,
de jure KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, ETC., 1819–1824.

1669

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A1. Lgda-
Dauphresa,
Francehilip
and la m,
Louis Pala-
K.H.(Neu-
1 Novb. 6
d.v.p.1655;
Apr. Dec.
See Td. 19
B5. 1726;
.

A15. John Frederick, Duke of Hanover, b. 25 Apr. 1625; became a Catholic in Italy, 1657; d. in Italy, 28 Dec. 1679.

= A16. Benedicta Henrietta, da. and co.-h. of Edward, Count Palatine of the Rhine, grandson of KING JAMES I. AND VI., b. 1652; d. Aug. 1730.

1699

peror,
B1. L
and
gundyxe of
Dauphenna,
6 Augwned
the Cy at
Feb. 1687,
Denispmans
eldest. 1691;
May
11.

= B8. Wilhemina Amelia of Hanover, b. at Hanover, 11/21 Apr. 1673; m. (by proxy, 7/17 Jan., and in person) at Vienna, 14/24 Feb. 1699; d. 10 Apr. 1742; yst. da. and co.-h.

e of Austria, da. and
99; m. 2 Sept. 1719;

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KI

FRENCH. GERMAN. ITALIAN. FRENCH. POLISH. GERMAN.

1680

A1. Louis, Dauphin of France, son and h. of Louis XIV., K.H.G., *b.* 1 Nov. 1661; *d.v.p.* 14 Apr. 1711. *See* Table 6, B5.

= A2. Mary Anne Christina Victoria, da. of Ferdinand Mary, Elector of Bavaria, *b.* 7 Nov. 1660; *m.* 7 Mar. 1680; *d.* 20 Apr. 1690. *See* Table 6, B6.

1684

A3. Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy, King of Sardinia, etc., *b.* 14 May 1666; *d.* 31 Oct. 1732. *See* Table 6, B1.

= A4. Anne Mary, da. of Philip, 1st Duke of Orleans, and in her issue (1807) heir of KING CHARLES I., *b.* 27 Aug. 1669; *m.* 10 Apr. 1684; *d.* 26 Aug. 1728. *See* Table 6, B2.

1670

A5. Raphael Leczinski, Palatine of Russia, Count of Lezno, Grand Treasurer of Poland, slain at Dels in Silesia, 31 Jan. 1703.

= A6. Anne, da. of Stanislaus John Jabonowski, Generalissimo of Poland.

A7. Henry Opalinski, Châtelain of Posnania, *d.* 1695.

= A8. Catherine, da. (—) Czakowski, *d.* Breslau, Dec. 1701

1697

B1. Louis, Duke of Burgundy, and afterwards Dauphin, *b.* at Versailles, 6 Aug. 1682; *d.v.p.* at the Castle of Marly, 18 Feb. 1712; bur. at St. Denis, 23 Mar. following; eldest son.

= B2. Mary Adelaide of Savoy, *b.* 1685; *m.* in the Chapel Royal, Versailles, 7 Sept. 1697; *d.* at Versailles, 12 Feb. 1712; bur. with husband.

1698

B3. Stanislaus I., King of Poland, 1704–1709 and 1733–1736; Duke of Lorraine, 1737–1766; *b.* at Lemburg, 18 Apr. or 20 Oct. 1677; elected King, 12 July 1704; crowned 4 Oct. following; dethroned by his rival, Augustus II. 1709, and retired to France; had the Duchies of Lorraine and Bar assigned to him on the conclusion of peace; *d.* at Luneville, 23 Feb. 1766.

= B4. Catherine Opalinska *b.* 5 Nov. 1680; *m.* 1691 *d.* at Luneville, 19 Ma 1747.

1725

C1. Louis XV., King of France and Navarre, 1715–1774, *b.* at Versailles, 15 Feb. 1710; suc. his great-grandfather as King, 1 Sept. 1715; *d.* 10 May 1774; bur. at St. Denis; 3rd, but only surv., son.

= C2. Mary Charlotte Sophia Félicité, *b.* 23 June 1703; *m.* (by proxy at Strasburg, 15 Aug. 1725, and in person) at Fontainebleau, 5 Sept. 1725; *d.* 25 June 1768; only da. and h.

1666

A9. John George III., Elector of Saxony, 1680 – 1691, *b.* 20 June 1647; *d.* 12 Sept. 1691.

= A10. Anne Sophia, da. of Frederic III., King of Denmark and Norway, *b.* 1 Sept. 1647; *m.* 9 Oct. 1666; *d.* at Lichtenburg, 1 July 1717.

1671

A11. Christian Ernest, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, 1655–1712, *b.* 27 July 1644; *d.* 10 May 1712.

= A12. Sophia Louisa, da. of Eberhard, Duke of Würtemburg, *m.* 29 Jan. 1671; *d.* 3 Oct. 1702.

1696

A13. Leopold I., Emperor, 1658; King of Hungary and Archduke of Austria, 1655 Jan. 1705; King of Bohemia, 1656; *b.* 9 June 1640; *d.* 5 May 1705.

= A14. Eleanora Magdalen Theresa, da. of Philip William, Count Palatine of Neuburg, *b.* 6 Jan. 1655; *m.* 14 Dec. 1676; *d.* 19 Jan. 1726; 3rd wife.

1669

A15. John Frederick, Duke of Hanover, *b.* 25 Apr. 1625; became a Catholic in Italy, 1657; *d.* in Italy, 28 Dec. 1679.

= A16. Benedicta Henrietta, da. and co.-h. of Edward, Count Palatine of the Rhine, grandson of KING JAMES I. AND VI., *b.* 1652; *d.* Aug. 1730.

1693

B5. Frederic Augustus I., Elector of Saxony, 1694–1733; King of Poland as Augustus II., 1697–1704 and 1709–1733; *b.* 12 May 1670; suc. his brother, the Elector John George IV., 27 Apr. 1694; elected King, 17 June 1697; *d.* 1 Feb. 1733.

= B6. Christina of Brandenburg, *b.* 29 Dec. 1671; *m.* 10 Jan. 1693; *d.* 5 Sept. 1727.

1699

B7. Joseph I., Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, *b.* at Vienna, 16/26 July 1678; crowned King of Hungary at Pressburg, 9 Dec. 1687, and King of the Romans at Augsburg, 24 Jan. 1691; suc. his father, 5 May 1705; *d.* 17 Apr. 1711.

= B8. Wilhemina Amelia of Hanover, *b.* at Hanover, 11/21 Apr. 1673; *m.* (by proxy, 7/17 Jan., and in person) at Vienna, 14/24 Feb. 1699; *d.* 10 Apr. 1742; yst. da. and co.-h.

1719

C3. Frederic Augustus II., Elector of Saxony, 1733–1763; Augustus III. as King of Poland, 1733–1763; *b.* 7 Oct. 1696; suc. his father as Elector, 1 Feb. 1733; elected King of Poland, 5 Oct. following; *d.* 5 Oct. 1763.

= C4. Mary Josephine of Austria, da. and co.-h., *b.* 8 Dec. 1699; *m.* 2 Sept. 1719; *d.* 17 Nov. 1757.

17

D1. Louis, Dauphin of France, *b.* 4 Sept. 1729; *d.* 20 Dec. 1765 elder son.

= D2. Mary Josephine of Saxony, *b.* 4 Nov. 1731; *m.* 9 Feb. 1747; *d.* 13 Mar. 1767.

No. 7.

SEIZE QUARTIERS OF ST. CLOTILDA (OF FRANCE), WIFE OF KING CHARLES IV.

Mary Adelaide CLOA Xavier of France, Consort of Charles, I of Piedmont, afterwards KING CHARLES I at Versailles, 23 Sept. 1759; *m.* 6 Sept. 1775 at Naples, 7 March 1802, in her forty-third y. Canonised by Pope Pius VII., 10 Apr. 1808.

3

A14. Theresa, da. of Camillus (Pamfilius), Prince of St. Martin, *m.* 1673; *d.* 7 Aug. 1704.

A15. Alphonso, Count of Novelbara, *d.* 1679.

A16. Ricarda, da. of Charles I., Prince of Massa, Marquess of Carrara, *b.* 20 Mar. 1622; *d.* (–)

d (Cybo), = B8. (–) Gonzaga.
a, Prince of
July 1690;
her, Duke
30 Nov.

heresa, Duchess of Massa
. 29 June 1725; *m.* 16 Apr.
c. 1790; only child and h.

GERMAN. FRENCH. GERMAN. ITALIAN. GERMAN. FRENCH. ITALIAN.

1678
A1. Charles IV., Duke of Lorraine, *b.* 3 Apr. 1643; *d.* 18 Apr. 1690.
=
A2. Eleanor, Dowager Queen of Poland, da. of the Emperor Ferdinand III., *m.* 1678; *d.* 7 Dec. 1697.

1671
A3. Philip, 1st Duke of Orleans, so *cr.* Mar. 1661, yr. son of Louis XIII., King of France, *b.* 21 Sept. 1640; *d.* 9 June 1701. *See* A3, Table 6.
=
A4. Elizabeth Charlotte, da. of Charles Louis, Elector Palatine, grandson of KING JAMES I. AND VI., *b.* 27 May 1652; became a Catholic 15 Nov. 1671; *m.* at Chalons 21 Nov. following; *d.* at St. Cloud, 8 Dec. 1722; 2nd wife.

1676
A5. Leopold I., Emperor, etc., 1658–1705, *b.* 9 June 1640; *d.* 5 May 1705. *See* A13, Table 7.
=
A6. Eleanor Magdalena Theresa, da. of Philip William, Palatine of Neuburg, *b.* 6 Jan. 1655; *m.* 14 Dec. 1676; *d.* 19 Jan. 1726; 3rd wife. *See* A13, Table 7.

1690
A7. Lewis Rudolph (of Brunswick), 1st Prince of Blanckenburg in the Empire, so *cr.* 1707; *b.* 22 July 1671; *d.* 1 Mar. 1735.
=
A8. Christina Louisa, da. of Ernest Prince of Oettingen, 20 Mar. 1690; *m.* 12/2 1690; Nov. 1

1696
A9. Rinaldo III., Duke of Modena, 1694–1737, *b.* 15 Apr. 1655; a Cardinal, 1686, but resigned the purple and succ. his nephew, 7 Sept. 1694; *d.* 26 Oct. 1737.
=
A10. Charlotte Félicité, da. of John Frederic, Duke of Hanover, a great-grandda. of KING JAMES I. AND VI., *b.* 8 Mar. 1671; *m.* (by proxy, at Hanover, 28 Nov. 1695, and in person) at Modena, 11 Feb. following; *d.* 29 Sept. 1710.

1692
A11. Philip, 2nd Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, *b.* at St. Cloud, 2 Aug. 1674; K.H.G., 2 June 1686; K.G.F., 7 Aug. 1701; *d.* at Versailles, 2 Dec. 1723.
=
A12. Frances Mary of Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Blois, natural da. of Louis XIV., *m.* at Versailles, 18 Feb. 1692.

1673
A13. Charles II., Cybo, 2nd Duke of Massa, Prince of Carrara, 1690–1710, *b.* 9 June 1631; *d.* 6 Dec. 1710.
=
A14. Theresa, da. of Camillus (Pamfilius), Prince of St. Martin, *m.* 1673; *d.* 7 Aug. 1704.

A15. Alphonso, Count of Novellbara, *d.* 1679.
=
A16. Ricarda, da. of Charles I., Prince of Massa, Marquess of Carrara, *b.* 20 Mar. 1622; *d.* (–)

1698
B1. Leopold Joseph Charles, Duke of Lorraine, 1690–1729, *b.* 11 Sept. 1679; K.G.F., 1690; *d.* 27 Mar. 1729.
=
B2. Elizabeth Charlotte of Orleans, Demoiselle de Chartres, *b.* at St. Cloud, 13 Sept. 1676; *m.* 13 Oct. 1698; *d.* 24 Dec. 1744.

1708
B3. Charles VI., Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, 1711–1740, *b.* 1 Oct. 1685; suc. his elder brother as King, etc., 17 Apr. 1711; elected Emperor, 12 Oct.; crowned King of Germany and the Romans at Frankfurt, 26 Dec. following; crowned King of Hungary, 22 May 1712, and of Bohemia, 5 Sept. 1723; *d.* 20 Oct. 1740; the last male of the House of Hapsburg.
=
B4. Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick, *b.* 28 1691; became a Cat at Bamberg, 1 May 1 *m.* (by proxy, at Vie 23 Apr., and in perso Barcelona, 1 Aug. 1 *d.* 21 Dec. 1750.

1720
B5. Francis III., Duke of Modena, 1737–1780, *b.* 2 Feb. 1698; *d.* 22 Feb. 1780.
=
B6. Charlotte of Orleans, *b.* 22 Oct. 1700; *m.* at Paris, 12 Feb., and again at Modena, 21 June 1720; *d.* 19 Jan. 1761; 3rd da.

B7. Alderand (Cybo), Duke of Massa, Prince of Carrara, *b.* 21 July 1690; suc. his brother, Duke Alberic III., 30 Nov. 1715; *d.* (–)
=
B8. (–) Gonzaga.

1736
C1. Francis I., Emperor, 1745–1765, *b.* 8 Dec. 1708; suc. his father as Duke of Lorraine, 1729–1737; Grand Duke of Tuscany, 9 July 1737; elected Emperor, 13 Sept. 1745; *d.* 18 Aug. 1765.
=
C2. Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, 1740–1780, *b.* 13 May 1717; *m.* 12 Feb. 1736; *d.* 29 Nov. 1780; da. and h.

1741
C3. Hercules III., Duke of Modena, 1780–1801; and of the Brisgau, 1801–1803; *b.* 22 Nov. 1727; abdicated in favour of his son-in-law, 16 Feb. 1803; *d.* 14 Oct. following; 3rd, but only surv., son.
=
C4. Mary Theresa, Duchess of Massa and Carrara, *b.* 29 June 1725; *m.* 16 Apr. 1741; *d.* 26 Dec. 1790; only child and h.

1771
D1. Ferdinand (of Austria), Duke of Brisgau, 1803–1805; and of Modena, 1 1806; *b.* 1 June 1754; *d.* 24 Dec. 1 4th, but 3rd surv., son.
=
D2. Mary Beatrice Ricarda, Duchess of Modena and Massa, Princess of Carrara, 1803–1829, *b.* 7 Apr. 1750; *m.* 15 Oct. 1771; *d.* 14 Nov. 1829; only surv. child and h.

MARY THERESA Jane Josephine of Mod Queen Consort of King Victor, 1819–1824, *b.* 1 1773; *m.* 21 Apr. 1789; *d.* 29 Mar. 1832; eldest ch

Francis IV., Duke of Modena and Massa, Prince of Carrara, etc., 1815–1846, PRINCE CONSORT, *b.* 6 Oct. 1779; *m.* 20 June 1812, his niece, Mary III. and II., *de jure* Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; *d.* 21 Jan. 1846.

Nos. 9 and 11.
Seize Quartiers of
MARY THERESA
(of Modena),
Queen Consort of
King Victor,
and of
FRANCIS IV.,
Duke of Modena,
Prince Consort.

ITALIAN. FRE ALIAN. FRENCH. ITALIAN.

1684

A1. Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia, etc., Duke of Savoy, *b.* 14 May 1666; *d.* 31 Oct. 1732. *See* Table 8, B1.

= A2. Anne, Philip Duke leans, da. and issue sole of K CHAI I., *b.* 2 1669; Apr. 1 26 Aug *See* T B2.

1720

3. Francis = A14. Charlotte, da. of Philip, 2nd Duke of Orleans, K.H.G., K.G.F., *b.* 22 Oct. 1700; *m.* 21 June 1720; *d.* 19 Jan. 1761. *See* Table 9, B6.

., Duke Modena, 7–1780, *b.* Feb. 1698; 22 Feb. 80. *See* ble 9, B5.

A15. Alder- and (Cybo), Duke of Massa, Prince of Carrara, *b.* 21 July 1690; *d.* (–). *See* Table 9, B7.

= A16. (–) da. of Al phonso (Gon zaga), Coun of Novel bara. *See* Table 9, B8.

B1. Charles Emm III., King of Sar Cyprus, and Jerus Duke of Savoy, 1773, *b.* 27 Apr. 1701; Turin, 20 Feb. 1773. Table 8, C1.

1741

7. Hercules III., Duke f Modena, 1780–1801; and f the Brisgau, 1801–1803; 22 Nov. 1727; *d.* 14 Oct. 803. *See* Table 9, C3.

= B8. Mary Theresa, Duchess of Massa, Princess of Carrara, *b.* 29 June 1725; *m.* 16 Apr. 1741; *d.* 26 Dec. 1790. *See* Table 9, C4.

C1. Vi dinia, Savoy, Moncali

4. Mary Beatrice Ricarda, Duchess of odena and Massa, Princess of Carrara, 03–1829, *b.* 7 Apr. 1750; *m.* 15 Oct. 1771; 14 Nov. 1829. *See* Table 9, D2.

No. 10.
SEIZE QUARTIE
OF
MARY III. AND
de jure QUEEN
ENGLAND, SCOTI
ETC., 1824–184

ITALIAN. FRENCH. GERMAN. FRENCH. GERMAN. ITALIAN. GERMAN. FRENCH. GERMAN. ITALIAN. FRENCH. ITALIAN.

1684

A1. Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia, etc., Duke of Savoy, *b.* 14 May 1666; *d.* 31 Oct. 1732. *See* Table 8, B1.

A2. Mary Anne, da. of Philip, 1st Duke of Orleans, grandda. and in her issue (1807) sole heir of KING CHARLES I., *b.* 27 Aug. 1669; *m.* 10 Apr. 1684; *d.* 26 Aug. 1728. *See* Table 8, B2.

1704

A3. Ernest Leopold, Landgrave of Hesse-Rottenburg, *b.* 25 June 1684; *d.* 29 Nov. 1749. *See* Table 8, B3.

A4. Eleanor Mary Anne, da. of Maximilian Charles, 1st Prince of Lewenstein-Wertheim, *b.* 1 Apr. 1688; *m.* 12 Nov. 1704; *d.* 22 Feb. 1763. *See* Table 8, B4.

1680

A5. Louis, Daupbin, K.H.G., eldest son of Louis XIV., King of France, *b.* 1 Nov. 1661; *d.v.p.* 14 Apr. 1711. *See* Table 8, B5.

A6. Mary Anne Christina Victoria, da. of Ferdinand Mary, Elector of Bavaria, *b.* 7 Nov. 1660; *m.* 7 Mar. 1680; *d.* 20 Apr. 1690. *See* Table 8, B6.

1690

A7. Edward II. (Farnese), Duke of Parma, *b.* 12 Aug. 1666; *d.v.p.* 5 Sept. 1693. *See* Table 8, B7.

A8. Do Sophia, of Pb Willi Elector tine, July *m.* 3 1690; Sept. *See* Ta B8.

1698

A9. Leopold Joseph Charles, Duke of Lorraine, K.G.F., *b.* 11 Sept. 1679; *d.* 27 Mar. 1729. *See* Table 9, B1.

A10. Elizabeth Charlotte, da. of Philip, 1st Duke of Orleans, half-sister of A2; *b.* 13 Sept. 1676; *m.* 13 Oct. 1698; *d.* 24 Dec. 1744. *See* Table 9, B2.

1708

A11. Charles VI., Emperor, etc., King of Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia, etc., 1711–1740, *b.* 1 Oct. 1685; *d.* 20 Oct. 1740. *See* Table 9, B3.

A12. Elizabeth Christina, da. of Lewis Rudolph (of Brunswick), 1st Prince of Blanckenburg, *b.* 28 Aug. 1691; *m.* 1 Aug. 1708; *d.* 21 Dec. 1750. *See* Table 9, B4.

1720

A13. Francis III., Duke of Modena, 1737–1780, *b.* 2 Feb. 1698; *d.* 22 Feb. 1780. *See* Table 9, B5.

A14. Charlotte, da. of Philip, 2nd Duke of Orleans, K.H.G., K.G.F., *b.* 22 Oct. 1700; *m.* 21 June 1720; *d.* 19 Jan. 1761. *See* Table 9, B6.

A15. Alder- and (Cybo), Duke of Massa, Prince of Carrara, *b.* 21 July 1690; *d.* (–). *See* Table 9, B7.

A16. (–) da. of Al phonso (Gon zaga), Coun of Novel bara. *See* Table 9, B8.

1724

B1. Charles Emmanuel III., King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, 1730–1773, *b.* 27 Apr. 1701; *d.* at Turin, 20 Feb. 1773. *See* Table 8, C1.

B2. Polyxena Christine Jane of Hesse-Rottenburg, *b.* 21 Sept. 1706; *m.* 20 Aug. 1724; *d.* 13 Jan. 1735; 2nd wife. *See* Table 8, C2.

1714

B3. Philip V., King of Spain, 1700–1724 and 1724–1746, *b.* 29 Dec. 1683; *d.* 9 July 1746; 2nd son. *See* Table 8, C3.

B4. Elizabeth Farn *b.* 25 Oct. 1692; *m.* Dec. 1714; *d.* 11 1766; 2nd wife. Table 8, C4.

1736

B5. Francis I., Emperor, 1745–1765; Duke of Lorraine, 1729–1737; Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1737–1745; King of Hungary, etc.; *b.* 8 Dec. 1708; *d.* 18 Aug. 1765. *See* Table 9, C1.

B6. Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, 1740–1780, *b.* 13 May 1717; *m.* 12 Feb. 1736; *d.* 29 Nov. 1780. *See* Table 9, C2.

1741

B7. Hercules III., Duke of Modena, 1780–1801; and of the Brisgau, 1801–1803; *b.* 22 Nov. 1727; *d.* 14 Oct. 1803. *See* Table 9, C3.

B8. Mary Theresa, Duchess of Massa, Princess of Carrara, *b.* 29 June 1725; *m.* 16 Apr. 1741; *d.* 26 Dec. 1790. *See* Table 9, C4.

1750

C1. Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, 1773–1796, *b.* 26 June 1726; *d.* at Moncalieri, 16 Oct. 1796. *See* Table 8, D1.

C2. Mary Antoinette Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, *b.* 17 Nov. 1729; *m.* 31 May 1750; *d.* at Turin, 19 Sept. 1785. *See* Table 8, D2.

C3. Ferdinand (of Austria), Duke of the Brisgau, 1803–1805; and of Modena, 1805–1806; *b.* 1 June 1754; *d.* 24 Dec. 1806. *See* Table 9, D1.

1773

C4. Mary Beatrice Ricarda, Duchess of Modena and Massa, Princess of Carrara, 1803–1829, *b.* 7 Apr. 1750; *m.* 15 Oct. 1771; *d.* 14 Nov. 1829. *See* Table 9, D2.

1789

D1. VICTOR I., KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, 1819–1824; King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, 1802–1821; *b.* 24 July 1759; *d.s.p.m.* Jan. 1824. *See* Table 8.

D2. MARY THERESA Jane Josephine of Modena, Queen Consort, *b.* 1 Nov. 1773; *m.* 21 Apr. 1789; *d.* 29 Mar. 1832. *See* Table 9.

MARY Beatrice Vi, who, but for the Act of Settlement of 1707, have been Queen of England, France, and Il as Mary III., and Queen of Scotland as Ma, 1824–1840, *b.* 6 Dec. 1792; *m.* 20 June 1812, Fr IV., Duke of Modena; *d.* 15 Sept. 1840.

No. 10.
SEIZE QUARTIERS
OF
MARY III. AND II.,
de jure QUEEN OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
ETC., 1824–1840.

GERMAN. FERMAN. ITALIAN.

1698 1736 1741

A1. Leopold Joseph Charles, Duke of Lorraine, 1690–1729, K.G.F., . 11 Sept. 679; *d.* 27 Mar. 1729. *See* Table 1, B1.

A2. Francis Ferdinand (of Austria), Duke of the Brisgau, 1745–1765, *b.* 8 D[illegible]; and of Modena, *d.* 18 Aug. 1765; *b.* 1 June 1754; as A13. [illegible]ec. 1806. *See* D1.

A14. Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, 1740–1780, *b.* 13 May 1717; *m.* 12 Feb. 1736; *d.* 29 Nov. 1780. *See* Table 9, C2.

A15. Hercules III., Duke of Modena, 1780–1801; and of the Brisgau, 1801–1803; *b.* 22 Nov. 1727; *d.* 14 Oct. 1803. *See* Table 9, C3.

A16. Mary Theresa, Duchess of Massa, Princess of Carrara, *b.* 29 June 1725; *m.* 16 Apr. 1741; *d.* 26 Dec. 1790. *See* Table 9, C4.

1771

B1. Francis I., King of Germa[illegible] 1745–1765, *b.* 8 D[illegible] *d.* 18 Aug. 1765; as A13.

B8. Mary Beatrice Ricarda, Duchess of Modena and Massa, Princess of Carrara, *b.* 7 Apr. 1750; *m.* 15 Oct. 1771; *d.* 14 Nov. 1829. *See* Table 9, D2.

C1. [illegible] THERESA Jane Josephine Bris[illegible], QUEEN CONSORT, *b.* 1 Nov. 1806[illegible] Apr. 1789; *d.* 29 Mar. 1832; but [illegible]. *See* Table 9.

No. 12
SEIZE QUAR
OF
FRANCI
KING OF EN
SCOTLAND,
1840–18
AND OF HIS B
PRINCE FER

GERMAN. FRENCH. GERMAN. ITALIAN. FRENCH. ITALI GERMAN. FRENCH. ITALIAN. GERMAN. ITALIAN.

1698

A1. Leopold Joseph Charles, Duke of Lorraine, 1690–1729, K.G.F., *b.* 11 Sept. 1679; *d.* 27 Mar. 1729. *See* Table 11, B1. = A2. Elizabeth Charlotte, da. of Philip, 1st Duke of Orleans, *b.* 13 Sept. 1676; *m.* 3/13 Oct. 1698; *d.* 24 Dec. 1744. *See* Table 11, B2.

1708

A3. Charles VI., Emperor, King of Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, 1711–1740, *b.* 1 Oct. 1685; *d.* 20 Oct. 1740. *See* Table 11, B3. = A4. Elizabeth Christina, da. of Lewis Rudolph (of Brunswick), 1st Prince of Blanckenburg, *b.* 28 Aug. 1691; *m.* 1 Aug. 1708; *d.* 21 Dec. 1750. *See* Table 11, B4.

1720

A5. Francis III., Duke of Modena, 1737–1780, *b.* 2 Feb. 1698; *d.* 22 Feb. 1780. *See* Table 11, B5. = A6. Charlotte, da. of Philip, and Duke of Orleans, K.H.G., K.G.F., *b.* 22 Oct. 1700; *m.* 21 June 1720; *d.* 19 Jan. 1761. *See* Table 11, B6.

A7. Aldo and (Cybo) Duke of Massa, Prince of Carrara, *b.* 2 July 1690; *d.* *See* Table 11, B7. = A8. (–), of A pbonso (C zaga), C of N cetc., Duke of bara. Sardinia, Savoy, 1730–

1724

A9. Charles Emmanuel III., King of Sardinia, *b.* 27 Apr. 1701; *d.* 20 Feb. 1773. *See* Table 8, C1. = A10. Polyxena Christine Jane, da. of Ernest Leopold Landgrave of Hesse-Rottenburg, *b.* 21 Sept. 1706; *m.* 20 Aug. 1724; *d.* 13 Jan. 1735; 2nd wife. *See* Table 8, C2.

1714

A11. Philip V., King of Spain, 1700–1724 and 1724–1746, *b.* 29 Dec. 1683; *d.* 9 July 1746. *See* Table 8, C3. = A12. Elizabeth, da. of Edward (Farnese), Duke of Parma, *b.* 25 Oct. 1692; *m.* 25 Dec. 1714; *d.* 11 July 1766; 2nd wife. *See* Table 8, C4.

1736

A13. Francis I., Emperor, King of Germany, etc., 1745–1765, *b.* 8 Dec. 1708; *d.* 18 Aug. 1765. *See* Table 9, C1. = A14. Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, 1740–1780, *b.* 13 May 1717; *m.* 12 Feb. 1736; *d.* 29 Nov. 1780. *See* Table 9, C2.

1741

A15. Hercules III., Duke of Modena, 1780–1801; and of the Brisgau, 1801–1803; *b.* 22 Nov. 1727; *d.* 14 Oct. 1803. *See* Table 9, C3. = A16. Mar Theresa Duchess Massa, Pri cess of Ca rara, *b.* 2 June 174 *m.* 16 Ap 1741; *d.* 2 Dec. 179 *See* Table C4.

1736

B1. Francis I., Emperor, King of Germany, etc., 1745–1765, *b.* 8 Dec. 1708; *d.* 18 Aug. 1765. Same as A13. = B2. Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, 1740–1780, *b.* 13 May 1717; *m.* 12 Feb. 1736; *d.* 29 Nov. 1780. Same as A14.

1741

B3. Hercules III., Duke of Modena, 1780–1801; and of the Brisgau, 1801–1803; *b.* 22 Nov. 1727; *d.* 14 Oct. 1803. Same as A15. = B4. Mary Theresa, Duchess of Massa, Princess Carrara, *b.* 29 June 172 *m.* 16 Apr. 1741; *d.* Dec. 1790. Same as A1

1750

B5. Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, 1773–1796, *b.* 26 June 1726; *d.* 16 Oct. 1796. *See* Table 8, D1. = B6. Mary Antoinette Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, *b.* 17 Nov. 1729; *m.* 31 May 1750; *d.* 19 Sept. 1785. *See* Table 8, D2.

1772

B7. Ferdinand (of Austria), Duke of the Brisgau, 1803–1805; and of Modena, 1805–1806; *b.* 1 June 1754; *d.* 24 Dec. 1806. *See* Table 9, D1. = B8. Mary Beatrice Ric arda, Duchess of Modeni and Massa, Princess o Carrara, *b.* 7 Apr. 1750 *m.* 15 Oct. 1771; *d.* 1 Nov. 1829. *See* Table 9 D2.

1771

C1. Ferdinand (of Austria), Duke of the Brisgau, 1803–1805; and of Modena, 1805–1806; *b.* 1 June 1754; *d.* 24 Dec. 1806; 4th, but 3rd surv., son. Same as B7. = C2. Mary Beatrice Ricarda, Duchess of Modena and Massa, Princess of Carrara, *b.* 7 Apr. 1750; *m.* 15 Oct. 1771; *d.* 1 Nov. 1829. Same as B8.

1789

C3. VICTOR I., KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, 1819–1824; King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, 1802–1821; *b.* 24 July 1759; *d.s.p.m.* 10 Jan. 1824. *See* Table 8. = C4. MARY THERESA Jane Josephine of MODENA, QUEEN CONSORT, *b.* 1 Nov. 1773; *m.* 21 Apr. 1789; *d.* 29 Mar. 1832; eldest child. *See* Table 9.

12

D1. Francis IV., Duke of Modena, Massa, Prince of Carrara, 1815–1846, *b.* Oct. 1779; *d.* 21 Jan. 1846. *See* Table = D2. MARY III., QUEEN OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, II. Queen of Scotland, 1824–1840, *b.* 6 Dec. 1792; *m.* 20 June 1812; *d.* 15 Sept. 1840. *See* Table 10.

FRANCIS I., *b.* 1 June 1819; suc. his mother Sept. 1840, as *de jure hereditario* King of Engla Scotland, France, and Ireland; his father, 21 J 1846, under the style of PRANCIS V., as Duke Modena, etc.; and the Duchess Mary Louisa of Parm 18 Dec. 1847, in the Duchy of Guastalla; dispossess of his Italian states by the King of Sardinia, 18 M. 1860; *d.* 20 Nov. 1875.

FERDINAND Victor (of Lorraine-Hapsburg-Este), Archduke of Austria, Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, Prince of Modena, and *by hereditary descent* Prince of England and Scotland, *b.* 20 July 1821; *d.* 15 Dec. 1849.

No. 12.
SEIZE QUARTIERS
OF
FRANCIS I.,
KING OF ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND, ETC.,
1840–1875,
AND OF HIS BROTHER,
PRINCE FERDINAND.

.1. C
an
Duke
Deux P
733–17
Nov.
u c.
athe
Count
ine of
enfeld,
Apr.
d. 3
1735.

1735

ke = A14. Elizabeth Ernestine, da. of Ernest Frederick I., Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, *b.* 3 Aug. 1713; *m.* 15 Feb. 1735; *d.* 29 June 1761.

1748

A15. Prince George William of Hesse-Darmstadt, yr. son of A5, *b.* 21 July 1722; *d.* 21 June 1782. Same as B3.

= A16. Mary Louisa Albertine, da. of Christian Charles, Count of Linange-Daxburg-Heidesheim, *b.* 16 Mar. 1729; *m.* 16 Mar. 1748; *d.* 11 Mar. 1818. Same as B4.

1768

B1. Michae Field-Armies *d.* 15 A

harles, Grand of Mecklenburg- 1794–1816, *b.* 1741; suc. his Adolphus Fred- as Duke, 2 June ssumed the title d Duke, 28 June . 6 Nov. 1816.

= B8. Princess Frederica of Hesse-Darmstadt, *b.* 20 Aug. 1752; *m.* 18 Sept. 1768; *d.* 22 May 1782; eldest da. and co-h. to her brothers. 1st wife, sister to C2.

chess Charlotte of Mecklenburg- *b.* 17 Nov. 1769; *m.* 3 Sept. 1785; y 1818; eldest d .

SE

Q
KI

GERMAN. SCLAVONIC. GERMAN.

1719 A1. Christian III., Duke of Deux Ponts, 1733–1735, *b.* 7 Nov. 1674; succ. his father as Count Palatine of Birkenfeld, 26 Apr. 1717; *d.* 3 Feb. 1735. = A2. Caroline, da. of Louis Crato, Count of Nassau-Saarbrück, *b.* 12 Aug. 1704; *m.* 21 Sept. 1719; *d.* 25 Mar. 1774.

1717 A3. Joseph Charles Emmanuel Augustus, Hereditary Prince of Soulzbach, K.G.F., *b.* 2 Nov. 1694; *d.* 18 July 1729. = A4. Elizabeth Augusta, Hereditary Princess of Radzivil, in Samogitia, in right of her mother, da. and co-h. of Charles Philip, Elector of Bavaria, *b.* 17 Mar. 1693; *m.* 2 May 1717; *d.* at Manheim, 30 Jan. 1728.

1717 A5. Louis VIII., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1730–1768, *b.* 5 Apr. 1691; *d.* 17 Oct. 1768. = A6. Charlotte, da. of John Reginard II., Count of Hanau, *b.* 2 May 1700; *m.* 5 Apr. 1717; *d.* 1 July 1726.

1726 A7. Christian Charles Reinhard, Count of Linange-Daxburg-Heidesheim (Leiningen-Dagsbourg-Hartenbourg), *b.* 4 July 1695; *d.* (—). = A8. Caroline Pocahontas, da. of Lewis Rodelh, 17 Dec. 1707; *b.* 30 Nov. 1702; succ. his father, 9 Mar. 1724; *d.* 13 Aug. 1745.

1726 A9. Ernest Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, 1724–1745, *b.* 17 Dec. 1707; succ. his father, 9 Mar. 1724; *d.* 13 Aug. 1745. = A10. Caroline, da. of Philip Charles, Count of Erbach-Fürstenau, *b.* 29 Sept. 1700; *m.* 19 July 1726; *d.* 7 May 1758.

1734 A11. Ernest Augustus I., Duke of Saxe-Weimar, *b.* 19 Apr. 1688; *d.* 19 Jan. 1748. = A12. Sophia Charlotte Albertine, da. of George Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, *b.* 27 July 1713; *m.* 7 Apr. 1734; *d.* 2 Mar. 1747.

1735 A13. Duke Charles Louis Frederick of Mecklenburg-Mirow, *b.* 23 Feb. 1708; *d.* 4 June 1752. = A14. Elizabeth Ernestine, da. of Ernest Frederick I., Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, *b.* 3 Aug. 1713; *m.* 15 Feb. 1735; *d.* 29 June 1761.

1748 A15. Prince George William of Hesse-Darmstadt, yr. son of A5, *b.* 21 July 1722; *d.* 21 June 1782. Same as B3. = A16. Mary Louisa Albertine, da. of Christian Charles, Count of Linange-Daxburg-Heidesheim, *b.* 16 Mar. 1729; *m.* 16 Mar. 1748; *d.* 11 Mar. 1818. Same as B4.

1746 B1. Duke Frederick Michael of Deux Ponts, Field-Marshal Imperial Armies, *b.* 27 Feb. 1724; *d.* 15 Aug. 1767; 2nd son. = B2. Frances of Soulzbach, *b.* 16 June 1724; *m.* 6 Feb. 1746; *d.* 15 Nov. 1794.

1748 B3. Prince George William of Hesse-Darmstadt, *b.* 21 July 1722; *d.* 21 June 1782; 2nd son. Same as A15. = B4. Countess Louisa Albertine Linange-Daxburg-Heisheim, *b.* 16 Mar. 17 *m.* 16 Mar. 1748; *d.* Mar. 1818. Same A16.

1758 B5. Ernest Frederick III., Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, 1745–1780, *b.* 10 June 1727; *d.* 23 Sept. 1780. = B6. Duchess Ernestine Augusta Sophia of Saxe-Weimar, *b.* 4 Jan. 1740; *m.* 1 July 1758; *d.* 23 Sept. 1780.

1768 B7. Charles, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1794–1816, *b.* 10 Oct. 1741; suc. his brother Adolphus Frederic IV. as Duke, 2 June 1794; assumed the title of Grand Duke, 28 June 1815; *d.* 6 Nov. 1816. = B8. Princess Frederica of Hesse-Darmstadt, *b.* 20 Aug. 1752; *m.* 18 Sept. 1768; *d.* 22 May 1782; eldest da. and co-h. to her brothers. 1st wife, sister to C2.

1785 C1. Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, 1806–1825, *b.* 27 May 1756; suc. his brother Charles II. in Deux Ponts, 1 Apr. 1795, and his cousin, the Elector Charles Theodore, in the Palatinate and Bavaria, 16 Feb. 1799; assumed the title of King, 1 Jan. 1806; *d.* 13 Oct. 1825. = C2. Princess Augusta of Hesse-Darmstadt, *b.* 14 Apr. 1765; *m.* 30 Sept. 1785; *d.* 30 Mar. 1796; 4th and yst. da. and co-h. of her brothers. 1st wife, sister to B8.

1785 C3. Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, 1780–1826, and of Saxe-Altenburg, 1826–1834; *b.* 29 Apr. 1763; received Altenburg in exchange for Hildburghausen, 1826; *d.* 2 Sept. 1834. = C4. Duchess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, *b.* 17 Nov. 1769; *m.* 3 Sept. 1785; *d.* 14 May 1818; eldest d.

10 D1. Louis I., King of Bavaria, 1825–1848, *b.* 25 Aug. 1786; abdicated 20 Mar. 1848; *d.* 29 Feb. 1868. = D2. Princess Theresa Charlotte Louisa Frederica of Saxe-Altenburg, *b.* 8 July 1792; *m.* 12 Oct. 1810; *d.* 26 Oct. 1834.

ADELGONDA Auguste Charlotte Caroline Elizabeth Amelia Mary Louisa of Bavaria, Queen Consort, 1842–1875, now QUEEN DOWAGER, *b.* at Wurzburg, 19 Aug. 1823; *m.* at Munich, 30 Mar. 1842, KING FRANCIS. Lady of the Orders of Theresa and St. Elisabeth, etc.

No 13.
SEIZE QUARTIERS OF
ADELGONDA
(OF BAVARIA),
QUEEN CONSORT OF
KING FRANCIS I.

1736

A1. Francis I., Emperor, King of Germany, etc., 1745–1765, *b.* 8 Dec. 1708; *d.* 18 Aug. 1765; a GT.-GT.-GRANDSON OF KING JAMES I. AND VI. *See* B1, Table 12.

= A2. M[illegible] There[illegible] Queen [illegible] Hung[illegible] and [illegible] Bohem[illegible] Archduc[illegible] of Aus[illegible] 1740–178[illegible] 13 May 1[illegible] *m.* 12 [illegible] 1736; *d.* [illegible] Nov. 1[illegible] *See* Table 1[illegible]

Amelia, [illegible] of [illegible]ustus [illegible] King [illegible]oland, [illegible]or of [illegible]y, *b.* 24 [illegible] 1724; [illegible] June [illegible] *d.* 27 [illegible] 1760; [illegible]T.-GT.-[illegible]-GT.-[illegible]NDDA. [illegible] KING [illegible]ES I. [illegible] VI.

1753

A13. Frederic Eugène, Duke of Würtemberg, 1795 – 1797, *b.* 21 Jan. 1732; suc. his brother, Duke Lewis Eugène, 20 May 1795; *d.* 23 Dec. 1797.

= A14. Frederica Dorothy Sophia, da. of Frederic William, Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, *b.* 18 Dec. 1736; *m.* 29 Nov. 1753; *d.* 9 Mar. 1798; a GT.-GRANDDA. OF KING GEORGE I and also of his sister Sophia.

1760

A15. Charles, Duke of Nassau-Weilburg, 1753-1788, *b.* 16 Jan. 1735; *d.* 28 Nov. 1788.

= A16. Caroline, da. of William (of Orange) IV., Stadtholder of Holland by his wife Anne, da. of KING GEORGE II., etc., *b.* 28 Feb. 1743; *m.* 5 Mar. 1760; *d.* 6 May 1787.

B1. Ferdinand (of A[illegible]tria), Duke of the Brisg[illegible] 1803–1805; and of [illegible]dena, 1805–1806; *b.* 1 J[illegible] 1754; *d.* 24 Dec. 18[illegible] 3rd son. Same as A7.

[illegible], In[illegible] Nov. [illegible]65; *d.* [illegible], but

1797

B7. Duke Louis of Würtemberg, a Gen. in Russian Army, *b.* 30 Aug. 1756; *d.* 20 Sept. 1817; 2nd son.

= B8. Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg, *b.* 22 Apr. 1780; *m.* 28 Jan. 1797; *d.* 2 Jan. 1857; 2nd wife.

1819

C1. Fran[illegible] Massa, [illegible] 6 Oct. [illegible] 3 Jan. Table 11.

= Prince [illegible]ine of [illegible]

C4. Mary Dorothy, Duchess of Würtemberg, *b.* 1 Nov. 1797; *m.* 24 Aug. 1819; *d.* 30 Mar. 1855; eldest da., 3rd wife.

[illegible] Austria, [illegible] 1831; *m.*, [illegible] 1854, the [illegible] 1874, by [illegible], 14 Feb

No. 14.

SEIZE QUARTIER[illegible]

OF

MARY IV. AND I[illegible]

QUEEN OF ENGLA[illegible]

SCOTLAND, ETC.

Whom God preser[illegible]

GERMAN. ITALIAN. FRENCH. GERMAN. ITALI. GERMAN. FRENCH. GERMAN.

1736 — A1. Francis I., Emperor, King of Germany, etc., 1745–1765, *b.* 8 Dec. 1708; *d.* 18 Aug. 1765; a GT.-GT.-GT.- GRANDSON OF KING JAMES I. AND VI. *See* B1, Table 12. = A2. Mary Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, 1740–1780, *b.* 13 May 1717; *m.* 12 Feb. 1736; *d.* 29 Nov. 1780. *See* B2, Table 12.

1741 — A3. Hercules III., Duke of Modena, 1780–1801; and of the Brisgau, 1801–1803; *b.* 22 Nov. 1727; *d.* 14 Oct. 1803; a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.- GRANDSON OF KING JAMES I. AND VI. through two lines. *See* B3, Table 12. = A4. Mary Theresa, Duchess of Massa, Princess of Carrara, *b.* 29 June 1725; *m.* 16 Apr. 1741; *d.* 26 Dec. 1790. *See* B4, Table 12.

1750 — A5. Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, 1773–1796, *b.* 26 June 1726; *d.* 16 Oct. 1796; a GT.-GT.-GRANDSON OF KING CHARLES I. *See* B5, Table 12. = A6. Mary Antoinette Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, Da. of King Philip V., *b.* 17 Nov. 1729; *m.* 31 May 1750; *d.* 19 Sept. 1785. *See* B6, Table 12.

1771 — A7. Ferdin- and (of Austria), Duke of the Brisgau, 1803–1805; and of Modena, 1805–1806; *b.* 1 June 1754; *d.* 24 Dec. 1806; a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.- GRANDSON OF KING JAMES I. AND VI. *See* B7, Table 12. = A8. Mary Beatrice Ferdinarda, Duchess of Massa, Princess of Carrara, *b.* 7 Apr. 1750; *m.* Oct. 1771; 14 Nov. 1771; a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.- GRANDD. OF KING JAMES I. AND VI. Same as A7.

1736 — A9. Francis I., Emperor, King of Germany, etc., 1745–1765, *b.* 8 Dec. 1708; *d.* 18 Aug. 1765; a GT.-GT.-GT.- GRANDSON OF KING JAMES I. AND VI. Same as A1. = A10. Mary Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, 1740–1781, *b.* 13 May 1717; *m.* 12 Feb. 1736; *d.* 29 Nov. 1780. Same as A2.

1738 — A11. Charles III., Duke of Parma, 1731; King of Naples and Sicily, 1734; and King of Spain, 1759–1788; *b.* 20 Jan. 1716; *d.* 13 Dec. 1788. = A12. Amelia, da. of Augustus III., King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, *b.* 24 Nov. 1724; *m.* 19 June 1738; *d.* 27 Sept. 1760; a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.- GRANDDA. OF KING JAMES I. AND VI.

1753 — A13. Frederic Eugène, Duke of Würtemberg, 1795–1797, *b.* 21 Jan. 1732; suc. his brother, Duke Lewis Eugène, 20 May 1795; *d.* 23 Dec. 1797. = A14. Frederica Dorothy Sophia, da. of Frederic William, Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, *b.* 18 Dec. 1736; *m.* 29 Nov. 1753; *d.* 9 Mar. 1798; a GT.-GRANDDA. OF KING GEORGE I and also of his sister Sophia.

1760 — A15. Charles, Duke of Nassau-Weilburg, 1753–1788, *b.* 16 Jan. 1735; *d.* 28 Nov. 1788. = A16. Caroline, da. of William (Orange) IV Stadtholder of Holland by his wife Anne, da. of KING GEORGE II., etc., *b.* 1 Feb. 1743; *m.* 5 May 1760; *d.* May 1787.

1771 — B1. Ferdinand (of Austria), Duke of the Brisgau, 1803–1805; and of Modena, 1805–1806; *b.* 1 June 1754; *d.* 24 Dec. 1806; 3rd son. Same as A7. = B2. Mary Beatrice Ricarda, Duchess of Modena and Massa, Princess of Carrara, *b.* 7 Apr. 1750; *m.* 15 Oct. 1771; *d.* 14 Nov. 1829. Same as A8.

1789 — B3. VICTOR EMMANUEL I., KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, 1819–1824; KING OF SARDINIA, CYPRUS, AND JERUSALEM, DUKE OF SAVOY, 1802–1821; *b.* 24 July 1759; *d.s.p.m.* 10 Jan. 1824. *See* C3, Table 12. = B4. MARY THERESA Jane Josephine, QUEEN CONSORT, *b.* 1 Nov. 1777; *m.* 21 Apr. 1789; *d.* Mar. 1832. *See* C Table 12.

1765 — B5. Leopold II., Emperor, King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, etc., Archduke of Austria, etc., 1790–1792; Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1765–1792; *b.* 5 May 1747; suc. his brother, Joseph II., 20 Feb. 1790; *d.* 1 Mar. 1792; 3rd, but 2nd surv., son. = B6. Mary Louisa, Infanta of Spain, *b.* 24 Nov. 1745; *m.* 5 Aug. 1765; *d.* 18 May 1792; 5th, but eldest surv., da.

1797 — B7. Duke Louis of Würtemberg, a Gen. in Russian Army, *b.* 30 Aug. 1756; *d.* 20 Sept. 1817; and son. = B8. Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg, *b.* 22 Apr. 1780; *m.* 28 Jan. 1797; *d.* 2 Jan. 1857; 2nd wife.

1812 — C1. Francis IV., Duke of Modena and Massa, Prince of Carrara, 1815–1846, *b.* 6 Oct. 1779; *d.* 21 Jan. 1846. *See* Table 11. = C2. MARY Beatrice III., QUEEN OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, II. QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, 1824–1840, *b.* 6 Dec. 1792; *m.* 29 Jan. 1812; *d.* 15 Sept. 1840. *See* Table 10.

1819 — C3. Joseph, Archduke of Austria, Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, Palatine of Hungary, *b.* 9 Mar. 1776; *d.* 13 Jan. 1847; 7th, but 5th surv., son. = C4. Mary Dorothy, Duchess of Würtemberg, *b.* 1 Nov. 1797; *m.* 24 Aug. 1819; *d.* 30 Mar. 1855; eldest da., 3rd wife.

1847 — D1. Ferdinand Victor, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Archduke of Austria, Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, Prince of Modena, etc., *b.* 20 July 1821; *d.* 15 Dec. 1849; yr. son. *See* Table 12. = D2. H.I. and R.H. Elizabeth, Archduchess of Austria, Princess of Hungary and Bohemia, *b.* 17 Jan. 1831; *m.*, 1st, at Schœnbrunn, 4 Oct. 1847; 2ndly, 18 Apr. 1854, the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, who *d.* 20 Nov. 1874, by whom she had further issue. She *d.* at Vienna, 14 Feb. 1903.

Mary Theresa Henrietta Dorothea (of Lorraine-Hapsburg-Este), Archduchess of Austria, Princess of Hungary and Bohemia, Princess of Modena, Duchess of Massa, Princess of Carrara, who, but for the Act of Settlement of 1707, would now be reigning as MARY IV., Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and MARY III., Queen of Scotland, and who is also by descent Queen of Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Armenia—*b.* at Brünn, 2 July 1849; *m.* at Vienna, 20 Feb. 1868, H.R.H. Prince Louis of Bavaria; suc. her uncle King Francis, 20 Nov. 1875; only child. Heir of line of KING CHARLES I., of King Henry VII. the first of the Tudors, of King Henry II. the first of the Plantagenets, of King Robert the Bruce, etc., being descended from the Martyr King through one line, and from KING JAMES and VI. through twelve. She also unites in her person the representation of both the Sovereign lines of the Duchy of Brittany, of the Royal Houses of Savoy and Lusignan, the Princely House of Este, etc.

No. 14.
SEIZE QUARTIERS
OF
MARY IV. AND III.,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
SCOTLAND, ETC.
Whom God preserve.

GERMAN. FRENCH. GERMAN.

1746
A1. Duke Frederick Michael of Deux Ponts, Field-Marshal Imperial Armies, *b.* 27 Feb. 1724; *d.* 15 Aug. 1767. *See* B1, Table 13.

= A2. Frances, da. of Joseph Charles Emmanuel, Hereditary Prince of Soulzbach, *b.* 15 June 1724; *m.* 6 Feb. 1746; *d.* 15 Nov. 1794. *See* B2, Table 13.

1768
= A12. Caroline, da. of the Emperor Francis I., a Gt.-gt.-gt.-grand-da. of KING JAMES I. AND VI. (*see* A1, Table 14), *b.* 13 Aug. 1752; *m.* 12 May 1768; *d.* 8 Sept. 1814.

1747
A13. Frederic Christian, Elector of Saxony, 1763–1763, a Gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson of KING JAMES I. AND VI., *b.* 5 Sept. 1722; suc. his father, 5 Oct. 1763; *d.* 17 Dec. following.

= A14. Mary Antoinette, da. of Charles VII., Emperor, Elector of Bavaria, a Gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grand-da. of KING JAMES I. AND VI., *b.* 18 July 1724; *m.* 20 June 1747; *d.* 23 Apr. 1780.

1769
A15. Ferdinand, Duke of Parma, 1765–1801, a Gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson of KING CHARLES I., *b.* 20 Jan. 1751; *d.* 8 Oct. 1802, his states having been annexed to France, 21 Mar. 1801.

= A16. Amelia, da. of the Emperor Francis I., a Gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grand-da. of KING JAMES I. AND VI. (*see* A1, Table 14), *b.* 27 Feb. 1746; *m.* 19 July 1769; *d.* 18 June 1804.

B1. Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, 1806–1825, *b.* 27 May 1756; suc. his brother, Charles II., in Deux Ponts, 1 Apr. 1795; his cousin, Charles Theodore, in the Electorate of the Palatinate and Bavaria, 16 Feb. 1799; assumed the title of King, 1 Jan. 1806; *d.* 13 Oct. 1825. *See* C1, Table 13.

17 = a Amelia of the lies, *b.* 27 July 19 Sept. 1790; ept. 1802; 1st

B7. Maximilian of Saxony, *b.* 13 Apr. 1759; heir to his brother, King Anthony, but renounced the succession, 13 Sept. 1830; *d.* 3 Jan. 1838; 5th son.

1792
= B8. Caroline of Parma, *b.* 22 Nov. 1770; *m.* 9 May 1792; *d.* 1 Mar. 1804; 1st wife.

1817
C1. Louis I., K Duke of Tuscany, 7; abdicated, 21 70; eldest son. *b.* 25 Aug. 1786 *d.* 29 Feb. 1868

= C4. Mary Anne of Saxony, *b.* 15 Nov. 1799; *m.* 16 Nov. 1817; *d.* 24 Mar. 1832; 3rd da., 1st wife.

ıy, Archduchess of ohemia, *b.* 1 Apr. 26 Apr. 1864; 2nd

No. 15.

SEIZE QUARTIERS OF H.R.H. PRINCE LOUIS OF BAVARIA, K.G.F., PRINCE CONSORT.

GERMAN. FRENCH. GERMAN. FRENCH. GERM

1746 A1. Duke Frederick Michael of Deux Ponts, Field-Marshal Imperial Armies, *b.* 27 Feb. 1724; *d.* 15 Aug. 1767. *See* B1, Table 13.

= A2. Frances, da. of Joseph Charles Emmanuel, Hereditary Prince of Soulzbach, *b.* 15 June 1724; *m.* 6 Feb. 1746; *d.* 15 Nov. 1794. *See* B2, Table 13.

1748 A3. Prince George William of Hesse-Darmstadt, *b.* 21 July 1722; *d.* 21 June 1782. *See* A15, Table 13.

= A4. Mary Louisa Albertine, da. of Christian Charles, Count of Linange-Daxburg-Heidesheim, *b.* 16 Mar. 1729; *m.* 16 Mar. 1748; *d.* 11 Mar. 1818. *See* A16, Table 13.

1758 A5. Ernest Frederick III., Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, 1745 – 1780, *b.* 10 June 1727; *d.* 22 Sept. 1780.

= A6. Ernestine Augusta Sophia, da. of Ernest Augustus I., Duke of Saxe-Weimar, *b.* 4 Jan. 1740; *m.* 1 July 1758; *d.* 10 June 1786; 3rd wife.

1768 A7. Charles, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1794 – 1816, *b.* 10 Oct. 1741; suc. his brother, Adolphus Frederick IV., as Duke, 2 June 1794; assumed the title of Grand Duke, 28 June 1815; *d.* 6 Nov. 1816. *See* B7, Table 13.

= A8. Fr erica, elde da. of Pri Geor Willi of Hes Darmsta *b.* 20 A. 1752; *m.* Sept. 17 *d.* 22 N 1782; wife. B8, Ta 13.

1765 A9. Leopold II., Emperor, King of Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia; Archduke of Austria, 1790 – 1792; Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1765 – 1792; *b.* 5 May 1747; *d.* 1 Mar. 1792; a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.-GRANDSON OF KING JAMES I. AND VI. *See* B5, Table 14.

= A10. Mary Louisa, Infanta of Spain, da. of Charles III., King of Spain, *b.* 24 Nov. 1745; *m.* 5 Aug. 1765; *d.* 18 May 1792; a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.-GRANDDA. OF KING JAMES I. AND VI. *See* B6, Table 14.

1768 A11. Ferdinand IV., King of Naples, 1759 – 1806; III. King of Sicily, 1759 – 1815; and I. King of the Two Sicilies, 1815 – 1825; *b.* 12 Jan. 1751; *d.* 4 Jan. 1825.

= A12. Caroline, da. of the Emperor Francis I., a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.-GRANDDA. OF KING JAMES I. AND VI. (*see* A1, Table 14), *b.* 13 Aug. 1752; *m.* 12 May 1768; *d.* 8 Sept. 1814.

1747 A13. Frederic Christian, Elector of Saxony, 1763-1763, a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.-GRANDSON OF KING JAMES I. AND VI., *b.* 5 Sept. 1722; suc. his father, 5 Oct. 1763; *d.* 17 Dec. following.

= A14. Mary Antoinette, da. of Charles VII., Emperor, Elector of Bavaria, a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.-GRANDDA. OF KING JAMES I. AND VI., *b.* 18 July 1724; *m.* 20 June 1747; *d.* 23 Apr. 1780.

1769 A15. Ferdinand, Duke of Parma, 1765-1801, a GT.-GT.-GT.-GT.-GRANDSON OF KING CHARLES I., *b.* 20 Jan. 1751; *d.* 8 Oct. 1802, his states having been annexed to France, 21 Mar. 1801.

= A16. Am da. of Emp Francis GT.-GT- GT.-GRA DA. O KING JAMES AND VI. A1, T 14), *b.* Feb. 1 *m.* 19 1769; *d* June 18

1785 B1. Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, 1806-1825, *b.* 27 May 1756; suc. his brother, Charles II., in Deux Ponts, 1 Apr. 1795; his cousin, Charles Theodore, in the Electorate of the Palatinate and Bavaria, 16 Feb. 1799; assumed the title of King, 1 Jan. 1806; *d.* 13 Oct. 1825. *See* C1, Table 13.

= B2. Augusta of Hesse-Darmstadt, *b.* 14 Apr. 1765; *m.* 30 Sept. 1785; *d.* 30 Mar. 1796; 4th and yst. da. and co-h. to her brothers; 1st wife. *See* C2, Table 13.

1785 B3. Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, 1780-1826, and Saxe-Altenburg, 1826-1834; *b.* 29 Apr. 1763; *d.* 29 Sept. 1834. *See* C3, Table 13.

= B4. Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, *b.* Nov. 1769; *m.* 3 Sep 1785; *d.* 14 May 181 eldest da. *See* C4, Tab 13.

1790 B5. Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1790-1801, and 1814-1824; Elector of Salzburg, 1802-1805; Elector and Grand Duke of Wurzburg, 1805-1814; *b.* 6 May 1769; *d.* 18 June 1824; 2nd son.

= B6. Louisa Amelia of the Two Sicilies, *b.* 27 July 1773; *m.* 19 Sept. 1790; *d.* 19 Sept. 1802; 1st wife.

1792 B7. Maximilian of Saxony, *b.* 13 Apr. 1759; heir to his brother, King Anthony, but renounced the succession, 13 Sept. 1830; *d.* 3 Jan. 1838; 5th son.

= B8. Caroline of Pa *b.* 22 Nov. 1770; May 1792; *d.* 1 1804; 1st wife.

1810 C1. Louis I., King of Bavaria, 1825-1848, *b.* 25 Aug. 1786; abdicated, 20 Mar. 1848; *d.* 29 Feb. 1868. *See* D1, Table 13.

= C2. Theresa Charlotte Louisa Frederica Amelia of Saxe-Altenburg, *b.* 8 July 1792; *m.* 12 Oct. 1810; *d.* 26 Oct. 1854. *See* D2, Table 13.

1817 C3. Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1824-1859, *b.* 3 Oct. 1797; abdicated, 21 July 1859; *d.* 29 Jan. 1870; eldest son.

= C4. Mary Anne of Saxony, *b.* 15 Nov. 1799; *m.* 16 Nov. 1817; *d.* 24 Mar. 1832; 3rd da., 1st wife.

D1. Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, *b.* at Wurzbu 12 Mar. 1821; Regent for his cousin, King Otho, 10 Ju 1886.

= 844 D2. H.I. and R.H. Augusta of Tuscany, Archduchess of Austria, Princess of Hungary and Bohemia, *b.* 1 Apr. 1825; *m.* at Florence, 15 Apr. 1844; *d.* 26 Apr. 1864; 2nd and only surviving child of 1st wife.

H.R.H. LOUIS of Bavaria, Prince Consort, K.G.F., K.H.B., K.B. etc., Field-Marshal of the Bavarian Armies, descended from King Charles I. through one line, and from King James I. and VI. through seven, as shown above, *b.* at Munich, 7 Jan. 1845; *m.* at Vienna, Feb. 1868, Her Majesty QUEEN MARY.

No. 15.
SEIZE QUARTIERS OF H.R.H.
PRINCE LOUIS
OF BAVARIA, K.G.F.,
PRINCE CONSORT.

(10

George II., 1727–1760																		
Caroline of Brandenburg, 1727–1737	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George III., 1760–1820	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlotte of Mecklenburg, 1761–1818	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles III., 1766–1788	..	1	..	3	5	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisa of Stolberg, 1772–1824	1	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
Henry IX., 1788–1807	..	1	..	3	5	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles IV., 1807–1819	..	1	..	2	7	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clotilda of France	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victor I., 1819–1824	..	1	..	2	7	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary Theresa of Modena, 1819–1832	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George IV., 1820–1830	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline of Brunswick, 1820–1821	..	..	..	.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary III. and II., 1824–1840	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Francis IV. of Modena, 1824–1846	..	.	..	3	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William IV., 1830–1837	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, 1830–1849	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria, 1837–1901	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert of Saxe-Coburg, 1840–1861	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Francis I., 1840–1875	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adelgonda of Bavaria, 1842	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mary IV. and III., 1875	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louis of Bavaria, 1875	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edward VII., 1901	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alexandra of Denmark, 1901	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table showing the Paternal Nationality of each of the Sixteen Ancestors of the Successive Sovereigns of England and of their Consorts since 1154

	English.	Scottish.	Welsh.	French.	German.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Italian.	Hungarian.	Bohemian.	Polish.	Sclavonic.	Flemish.	Greek.	Russian.	Sicilian. Norman.	Unknown.
Henry II., 1154–1189	4	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Eleanor of Aquitaine, 1154–1204	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Henry the Yr., 1170–1183	2	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Margaret of France, 1170–1197	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
Richard I., 1189–1199	2	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Berengaria of Navarre, 1191–c. 1234	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
John, 1199–1216	2	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Isabel of Gloucester, 1199–1200	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Isabel of Angoulême, 1200–c. 1245	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Henry III., 1216–1272	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eleanor of Provence, 1236–1291	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Edward I., 1272–1307	1	..	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eleanor of Castile, 1272–1290	..	..	..	9	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Margaret of France, 1299–1317	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Edward II., 1307–1327	..	..	..	8	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isabel of France, 1308–1358	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Edward III., 1327–1377	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Philippa of Hainault, 1328–1369	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Richard II., 1377–1399	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anne of Bohemia, 1382–1394	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	4	..	1	1	5	3	..	..	..	..
Isabel of France, 1396–1409	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Henry IV., 1399–1413	3	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lady Mary de Bohun, d. 1394	10	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jane of Navarre, 1403–1437	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Henry V., 1413–1422	8	1	..	8	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Katherine of France, 1420–1437	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Henry VI., 1422–1461 and 1470–1471	4	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margaret of Anjou, 1445–1482	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
Edward IV., 1461–1470 and 1471–1483	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Elizabeth Wydville, 1464–1492	6	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Edward V., 1483–1483	8	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
Richard III., 1483–1485	7	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lady Anne Nevill, 1483–1485	12	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Henry VII., 1485–1509	6	..	4	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth of York, 1486–1503	8	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henry VIII., 1509–1547	8	..	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catherine Howard, 1540–1542	..	..	..	8	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Catherine Parr, 1543–1548	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edward VI., 1547–1553	11	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jane, 1553–1553	12	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lord Guilford Dudley, 1553	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mary I., 1553–1558	3	..	1	5	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philip of Spain, 1554–1558	..	..	..	2	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth, 1558–1603	11	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary II., Queen of Scots, 1558–1587	1	1	1	6	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
James I. and VI., 1587–1603–1625	..	7	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Anne of Denmark, 1603–1619	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Charles I., 1625–1649	..	4	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Henrietta Mary of France, 1625–1669	..	..	..	7	2	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles II., 1649–1685	..	3	..	4	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Catherine of Braganza, 1662–1705	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James II. and VII., 1685–1689–1701	..	3	..	4	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lady Anne Hyde	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mary of Modena, 1685–1718	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mary (II.), 1689–1694	8	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
William III., 1689–1702	..	2	..	4	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
James III. and VIII., 1701–1766	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Clementina of Poland, 1719–1735	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anne, 1702–1714	8	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
George of Denmark, 1702–1708	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
George I., 1714–1727	..	2	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sophia Dorothy of Zelle, 1714–1726	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
George II., 1727–1760	..	1	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline of Brandenburg, 1727–1737	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George III., 1760–1820	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlotte of Mecklenburg, 1761–1818	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Charles III., 1766–1788	..	1	..	3	5	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisa of Stolberg, 1772–1824	1	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Henry IX., 1788–1807	..	1	..	3	5	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles IV., 1807–1819	..	1	..	2	7	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clotilda of France	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victor I., 1819–1824	..	1	..	2	7	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary Theresa of Modena, 1819–1832	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George IV., 1820–1830	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline of Brunswick, 1820–1821	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mary III. and II., 1824–1830	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Francis IV. of Modena, 1824–1846	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William IV., 1830–1837	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, 1830–1849	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria, 1837–1901	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albert of Saxe-Coburg, 1840–1861	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Francis I., 1840–1875	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adelgonda of Bavaria, 1842	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Mary IV. and III., 1875	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louis of Bavaria, 1875	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edward VII., 1901	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Alexandra of Denmark, 1901	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Documents relating to the Succession

The following are copies of six original documents intimately affecting the history of this country and the succession of the throne. The first is the text of that famous Declaration of Indulgence, which cost King James II. and VII. the throne ; the next four are protests of this king and of three of his excluded successors ; and the sixth is that of Anne, Duchess of Savoy (afterwards Queen of Sardinia), the daughter of the Princess Henrietta Anne, Duchess of Orleans and grand-daughter of King Charles I., against the Act of Settlement. This protest was read in the House of Lords on the passing of that Act, and is of special importance, for it is often sought mischievously, in the history books, to slur over the fact that, after the extinction of King James II. and VII.'s descendants, the crown passed by right to those of his sister the Princess Henrietta Anne. That they were aware of this reversionary right so far back as 1701 is amply proved by the protest here given.

THE DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE OF KING JAMES II. AND VII.

His Majesty's Gracious Declaration

James R.

Our Conduct has been such at all times as ought to have persuaded the world that We are firm and constant to Our Resolutions, yet that easy People may not be abused by the malice of crafty wicked men, We think fit to declare, That Our Intentions are not changed since the Fourth of April, 1687, when We issued out Our Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in the following Terms.

His Majesty's Gracious Declaration to all His Loving Subjects for Liberty of Conscience

James R.

It having pleased Almighty God not only to bring Us to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms through the greatest difficulties, but to preserve Us by a more than ordinary Providence upon the Throne of Our Royal Ancestors, There is nothing now that We so earnestly desire as to Establish Our Government upon such a Foundation as may make Our Subjects happy, and unite them to Us by Inclination as well as Duty ; Which We think can be done by no Means so effectually, as by Granting to them the free Exercise of their Religion for the Time to come, and add that to the perfect Enjoyment of their Property, which has never been in any Case Invaded by Us since Our coming to the Crown ; which being the two Things Men value most, shall ever be preserved in these Kingdoms during Our Reign over them, as the truest methods of their Peace and Our Glory. We cannot but heartily wish, as it will easily be believed, That all the People of Our Dominions were members of the Catholick Church, yet We humbly thank God, it is, and hath of long time been Our constant Sense and Opinion (which upon divers Occasions We have declared) That Conscience ought not to be constrained, nor People forced on matters of mere Religion : It has ever been directly contrary to Our Inclination, as We think it is to the Interest of Government which it destroys by

Spoiling Trade, Depopulating Countries, and Discouraging Strangers; and finally that it never obtained the End for which it was employed: and in this We are the more confirmed by the Reflections We have made upon the conduct of the Four last Reigns. For after all the frequent and pressing Endeavours that were used in each of them to reduce the Kingdom to an exact Conformity in Religion, it is visible the Success has not answered the Design, and that the Difficulty is invincible. We therefore out of Our Princely Care and Affection unto all Our Loving Subjects that they may live at Ease and Quiet and for the increase of Trade and encouragement of Strangers, have thought fit by virtue of Our Royal Prerogative to Issue forth this Our Declaration of Indulgence: making no doubt of the Concurrence of Our Two Houses of Parliament when We shall think it convenient for them to meet.

In the first Place We do Declare, That We will Protect and Maintain the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy, and all other Our Subjects of the Church of *England*, in the free Exercise of their Religion, as by Law Established, and in the quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Possessions, without any Molestation or Disturbance whatsoever.

We do likewise Declare, That it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That from henceforth the Execution of all and all manner of Penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical, for not coming to Church, or not Receiving the Sacrament, or for any other Nonconformity to the Religion Established, or for or by reason of the Exercise of Religion in any manner whatsoever, be immediately Suspended; and the further Execution of the said Penal Laws and every of them is hereby Suspended.

And to the end that by the Liberty hereby granted, the Peace and Security of Our Government in the Practice thereof may not be endangered, We have thought fit, and do hereby straitly Charge and Command all Our Loving Subjects, That as We do freely give them Leave to Meet and Serve GOD after their own Way and Manner, be it in Private Houses or in Places purposely Hired or Built for that use; so that they take especial care, that nothing be Preached or Taught amongst them which may any ways tend to Alienate the Hearts of Our People from Us or Our Government; And that their Meetings and Assemblies be peaceably, openly, and publickly held, and all Persons freely admitted to them; And that they do signify and make known to some one or more of the next Justices of the Peace, what Place or Places they set apart for those uses.

And that all Our Subjects may enjoy such their Religious Assemblies with Greater Assurance and Protection, We have thought it requisite, and do hereby Command, That no Disturbance of any Kind be made or given unto them, under Pain of Our Displeasure, and to be further proceeded against with the uttermost severity.

And forasmuch as We are desirous to have the Benefit of the Services of all Our Loving Subjects, which by the Law of Nature is inseparably annexed to, and inherent in, Our Royal Person; And that none of Our Subjects may for the future be under any Discouragement or Disability (who are otherwise well inclined and fit to serve Us) by Reason of some Oaths or Tests, that have been usually Administered on such Occasions; We do hereby further Declare, That it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Oaths commonly called, *The Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance*, and also the several Tests and Declarations mentioned in the Acts of Parliament made in the 25th and 30th Years of the Reign of Our late Royal Brother King Charles the Second, shall not at any time hereafter be required to be taken, Declared, or Subscribed by any Person or Persons whatsoever, who is or shall be Employed in any Office or Place of Trust either Civil or Military, under Us or under Our Government. And

We do further Declare it to be Our Pleasure and Intention from time to time hereafter, to grant Our Royal Dispensations under Our Great Seal to all Our Loving Subjects so to be Employed, who shall not take the said Oaths, or Subscribe or Declare the said Tests or Declarations in the above-mentioned Acts and every of them.

And to the end that all Our Loving Subjects may receive and enjoy the full Benefit and Advantage of Our Gracious Indulgence hereby intended, and may be Acquitted and Discharged from all Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures and Disabilities by them or any of them incurred or forfeited, or which they shall or may at any time hereafter be liable to, for or by reason of their Nonconformity, or the Exercise of their Religion, and from all Suits, Troubles, or Disturbances for the same ; We do hereby give Our Free and Ample Pardon unto all Nonconformists, Recusants, and other Our Loving Subjects, for all Crimes and Things by them committed or done contrary to the Penal Laws formerly made relating to Religion and the Profession or Exercise thereof. Hereby Declaring, That this Our Royal Pardon and Indemnity shall be as Good and Effectual to all Intents and Purposes, as if every Individual Person had been therein particularly named, or had particular Pardons under Our Great Seal, which We do likewise Declare shall from time to time be Granted unto any Person or Persons desiring the same : Willing and Requiring Our Judges, Justices, and other Officers, to take Notice of and Obey Our Royal Will and Pleasure herein before Declared.

And although the Freedom and Assurance We have hereby given in relation to Religion and Property might be sufficient to remove from the Minds of Our Loving Subjects all Fears and Jealousies in relation to either ; yet We have thought fit further to Declare, That We will Maintain them in all their Properties and Possessions, as well of Church and Abbey-Lands, as in any other their Lands and Properties whatsoever.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, *the Fourth Day of* April, 1687. *In the Third Year of Our Reign.*

Ever since We granted this Indulgence, We have made it Our principal Care to see it preserved without distinction ; as We are encouraged to do so daily by Multitudes of Addresses and many other Assurances We receive from Our Subjects of all Persuasions, as Testimonies of their Satisfaction and Duty ; the Effects of which We doubt not but that the next Parliament will plainly shew, and that it will not be in vain that We have resolved to use Our uttermost endeavours to Establish Liberty of Conscience on such just and equal Foundations, as will render it unalterable and secure to all People the free Exercise of their Religion for ever ; by which future Ages may reap the benefit of what is so undoubtedly for the general Good of the whole Kingdom. It is such a Security We desire without the burthen and constraint of Oaths and Tests, which has been unhappily made by some Governments, but could never support any, nor should men be advanced by such means to Offices and Employments, which ought to be the Reward of Services, Fidelity, and Merit. We must conclude, That not only good Christians will join in this, but whoever is concerned for the increase of the Wealth and Power of this Nation. It would, perhaps, prejudice some of Our Neighbours who might lose part of those vast Advantages they now enjoy, if Liberty of Conscience were settled in these Kingdoms, which are above all others most capable of Improvements and of commanding the Trade of the world : In pursuance of this great work, We have been forced to make many changes both of Civil and Military Officers throughout Our Dominions, not thinking any ought to be employed in Our Service, who will not contribute towards the establishing the Peace and Great-

ness of their Country, which We most earnestly desire, as unbiassed Men may see by the whole Conduct of Our Government and by the Condition of Our Fleet, and of Our Armies, which with good Management shall be constantly the same, and greater, if the Safety or Honour of the Nation require it. We recommend these considerations to all Our Subjects, and that they will reflect on their present Ease and Happiness, how for above Three Years that it hath pleased God to permit Us to Reign over these Kingdoms, We have not appeared to be that Prince Our Enemies would have made the World afraid of, Our chief Aim having been not to be the Oppressor, but the Father of Our People; of which We can give them no better Evidence than by Conjuring them to lay aside all private Animosities as well as groundless Jealousies and to choose such Members of Parliament as may do their part to finish what We have begun for the Advantage of the Monarchy, over which Almighty God hath placed Us, being resolved to call a Parliament that shall meet in November next, at furthest.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, *the Twenty-Seventh Day of* April, 1688. *In the Fourth Year of Our Reign.*

THE PROTEST OF KING JAMES II. AND VII. AGAINST THE TREATY OF RYSWICK, 1697

James, by the Grace of God King of England, etc., to all Princes, Potentates, etc.

After so long and ruinous a war to Christendom, being convinced that all the contending parties are disposed to peace, and even on the point of concluding it, without our participation, we think it requisite in this conjuncture, to make use of the only means remaining in our Power to assert our undoubted right by a Solemn Protestation against whatever may be done to our prejudice.

It is not our design to enter into a discussion of what is past, since the notoriety of what has happened to us had rendered it unnecessary, nor can we suppose, that any one can doubt of the justice of our cause; the condition we are reduced to since the Prince of Orange got possession of our Kingdoms is not our only trouble, for such is our unalterable love to our people, that we cannot without sorrow see their blood and treasure lavished in so unjustifiable a cause, nor can we but further reflect, that if any peace be made in our wrong, that they must become a prey to foreigners, for to such they must be subject while this usurpation lasts; we are likewise sensibly concerned not to have been in a condition of pursuing our inclinations and interest in preserving the peace of Christendom, and preventing the many unavoidable mischiefs of war; and whereas it was maliciously pretended by our enemies, that we had made a Secret League with France, we declare on the word of a King we never made any League with that Crown, much less against the King's Confederates in this war.

We desire those Princes will weigh how dangerous the precedent they make may prove to themselves, and since ours is the common cause of all Sovereigns, we call for their assistance in the recovery of our Kingdoms: let them reflect how glorious such a resolution would be, and how suitable to the true interest of those who are born to govern, let them judge whether the former Treaties (which we offer to renew with them) will not prove more lasting; and whether the peace now treated of, will not be better secured by our guarantee, than if they accept of the like offers from a Prince, who has neither title nor succession,

for should we have Children hereafter, they stand excluded from the immediate Claim to those Crowns even by the pretended present settlement made since his Usurpation; but since we perceive the Confederate Potentates insist to have that Usurpation made as a ground of a future peace, we find ourselves obliged not to let our silence be interpreted as a tacit acquiescence, to what may be concluded in prejudice of us or our Lawful heirs.

We therefore Solemnly protest (and in the strongest manner we are able) against all whatsoever may be treated of, regulated, or stipulated with the Usurper of our Kingdoms, as being null by default of a Lawful Authority.

We protest in particular against all Treaties of Alliance, confederation and commerce, made with England since the Usurpation, as being null by the same want of authority, and consequently incapable of binding us, our lawful heirs, Successors, or Subjects.

We further protest in general, against all Acts whatsoever that pretend to confirm, authorise, or approve directly or indirectly the Usurpation of the Prince of Orange, against all the proceedings of his pretended Parliaments and whatever tends to the subversion of the fundamental Laws of our Kingdom, particularly those relating to the Succession to our Crowns.

We protest likewise and declare, that no omission or defect in forms are, or can be of prejudice to us, our lawful heirs, Crowns, or Subjects, reserving and asserting by these presents under our great seal all our rights, and claims which remain, and shall remain in their full force, and no extremity shall oblige us to renounce or compromise.

To conclude, we protest that after this we shall not think ourselves answerable before God or men, for the ill consequences, the injustices already done, or hereafter may be done to us, will draw on our Kingdoms and all Christendom.

GIVEN, etc., the 8th June, 1697.

THE PROTEST OF KING JAMES III. AND VIII. AGAINST THE CLAIMS OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER

MANIFESTO. JAMES III., BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, ETC. TO ALL KINGS, PRINCES, AND POTENTATES; AND TO ALL OUR WELL-BELOVED SUBJECTS: GREETING:—

In the conjuncture equally extraordinary and important, where Our hereditary Right to the Crown of England is most unjustly violated, and in which the Sovereign Princes of Europe are also so strongly interested; We could not remain silent, without failing in Our duty both to Ourself and to those whom it concerns.

It is known to every one that by the Revolution of 1688 the English Monarchy was overthrown, and that by it a commencement was made to lay the foundations of a Republican government by means of the attribution to themselves of the sovereign power by the people, when they, assembled together without any authority, pretended to constitute themselves into a Parliament, and arrogated to themselves the right to depose and to elect their Kings, against the fundamental laws of the country, in despite of the most solemn Oaths by which Christians are capable of being bound. It also cannot be ignored that the late King our Father of glorious memory suffered by this most unjust and violent revolution. After his death the succession to the Crown that the Prince of Orange had usurped passed legitimately to Us according to the

James II!!!

fundamental Laws of the State. We claimed Our Rights by Our Declaration, sealed with Our Seal, dated the 8th October, 1701; and as soon as it shall please the Divine Providence to place Us in a position to undertake their recovery, We shall use all diligence and just efforts that nothing shall be wanting on Our part, so that no one shall be able to impute to Us the bad success of this expedition.

After having been apprised that a Peace was being negociated, and that in the Treaty which was on the point of being concluded, no respect had been paid to Our Rights, We published Our Protestation from Saint German-en-Laye, dated the 25th April, 1712, in the most solemn and the most authentic manner that the state in which We were then placed permitted to Us, sustaining Our incontestable Right to Our Crowns, and protesting against all to Our Prejudice stipulated in the said Treaty.

Although since that time We have been obliged to quit France, and to retire into a more distant country, We have not lost sight of Our Kingdoms and our Peoples, persuaded that sooner or later it will please God to render justice to Us and to recall Our subjects to the obedience which they owe to Us, and to re-establish Us upon the Throne of Our Fathers; and We have not ceased to hope that, in spite of the revolt declared by some and the forced engagements of others, the God of Lights will open their eyes, and will convince them, not only of the evident injustice which is done to Us and to the Crown, but also of the dangerous consequences which will result against themselves. It is not Our interest only which makes Us act thus; the natural and unutterable love which We have for Our People is such, that as We cannot see without sorrow their blood and their treasures squandered in the last war in opposition to Our indubitable Right; so also We cannot but resent with extreme affliction their being liable to be subjected to an arbitrary power, and to become the prey of strangers.

Moreover, the Elector of Brunswick is one of the most distant of all Our Relations, and consequently one of the last of those who can after Us lay claim to Our Crowns. Besides, it is evident that nothing is more contrary to the maxims of England than to have established with so much injustice the Succession in the House of a Prince who is a foreigner, so powerful and absolute in his States that he has never experienced the least contradiction on the part of his subjects; a Prince who has no knowledge of our laws, our customs, our manners, our language; moreover, who is sustained by a numerous army of his own subjects, supported by the assistance which a neighbouring State is obliged to give him when he is in need of it; and favoured by several thousands of strangers, refugees in England, for more than thirty years, who will be devoted to him on all occasions.

Moreover, what can Our Subjects have to face but Wars and infinite Divisions which will necessarily follow the reversal of a Law so Sacred and so Fundamental as that of hereditary Right, which, up to this time, has always been maintained against the like usurpations even when they have had the greatest success; however long they may have lasted, the government could not remain in tranquillity until it had been replaced upon its ancient and solid foundation.

It is also necessary to consider the great number of those whose Rights after Us, and before the House of Hanover are as clear and also as unquestionable as Our Own. Ought it not to be borne in mind that they lack neither the will nor the power to assert their Rights each in his turn, and to sustain an eternal war against Our Kingdoms, which would unfailingly be accompanied by Civil War which will be the inevitable consequence of the intestine divisions which disturb them.

Nothing then is more evident than that our People will never know the enjoyment of lasting peace and happiness until the re-establishment of the Succession in the direct line by recalling Us, the immediate and Legitimate heir, and the sole Englishman by birth remaining in the Royal Family. It is for this that We have waited, because it is the true interest of Great Britain; and We have had reason to hope that a Nation, which wants neither wisdom nor prudence, would provide itself with so good an opportunity for its security as Our Restoration, which We prefer to owe to its good will, rather than to the consequence of a war for which the justice of Our Cause would not be able to console Us because of the sorrows it would inflict on Our Kingdoms.

But why risk all these troubles when it is known, or at least to the well-disposed it can be known, in all the nation the reiterated and irrevocable assurances that We have given, signed with Our hand, that when it shall please God to re-establish Us upon the Throne, the Laws of the Country will be the rule of Our Government; that We will accord a general Amnesty to Our subjects for all that has been done against the Laws; and that we will give all the surety and satisfaction they may desire for the preservation of their religion, of their rights, liberties, and properties.

Nevertheless, all these advances on Our part have been of no avail; for after the decease of the Princess, Our Sister, whose good intentions in Our favour were well known to Us, and had caused Our inaction during recent years, and which could not be carried out in consequence of her sudden death; it has happened against Our expectations that Our peoples instead of profiting by this favourable opportunity to put everything in order, and to co-operate with the veritable interests of the Realm by rendering justice to Us and doing justice to themselves; have without delay proclaimed for their King a foreign Prince to Our prejudice against the fundamental Laws of the hereditary Right of the Crown which no known Act can justly abrogate.

Injustice and violence having thus come to their height We have thought it due to Our duty, to Our honour, and to an indispensable obligation which We owe to Ourself, Our posterity, and Our Peoples to use all Our efforts to sustain Our Rights in the best manner open to us. This is the reason that upon the first advices we received of the state of affairs, We quitted Our ordinary residence to betake Ourself to some place in Our States with the intention of placing Ourself at the head of those of Our faithful subjects who were disposed to sustain Our Rights, and with Us to oppose themselves against all the forces of the foreign invasion; but wishing to pass through France for our embarkation, not only was all assistance refused Us in consequence of the engagements which had been contracted in the late Treaty of Peace; but also opposition was offered to Our passage, so much so that we were obliged to return to Lorraine.

In such an afflicting mischance, and in the midst of the obstacles We have encountered on all sides, Our consolation is that We have at least done all that was in Our power to accomplish Our just ends, and that we have nothing to reproach Ourself with; but as Our Cause is the Cause of Justice itself, We hope that Providence, when it shall see fit, will give Us the means to sustain it, that God will at length touch the hearts of Our subjects with true repentance for the crying injuries We have received from them, and that they will be animated with a desire to return to their duty.

If affairs remain in this bad plight, ought not all the Princes and Potentates who are at present at Peace to reflect seriously on the dangerous example which is before their eyes; several amongst them ought to fear the union of the forces of England with those of the States of the Elector of Hanover, of which the exorbitant power will accord but little with the balance of Europe

for which they have fought all through the last war. It is then with justice, and conformably to their true interests, that We demand for the recovery of Our Rights, their assistance, that their honour, as well as their interest, obliges them to accord Us as much as is in their power.

For the rest in this sad conjuncture where all has failed Us, that which cannot be taken from Us is the Liberty with which We declare in the face of all the world that as Our Right is inalienable, we are resolved, by the help of God, never to give it up with life.

This is why We protest again solemnly by these Presents, and in the most strong manner that is possible to Us, against all kinds of injustice committed against Us, Our Legitimate Heirs and Successors. We reserve and preserve by these Presents, signed with Our Hand, and Sealed with Our Great Seal, all Our Rights and Pretensions which remain and will remain in their full force, declaring that hereafter We shall not hold Ourself responsible before God or before men for all the pernicious consequences that this new usurpation of Our Crowns will call down upon Our Subjects and upon all Christendom.

Given at Our Court at Plombières, the 29th day of August, 1714, in the thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

JAMES R.

THE PROTEST OF CHARLES EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES (AFTERWARDS KING CHARLES III.) AGAINST THE TREATY OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, 1748

CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, ETC. TO ALL KINGS, PRINCES, REPUBLIQUES, ETC.

No one is ignorant of the Hereditary Rights of Our Royal House to the Throne of Great Britain. It is needless to enter into a particular Detail thereof. All Europe is acquainted with the Troubles which have so often disturbed these Kingdoms, and the Wrongs We have suffered. She knows that length of Time cannot alter the Constitution of the State; nor ground a Prescription against the Fundamental Laws. She cannot see without Astonishment that We should remain silent, while the Powers in War are holding a Treaty for a Peace which may, without regard to the Justice of Our Cause (in which all Sovereigns are interested), agree upon and stipulate Articles prejudicial to Our Interests, and to those of the Subjects of Our Most Honoured Lord and Father.

For these Causes, authorised by the Examples of Our Most Honoured Grandfather, and Our Most Honoured Lord and Father, We, as well as in the Name of Our Most Honoured Lord and Father, who has given Us full Powers, by committing to Us the Regency of His Kingdoms, as also in Our Own and proper Name, as Natural Heir to the Crown, PROTEST in the Most Solemn Manner, and in the Best Form that may be done, against all that may be said, done, or stipulated, in the Assembly now held at Aix-la-Chapelle, or in any other Assembly, which in consequence thereof may be held in any other place, to the Prejudice or Diminution of the Lawful Rights of Our Most Honoured Lord and Father, of Our Own, or those of the Princes or Princesses of Our Royal House that are or shall be born.

We Protest in like Manner against all Conventions, which may be stipulated in the Assemblies aforesaid, which shall be contrary to the Engagements before made with Us.

Declaring by these Presents, that We look upon, and shall ever look upon, as null and void and ineffectual, all that may be agreed upon and stipulated, which may tend to the Diminution of Our Just Rights, and the Recognition of any other Person whatsoever, in Quality of Sovereign of the Realms of Great Britain, other than the Person of the Most High and Most Excellent Prince James III., Our Most Honoured Lord and Father, and in Default of Him, to the Person of His next Heir, conformably to the Fundamental Laws of Great Britain.

We declare to all the Subjects of Our Most Honoured Lord and Father, and more particularly to those who have lately given Us such strong Proofs of Their Attachment to Our Royal Family and the Ancient Constitution of the State, that nothing shall alter the warm and sincere Love which Our Birth inspires Us with for them, and that the just Sense which We have of their Fidelity, Zeal, and Courage, will never be effaced from Our Hearts; That far from listening to any Proposal which may tend to annul or weaken those indissoluble Bonds which unite Us, we look upon Ourselves, and shall always look upon Ourselves, under the most intimate and indispensable Obligation to be constantly attentive to Everything that may contribute to their Happiness; and that We shall be ever ready to spill even the last Drop of Our Blood, to deliver them from a Foreign Yoke.

We Protest and declare, that the Defects which may be in this Present Protestation shall not hurt or prejudice Our Royal House, and We reserve to Ourselves all Our Rights and Actions, which remain safe and entire.

Given at Paris the 16th July, 1748.

C. P. R.

THE WILL AND PROTEST OF KING HENRY IX[1]

We, Henry Benedict Mary, son of James III., King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Bishop of Frascati, considering that we are mortal, and not knowing the time and the hour when Almighty God will be pleased to call us to Him, have resolved, now that we are in good health, and in the full enjoyment of all our faculties, to make our last disposition, and to provide, as well as to that which relates to our funeral, as for the salvation of our soul and our temporal affairs. In consequence we dispose, by our last will, in the manner following:—

We repose such full confidence in our dearly beloved friend Monsignor Angelo Cesarini, Bishop of Milesi, and Rector of our Seminary; he has ever given us such great proofs of his integrity, fidelity, discretion, high respect and love for ourselves, that we are satisfied it is our duty to confide to no one but him the important deed with which we are now occupied.

Of all our real estate, household goods, money, diamonds, rings, jewels, credits, and rights of our royal house, which belong to us, of whatsoever kind and nature they may be, and wherever placed, situated, or established, of every right of our house and family, belonging to and devolved upon us, accepted or acknowledged, transmitted or transmissible, we appoint, declare, and institute for our universal fiduciary heir the above-named Monsignor Cesarini, Bishop of Milesi, and Rector of our Seminary, with whom we have

[1] Registered at Rome, 1810.

daily passed the greatest part of our life, and to whom we have especially confided our precise will and dispositions: consequently we will and ordain that what shall be declared, commanded, desired, and explained by him, shall be considered as if we had really declared, commanded, and willed it ourselves, such being our will, communicated and entrusted to him concerning whomsoever shall succeed to our inheritance and to all our rights, credits, and possessions, as well as our legacies of whatever kind, quality, and quantity they may be, bequests, the execution of which we have equally confided to him; and also concerning the disposal of our chapel and sacred ornaments, jewels, or plate belonging to the same chapel.

For the disposal of these objects, we declare that we have in our possession a special apostolic Indult from the Sovereign Pontiff Benedict XIV. We likewise recognise in the above-named prelate the right of disposing of anything belonging to us, for which purpose we have already declared to the said fiduciary heir our sentiment and will.

We also expressly declare that all the objects which shall be found in our inheritance, real estate, household goods, plate, trinkets, diamonds, jewels, and orders, as well as the insignia of our crown, decorations, valuable effects, credits of our royal house, our proper actions, rights, and claims, of what kind soever they are, belong specially and fully to us, are of our free property and possession, inasmuch as they are derived partly from the inheritance of the ancestors of our royal house and family devolved upon us, and partly as bought and accumulated by us.

We further declare and direct that our above-named fiduciary heir shall not be compelled by any one to manifest, declare, and explain the trusts we have committed to him, so long as he shall not think it proper and convenient to do so; it being our pleasure that he may have all the convenience necessary to make any such communication or declaration, either entirely or partially, according to the circumstances and seasons which he shall judge most proper, such being our determination, and our precise or very will. And should it ever happen that any person, even of SOVEREIGN RANK, and under any pretext, pretension, and title whatever, attempt in any manner to compel him, before he shall himself desire to make such a manifestation, declaration, and explanation, wholly or in part; in that case we appoint, declare and institute himself our universal proprietary heir, with full liberty to enjoy and to dispose of our inheritance, moveable and real goods, rights as above-named, and without any condition or restitution whatever. We will, moreover, and ordain, that if there shall be found annexed to the present disposition, or on or near our person, or in our palaces of Rome and Frascati, or with our above-named fiduciary or trustee, other papers signed by us, they are to be considered as forming a substantive part of the present disposition, and our said fiduciary heir shall give full execution to their contents with the greatest punctuality and exactitude, and we doubt not, but, on the contrary, we feel assured, that he will conform to them, and execute them.

We moreover declare that, in consideration of the great losses we have suffered at the period of the revolution in Rome, not only in our funded property, and the furniture of our palaces, plate, and other valuable things, and on account of other applications we were previously bound to make of our jewels and other effects in order to assist the government, at the request of the Sovereign Pontiff, it has not been in our power to follow in this fiduciary disposition, as it was our desire, the impulses of our heart in those things concerning ourselves and our inheritance, and the persons in our service, and those likewise who might deserve our regard.

Finally, it is our intention to renew here, and to consider as expressly

inserted in it, our protest, deposited in the acts of the notary Cataldi on the 27th January, 1784, and published on the 30th January, 1788, at the death of our most serene brother, relative to the transmission of our rights of succession to the throne and crown of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, in behalf of the Prince on whom they devolve by right (*de jure*), by proximity of blood, and by rights of succession; we declare to transmit these rights to him in the most explicit and solemn form. Such is our last will and testamentary disposition, dictated word by word (*de verbo ad verbum*). It is our will that it have perpetual validity, and the best and most valid title competent to us to give it.

Given at our residence in Frascati, on the 15th of July, 1802.

HENRY ROI.

PROTEST DEPOSITED WITH THE NOTARY CATALDI

We, Henry Mary Benedict Clement, Cardinal Duke of York, younger son of James III., King of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith:

Whereas by advice received from Florence, of date the 23rd January current, we are on the point of losing the most serene Charles Edward, our very dear brother-german, lawful successor of James III. to the kingdoms of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith: we declare and protest, in the most legal form, with all the solemnities possible, and in every other way that may be of utility and advantage as in duty bound to our Royal person and to our country, to reclaim to ourselves the right of succession belonging to us to the kingdoms of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, in case our most serene Brother (which God forbid) should be no more; against which cannot be opposed, either before God or before men, the sacred episcopal character with which we are clothed.

And whereas, in consideration of the critical circumstances of our Royal Family, we wish to obviate every difficulty that might give us trouble, we mean still to retain the title (which in that event no longer belongs to us) of Duke of York, with all the rights thereto annexed, as we have hitherto been in use to do, and that as a title of incognito. For this purpose we renew every necessary protestation and declaration, in the manner aforesaid, and with all possible solemnities. That in retaining (as we do of our own will, and by way of incognito), the title of Cardinal Duke of York, in similar deeds, either public or private, which we have passed or shall pass, after having obtained the aforesaid right of succession; we do not prejudice, much less ever renounce our right, and that which we have, and mean to have and to retain always, to the aforesaid kingdoms; more especially which belong to us as the true, last, and lawful heir of our Royal Family, notwithstanding the aforesaid title, which we are pleased to retain as a simple incognito.

Lastly, we expressly declare by the present protest, our will is, that as soon as Providence shall have disposed of our person, the rights of succession to the crown of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, should remain in their full force and strength, with the Prince to whom the right shall belong by proximity of blood.

Such being Our will and pleasure.

From the Palace of Our residence, the 27th day of January, 1784.

HENRY,
Cardinal Duke of York.

THE PROTEST OF ANNE, DUCHESS OF SAVOY (AFTERWARDS QUEEN OF SARDINIA), AGAINST THE ACT OF SETTLEMENT, 1700[1]

Anna Aurelianensis Dux Sabaudiae, etc., et per matrem Henricam Regalem Magnae Britanniae Principem, ipsa quoque Regio Angliae sanguine prognata, tanto ejusmodi decus habet in pretio, ut differe nequeat ulterius id palam testari inclitae Anglorum genti, ex quo ad culmen hujus solii jura ducere magnopere gloriatur. Quam ob rem non nescio statutum in praesentibus Parliamenti commitiis ordinem successionis definire, Regi eidemque Parliamento exponit se post Regem Gulielmum Tertium et Principem Annam a Dana, primum sibi in successione gradum vindicare secundum leges et consuetudinem Angliae, quae semper proximiorem Lineam remotiori anteposuerunt. Cum hisce paucis de suo jure indubitato plenissime liqueat, ulterioribus probationibus non eget, unumque superest ut adversus qualemcumque deliberationem aut decisionem contrariam protestatur, prout hic omni meliori modo, et efficaciori forma protestatur, consuetudini potius quam necessitati serviens, quid tam alte de tanti Regis tantique Senatus sapientia sentit, ut nihil quidquam ab iis vereatur quod sibi et liberis nocere possit.

Subsignatus ipse Comes Maffei Suae Regia Celsitudinis a Sabaudia penes Suam Majestatem Brittanicam Ablegatus extraordinarius, de mandato speciali, ac nomine Suae Regiae Celsitudinis Ducissae Sabaudiae suprascriptam protestationem Amplissimo Angliae Senatui offero. Londoni die vigesima sexta Martii Stilo veteri, novo autem sexta Aprilis 1701.

D. Annibal Comes Maffei.

MÉMOIRE DU ROI JACQUES D'ANGLETERRE À L'AMBASSADEUR DE SAVOIE EN 1701.

On scait de bonne part que le Prince d'Orange, dans le prochain Parlement, veut tâcher de faire passer un acte pour faire tomber la succession à la couronne d'Angleterre sur la maison d'Hannover immédiatement après sa mort et celle de la Princesse de Dannemark, au préjudice de tous les Princes qui y ont un droit plus immédiat. Et d'autant que S.A.R. Mme. la Duchesse de Savoie et ses enfants sont incontestablement les plus proches héritiers de cette courrone après S.M.B., le Prince de Galles, et la Princesse, qui pour des raisons assez connues ne peuvent pas faire devant ces messieurs du Parlement une protestation de leurs droits dans les formes en tel cas usitées, il semble que S.A.R. M. le Duc de Savoie, ferait tort aux justes prétentions de sa famille s'il ne faisait pas, par son ambassadeur en Angleterre, une protestation publique contre un procédé si injuste, si injurieux et si préjudiciable à sa Maison.

Le temps propre pour faire une semblable protestation sera lorsque quelque vote ou résolution aura passé dans l'une ou l'autre des deux Chambres du Parlement pour dresser un acte de règlement de la succession en faveur de la Maison d'Hannover, comme cy-dessus. Laquelle résolution, suivant la coutume, doit être par un imprimé rendu public, par un ordre signé par l'Orateur de la Chambre ; c'est alors qu'il semble que l'Ambassadeur de Savoie devrait envoyer, dans une lettre addressée au dit Orateur, la protestation au nom de Leurs Altesses Royales et de leurs enfants, pour être lue et

[1] A copy of this Protest will be found entered in the *Journal of the House of Lords.*

communiquée à la Chambre, dont l'effet sera, ou d'empêcher le progrès et l'achèvement d'un tel acte, ou au moins de conserver les droits de Leurs A.R. et de leurs enfants contre un procédé si injuste et si contraire en même temps aux lois fondamentalles de l'Angleterre.

COUNT MAFFEI TO THE DUKE OF SAVOY, APRIL 14, 1701

. . . The protest of Madame the Duchess Royal has been read in the House of Lords by the Chancellor, and it is commonly said by all that, if your Royal Highness had proposed to send the Prince Royal of Piedmont here to be educated in the Protestant religion, there would be no difficulty in receiving him as nearer the crown than those of Hanover; but besides the matter of religion, there is very little security of succession to whoever may be named now, but when the time comes, the opinion is that he will succeed who shall then have most power, and the strongest party in the country, and the circumstances of the moment will have a great share in deciding the question.

The Martyr Roll of Loyalty

1570. January, at Durham:[1]
100 or 106 Loyalists, including Alderman Struther and the Rev. Thomas Plumtree.

,, January, at Barnard Castle:
20 Loyalists.

,, January, in Darlington Ward:
99 or 105 Loyalists.

,, January, in Easington Ward:
20 Loyalists.

,, January, in Stockton Ward:
55 Loyalists.

,, January, in Chester Ward:
20 or 21 Loyalists.

,, January, in Richmondshire:
231 Loyalists.

,, January 2, in Northumberland:
19 Loyalists.

,, January, at Ripon:
Constables of the West Riding (save Wetherby, Toplif, Boroughbrig, and Tadcaster), with the townsmen of Ripon and the serving-men of the West Riding.

,, January, at Wetherby, Toplif, Boroughbrig, and Tadcaster:
1570. The constables and townsmen engaged in the Rebellion.

,, January, at Thirske:
(8) The townsmen of Thirske, with the constables and serving-men of the North Riding.

,, January 16, at Allerton:
Christopher Hancock.
Richard Wynde.
Randall Horner.
Robert Hickley.
Henry Thompson.
Allan Lynsley.
William Tayler.

,, January 22, of Craven:
At Threffold, Robert Araye.
At Rylleston, Richard Kaley.
At Hanlyth, William Scranston.

,, January 27, of Cliveden:
At Gisburgh, James Hill.
,, ,, Hugh Stoker.
At Great Ayton, John Atkinson.
,, ,, William Topley.

[1] It is impossible to be quite accurate as to the numbers of those who suffered for their share in the Northern Rebellion. No two lists agree. Sir George Bowles, however, reported, January 23, 1570, that he had put to death about 600, besides those "disposed of" by Sussex.—Ed.

1570. At Yarme, John Johnson.
,, ,, Richard Yonge.
,, ,, John Pearson.
,, ,, Robert Thompson.
,, March 24, at York:
Simon Digby, Esq.
John Fulthropp, Esq.
Robert Pennyman.
Thomas Bishop, the younger, gentleman.
,, May 27, at Tyburn:
Thomas Norton, gentleman.
Christopher Norton, gentleman.
—— Wilkinson.
,, August 8, at Bishop of London's Gate:
John Felton.
1571. April 5, at Stirling:
John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews.
,, June 1, at Tyburn:
Dr. John Story.
John Throgmorton, Esq., of Norwich.
Thomas Brook, Esq., of Bolesby.
George Redman, Esq., of Cringleford.
Kenelm Barney.
Edmund Mather.
1572. November 28, at Tyburn:
John Hall, gentleman.
Oswald Wilkinson, Gaoler of York Castle.
,, June 2, on Tower Hill:
Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
,, August 22, at York:
Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
1573. August 3, at Edinburgh Cross:
Sir William Kirkaldy, Laird of Grange.
Sir James Kirkaldy, brother.
1584. ———, at Tyburn:
Francis Throckmorton, Esq.
,, ———, in Palace Yard, Westminster:
Dr. William Parry.
1586. September 20, at St. Giles's in the Fields:
Anthony Babington, Esq., of Dittrick, Derbyshire.
John Savage, Colonel.
John Ballard, priest.
Patrick Barnwell, gentleman.
Charles Tilney, Esq., late of London.
Edward Abington, Esq., of Hunlyppe, Worcester.
Chidioc Tichbourne.
,, September 21, at St. Giles's in the Fields:
Thomas Salisbury, Esq., of Derbyshire.
Henry Donne.
Edward Jones, Esq., of Cadogan.
John Charnock, Esq., of Lancashire.
Robert Gage, of Surrey.
John Travers, of Lancashire, gentleman.
Jerome Bellamy.
1587. February 8, at Fotheringhay Castle:
Mary, Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.
1641. May 12, on Tower Hill:
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
1643. May 30, at Bristol:
Robert Yeoman, citizen.
George Bouchier, citizen.
,, July 5, at Fetter Lane, Holborn:
—— Tompkins.
,, July 5, at Royal Exchange, Cornhill:
—— Challoner.
,, November 27, in London:
Daniel Kniveton, haberdasher.
1644. August 1, 2, or 3, at Edinburgh Cross:
William Maxwell, of Midkelton.
,, December 23, on Tower Hill:
Sir Alexander Carew.
1645. January 1, on Tower Hill:
Sir John Hotham.
Captain Hotham (son).

1645. January 10, on Tower Hill:
William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury.
,, February 20:
Cornelius, Baron Macguire.
,, November 25, in Scotland:
Lord William Murray.
1646. January 20, at Edinburgh:
Sir Robert Spottiswood.
1647. February 10, at Westminster:
Captain Burleigh.
,, May 8, in Wales:
Captain Poyer.
1648. February 15, at Pontefract:
—— Beaumont, minister.
,, August 28, at Colchester:
Sir Charles Lucas.
Sir George Lisle.
,, December 29, in St. Paul's Churchyard:
Major Pitcher.
,, ———, at Covent Garden:
Captain Poyer.
1649. January 30, at Whitehall:
King Charles I.
,, March 9, in Old Palace Yard:
James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, K.G.
Henry Rich, Earl of Holland.
Arthur Capell, Lord Capell.
, March 30, at the Market Cross, Edinburgh:
George Gordon, Marquis of Huntley.
,, August 23, at York:
Major John Morris.
Cornet Michael Blackburn.
1650. May 21, in Edinburgh:
James Graham, Marquis of Montrose.
,, May, in Scotland:
Sir Henry Hurry.
Sir Francis Hay.
Colonel Spotswood.
40 others (including Montrose's Irish officers), without trial.
,, ———, in Glasgow:
Sir William Rollo.
Sir Philip Nisbit.
—— Ogilvy, of Innerquharity (aged 18).
,, ———, in St. Andrews:
Nathaniel Gordon.
1650. Alexander Guthrie.
,, July 18, in London, Old Exchange, Cornhill:
Dr. Levens, M.D.
,, August 22, on Tower Hill:
Colonel Eusebius Andrews, of Gray's Inn.
,, October 8, at Tyburn:
—— Benson.
1651. March 4, on Tower Hill:
Sir Henry Hyde.
,, April 29, on Tower Hill:
Captain Brown Bushel.
,, May 19:
Peter Wright, chaplain to the Marquis of Winchester.
,, August 10, on Tower Hill:
John Gibbons.
,, August 10 (or 22), on Tower Hill:
Christopher Love, Presbyterian minister.
,, ———, at Limerick:
Jordan Roche, alderman.
Edmund Roche.
David Roche.
And 21 others.
,, October 15, at Bolton:
James Stanley, Earl of Derby.
,, October 22, at Chester:
Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh.
,, October, at Shrewsbury:
Colonel John Benbow.
1653. ———, at Cork:
Colonel the Hon. William Bourke.
1654. June 23:
Father Southworth, Catholic priest (72 years old).
,, July 10, at Newgate (or Charing Cross):
Peter Vowel.
,, July 10, on Tower Hill:
Colonel John Gerhard.
1655. May 16, at Exeter:
Colonel John Penruddock.
Colonel Hugh Groves.
Richard Reeves, or Rives, gentleman.
Edward Davey, gentleman.
Thomas Poulton, innkeeper.
Edward Willis, innkeeper.

1655. Thomas Hillard or Hillyard, yeoman.
John Haynes.
James Horsington, *alias* Huist, gentleman.
John Giles, *alias* Hobbs, yeoman.
,, May 16, at Chard:
2 Loyalists.
,, May 16, at Salisbury:
—— Kency.
,, ———, of Hungerford, and three others.
1658. June 8, on Tower Hill:
Sir Henry Slingsby, Knt.
Dr. Hewit, D.D.
,, July 2, at Tower Street:
Colonel Edward Ashton.
,, July 2, at the Cross in Cheapside:
John Bettely.
,, July 4, at London:
Edward Stacey.
1689.
Godfrey Cross, Esq., of Kent.
1691.
Patrick Harding.
,, January 28, at Tyburn:
John Ashton, Esq.
,, February 7, at Tyburn:
Thomas Ashton, Esq. (?)
1692. ———, near Wexford:
Michael Connor.
,, February 13, at Glencoe:
Ian McDonald, of Glencoe.
—— McDonald, of Auchintriaten.
—— McDonald, of Auchnaion.
Together with 25 of the Clan McDonald of Glencoe, and many women and children.
,, (or 4?) April 6, at Edinburgh Cross:
Captain James Middleton.
William Nicholson.
William Wethame.
,, May 25, at Edinburgh Cross:
Alexander Halyburton, } soldiers in the Bass Rock Fort.
William Fraser, }
1693. June 15, at Tyburn:
William Anderton, printer.
1693. ———, at Tyburn (?):
John Golding, mariner.
Thomas Jones, seaman.
John Ryan, seaman.
Darby Collins, seaman.
Richard Shivers, seaman.
Patrick Quidley, seaman.
John Slaughter, seaman.
Constantine de Hartley, seaman.
1693 or 1694.
William Newbolt, printer.
Edward Butler, printer.
1694. March 28, at Castletown, Edinburgh:
John Trotter, merchant.
Alexander M'Leish, seaman.
1695. December 22, on Tower Hill (?):
Richard Graham, Viscount Preston, Lord Esk.
1696. March 18, at Tyburn:
Captain Robert Charnock, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Edward King, gentleman.
Thomas Keys, yeoman.
,, April 13, at Tyburn:
Sir John Friend, Bart.
Sir William Perkins, Knt.
,, April 19, at Tyburn:
Ambrose Rookwood, brigadier.
Robert Lowick, major.
Charles Cranbourn, captain.
,, November 6:
Captain Vaughan.
1697. January 28, on Tower Hill:
Sir John Fenwick, Bart.
16—. ———, in London:
James Boucher, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Berwick.
1707. April 28, at Tyburn:
William Grey.
1715. September 9 and 10, at Worcester:
Two Loyalists.
,, October 28, at Tyburn:
Joseph Sullivan, *alias* Silver.
Robert Whitty.
Felix Hara.
,, November 31, at Tyburn:
Captain Gordon.
Captain Kerr.
Captain Dorrell.

1715. December 1, at Preston :
Major Nairne.
Captain Philip Lockhart, brother of Lockhart of Carnwath.
Captain John Shafto.
Ensign Dalziel, brother of the Earl of Carnwath.
Captain Erskine.[1]
,, December 7 :
—— Dorrell.
—— Gordon.
—— Kerr.
1716. January 28, at Preston :
Roger Muncaster, attorney.
Three others.
,, January 28, at Liverpool :
Cornet Shuttleworth.
Four others.
,, February 9, at Preston :
John Oard, Esq., of Lancs.
Richard Chorley, Esq., of Chorley Hall, Lancashire.
Charles Chorley (son), gentleman.
,, February 9, at Liverpool :
John Hunter, Esq., of Northumberland.
Ten others.
,, February 18, at Lancaster :
Hercules Durham.
Donald Robertson.
John Crow, of Aberdeen.
—— Mackintosh.
,, February 18, at Manchester :
Thos. Syddall, hairdresser.
,, February 24, on Tower Hill :
James Radclyffe, Earl of Derwentwater.
William Gordon, Viscount Kenmure.
,, February 25, at Liverpool :
George Collingwood, Esq., of Eslington.
,, May 14, at Tyburn :
Colonel Henry Oxburgh.
,, May 25, at Tyburn :
Colonel Richard Gascogne.
,, July 13, at Tyburn :
William Paull, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, vicar of Orton, Leicestershire.
1716. Mr. Justice John Hall, of Northumberland.
,, October 2, on Lancaster Moor :
John Bruce, captain.
John Winkley.
Thomas Shuttleworth.
Two others.
,, October 2, at Preston :
George Hodgson.
William Charnley.
,, October 18, at Carlisle :
?
,, October 18, at Tyburn :
?
,, December 1, at Preston :
?
1718. March 17, at Tyburn :
James Sheppard.
1719. October :
The Rev. Mr. Maddison.
,, November 6, at Tyburn :
John Matthews, printer (aged 19).
1723. May 17, at Tyburn :
Christopher Layer, of Booton.
1745. December 25, at Carlisle :
Five of General Cope's troopers, who had joined the Prince Regent.
1746. April 17, in the courtyard of Colloden House :
19 officers shot.
36 officers hung as deserters.
,, July 30, at Kennington :
Francis Townley, Esq.
George Fletcher, chapman.
Thomas Chadwick, tallow-chandler.
James Dawson, gentleman.
John Barwick, gentleman.
Andrew Blood, *alias* Blyde, yeoman.
Thomas Syddall, peruke maker.
Thomas David Morgan, Esq.
Thomas Theophilus Deacon, gentleman.
,, August 18, on Tower Hill :
William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock.
Arthur Elphinstone, Lord Balmerino.

[1] Omitted in some lists.

1746. August 22, at Kennington:
David, *alias* Donald, *alias* Daniel Macdonald, gentleman.
James Nicholson, gentleman.
Walter Ogilvie, gentleman.
,, October 18, at Carlisle:
Thomas Cappock, Bishop Designate of Carlisle.
John Henderson, writer.
John MacNaughten, watchmaker.
James Brand, *alias* Bran, Esq.
Donald McDonald, Esq., of Kinloch Moidart.
Donald MacDonald, of Tighnadris, gentleman.
Francis Buchanan, Esq., of Arn Prior.
Hugh Cameron, yeoman.
Edward Roper, weaver.
,, October 21, at Brampton, near Carlisle:
Peter Taylor, joiner.
Michael Dellard, *alias* Dillard, woolcomber.
James Innes, gentleman.
Donald MacDonald, yeoman.
Patrick Lindesay, gentleman.
Thomas Park, shoemaker.
,, October 28, at Penrith:
John Rowbotham, carpenter.
Valentine Holt, shoemaker.
Andrew Swan, shoemaker.
James Harvie, innholder.
David Horne, gentleman.
Robert Lyon, clerk in holy orders.
Philip Hind, gentleman.
,, November 1, at York:
George Hamilton, gentleman.
Edward Clavering, gentleman.
Daniel Fraser, farmer.
Charles Gordon, farmer.
Benjamin Mason, weaver.
James Mayne, tallow-chandler.
William Conolly, labourer.

1746. William Dempsey, carpenter.
Angus MacDonald, joiner.
James Sparks, framework knitter.
,, November 8, at York:
David Row, gentleman.
William Hunter, smith.
John Endsworth, labourer.
John Maclean, labourer.
John Macgregor, labourer.
Smith Mackenzie, labourer.
Alexander Parkes, barber.
Thomas MacGinnis, labourer.
Archibald Kennedy, silversmith.
James Thompson, gardener.
Michael Brady, brushmaker.
,, November 13, at York:
James Reid, labourer.
,, November 15, at Carlisle:
Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart.
Chas. Gordon, of Dalpersy, gentleman.
Patrick Murray, goldsmith.
Patrick Keis, cabinetmaker.
Alex. Stevenson, joiner.
Robert Reid.
John Wallace, miller.
James Mitchell, labourer.
Molyneux Eaton, weaver.
Thomas Hayes, labourer.
Barnaby Matthews, labourer.
,, November 22, at Kennington:
Sir John Wedderburn, Bart.
John Hamilton, Esq.
Jas. Bradshaw, chapman.
Andrew Wood, gentleman.
Alexander Leith, yeoman.
,, December 8, on Tower Hill:
Charles Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater.
,, April–December, in Scotland:
50 shot as deserters.
81 hung as traitors.
1747. April 9, on Tower Hill:
Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat.
,, December 11, in Hyde Park:
Sergeant Smith.
1753. June 7, at Tyburn:
Archibald Cameron, M.D.

A List of those attainted and convicted of High Treason for adherence to their rightful Sovereigns since the year of our Lord 1558

The following list must only be regarded as tentative, although the roll of those attainted for their share in the '45 is very probably complete. Those marked * were attainted by special Acts of Parliament, and up to 1688 (with the exception of those convicted for proclaiming King Charles II. in 1655 in the west), only those so attainted are given. After that date the Editor has endeavoured to give also the names of those who were attainted in the ordinary courts. Those marked † were probably afterwards reprieved.

1568. August 8, in Scotland, for supporting Queen Mary at Langside:
- *John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews.
- *Lord Claud Hamilton, son of the Duke of Chatelherault.
- †*John, Bishop of Ross.
- *Sir Alexander Hepburn, knight.
- †*Mr. David Chalmer, Provost of Creytown.
- *Patrick Whitlaw of that ilk.
- *John Hamilton, brother to James Hamilton, of Samulstoun.
- *James Hamilton, of Sproustoun.
- *Francis Tennet, of Laswaid.
- *Patrick Hepburn, of Kirklandhill.
- *Henry Hepburn, of Fortoun.
- *Captain Robert Lauder.
- *Mr. Thomas Hepburn, parson of Auldhanstoke.
- *Sir Andrew Hamilton, of Goslington.
- *Andrew Hamilton, of Cochno.
- *John Hamilton, his son and heir.
- *John Hamilton, of Stanehouse.
- *Andrew Hamilton, of Lekprevck.

1568. *Mr. James Hamilton, of Nelesland.
- *Alexander Hamilton, of Netherfield, brother to Sir James Hamilton, of Crauford John.
- *Robert Hamilton, chamberlain, of Kilwinning.
- *Robert Hamilton, of Gavane.
- *James Hamilton, of Rouchbank.
- *James Hamilton, of Woodhall.
- *John Hamilton, of Coltcoit.
- *Master David Hamilton, son to the gudeman of Bothwellhaugh.
- *Alexander Somervell, of Torbrax.
- *Gilbert Abbott, of Newabbey.
- *Thomas Abbott, of Holywood.
- *Ferdinando Hume, of Brumhouse.

,, August 8, in Scotland, for holding Dumbarton in the Queen's name:
- *John, Lord Fleming.
- *John Fleming, of Boghall.

,, August 8, in Scotland:
- *Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis.
- *Hugh, Earl of Eglington.

1571. May 15, in England, for the Northern "Rebellion":
- *Charles Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland.

1571. *Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
*Anne, Countess of Northumberland.
*Leonard Dacre, called Lord Dacre, of Harlsey, Yorks.
*Edward Dacre, Esq., of Morton, Yorks.
*Sir John Nevill, knight, of Leversedge, Yorks.
*John Swinbourne, Esq., of Chopwell, Durham.
*Thomas Markenfield, Esq., of Markenfield, Yorks.
*Egremounde Rateliffe, Esq., of the City of York.
*Christopher Nevill, Esq., of Kirby-Moreside, Yorks.
*Richard Norton, Esq., of Norton Conyers.
*Francis Norton, Esq., of Baldersbie, Yorks.
*George Norton, gentleman.
*Sampson Norton, gentleman.
*William Norton, gentleman.
*Christopher Norton, gentleman.
*Marmaduke Norton, gentleman.
*Thomas Norton, gentleman.
*Robert Tempest, Esq., of Holmside, Durham.
*Michael Tempest, his son.
*William Smith, Esq., of Nunstanton, Durham.
*Bryan Palmer, Esq., of Morton Durham.
*George Strafford, Esq.
*Thomas Bishop, the elder, gentleman, of Pucklinton, Yorks.
*Marmaduke Blakestone, gentleman.
*Cuthbert Nevell, Esq.
*Christopher Danby, Esq., of Beiston, Yorks.
*John Trollopp, Esq., of Thornley, Durham.
*Anthony Hebborne, Esq., of Hardwyke, Durham.
*Ralph Conyers, Esq., of Layton.
*John Gower, gentleman, of Richmond, Yorks.

1571. *Tristram Fenwick, gentleman, of Brinckebourne, Northumberland.
*Anthony Wilberie, gentleman, of Bransepethe, Durham.
*John Saltmershe, gentleman, of Rednes, Yorks.
*Henry Johnson, Esq., of Waltonhead, Yorks.
*Simon Digby, Esq., of Askew, Yorks.
*John Fulthropp, Esq., of Islebeck, Yorks.
*Leonard Metcalfe, Esq., of Burreparke, Yorks.
*Robert Claxton, gentleman, of Old Park, Durham.
*Robert Lambert, Esq., of Owton, Durham.
*Ralph Conyers, gentleman, of Cottam, Durham.
*Cuthbert Wytham, gentleman, of Bretonby, Yorks.
*Robert Heighington, gentleman, of Richmond, Yorks.
*Thomas Jenny, gentleman.
*Cuthbert Fenwick, gentleman, of South Shields.
*Cuthbert Armarer, gentleman, of Belford.
*Richard Dacre, gentleman, of Ayketon, Cumberland.
*William Dacre, gentleman, of St. Bees, Cumberland.
*Robert Collingwood, gentleman, of Alberwicke, Northumberland.
*Robert Collingwood, gentleman, of Etel, Northumberland.
*John Welborne, gentleman, of Bransepethe.
*George Horsley, gentleman, of Ackelington Park, Northumberland.
*Thomas Green, yeoman, of Tadcaster, Yorks.
*Thomas Taylour, yeoman, of Tadcaster.
*John Cowper, tailor, of Kiswyke, Yorks.
*Ralph Swynnowe, gentleman, of the City of Durham.

1571. *James Swynnowe, gentleman, of Thornehill, Durham.

1572. In England:
*Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

1579. In Scotland, for killing Moray and Lennox, and for holding places in the Queen's name:
*John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock.
*Claud Hamilton, commendator of Paisley.
*James Hamilton, of Wood houslie, called James of Bothwellhaugh.
*John Hamilton, Provost of Bothwell.
*Gavin Hamilton, of Reploch.
*Robert Hamilton, of Dalserf.
*David Hamilton, of Monktown.
*James Muirhead, of Lauchop.
*Andrew Hamilton, of Helyes.
*John Hamilton, of Schawtown.
*Robert Hamilton, of Lethame.
*John Hamilton, of Kilbury.
*Robert Balfour, brother to Sir James Balfour, of Pettindreich.
*Alexander Baillie, } sons of Alexr. Baillie, of Littlegil.
*James Baillie, }
*Alexander Baillie, of Littlegil.
*Colin MacKenzie, of Kintail.
*Roderic MacKenzie, his brother.
*John Dow McCullane.
*Murdo McCullane.
*John McMurdo Boysone.
*Allester Anthone.
*Allester Reid.
*John Irwin, of Kinnock.
*Andrew Irwin, his brother.
*Donald McIntaggartt.
*Walter Spens.
*William Barbour.
*Allester Dingwall.
*John Dow, *alias* McMurk.

1579. *Finlay McAllan.
*John Denvne.
*John McAlleston Roy.
*John Keill McKenzie.
*Donald Lauchlan.
*Thomas Chisholm.
*Donald Moir.
*David Morrison.
*John Conyngham, of Drumquhaissel.
*John Conyngham, his son and heir.

1586–7. In England:
*Thomas Paget, Lord Paget.
*Hon. Charles Paget.
*Sir Francis Englefield, Knt., late of London.
*Francis Throckmorton, Esq., late of London.
*William Shelley, Esq., late of Clapham, in the County of Surrey.
*Anthony Babington, Esq., of Detrich, in Derbyshire.
*Thomas Salisbury, Esq., late of Llewenny, in Denbigh.
*Edward Jones, Esq., late of Cadogan.
*Edward Abington, late of Hunlyppe, Worcester.
*Charles Tilney, Esq., late of London.
*Chidiock Tycheborne, late of Porchester, Southampton.
*Robert Barnewall, late of London, gentleman.
*John Charnock, late of London, gentleman.
*John Travers, of Prescot, Lancashire, gentleman.

1640. June, in Scotland, for refusing to deliver up Edinburgh Castle when ordered to do so by Parliament:
*General Patrick Ruthven, Lord Ettrick (afterwards Earl of Forth and Brentford).

1644. June, in Scotland, for their share in the Marquis of Huntley's "rebellion."
*Sir John Gordon, Laird of Haddo.
*Capt. John Loggie, son to

1644. Mr. Andrew Loggie, Minister of Raine.
*George Gordon, of Greicht.
*John Dalgarno, of Auchin Menell.
*Roger Lindsay, of Maynes.
*John Sturgeon.

,, In Scotland, for concurrence in the declaration at Oxford and service with the "popish" party in England:
*Ludovick, Earl of Crawford.
*James, Earl of Montrose.
*James, Earl of Abercorn.
*Robert, Earl of Nithsdale.
*George, Earl of Kinnoull.
*John, Earl of Traquair.
*Robert, Earl of Carnwath.
*Patrick, Earl of Forth.
*James, Viscount Aboyne.
*James, Lord Ogilvie.
*James, Lord Ythane.
*Sir Robert Spottiswood, of Doniepace.
*Sir James Galloway, Master of Requiestes.
*Mr. John Maxwell, "late pñdit (pretended)" Bishop of Ross.
*Colonel —— Cochrane.
*Colonel Sir John Henderson.
*Colonel Hurrie.

,, July 29, in Scotland, for concurring in Montrose's "rebellion":
*William Maxwell, of Midkeldon.

1645. February 11, in Scotland, for invasion of the South:
*James, Earl of Montrose.
*Robert, Earl of Nithsdale.
*James, Viscount Aboyne.
*John, Lord Herries.
*Colonel William Stuart.
*Captain William Rollok.
*Sir Philip Nisbit.
†*Sir James Leslie.
—— Hay of Delgartie.
*Captain William Home, brother to Home of Crumstane.
†*Captain William Somerville.
†*Captain Alexander Chartor.

1645. February 11, in Scotland, for invasion of the North:
*James, Earl of Montrose.
*Alexander McDonald, son of Colkitto, *i.e.* son of Col. McDonald, of Antrim.
*James, Earl of Airlie.
*Sir Thomas Ogilvie, } sons of Lord Airlie.
*Sir David Ogilvie, }
*John Stewart, of Auchannachin.
*Donald Glas, McDonald, of Keppoch.
*David Graham, of Gorthie.
*Patrick Graham, feuar of Inchebrakie.
*John McColmie (?).
*Donald Robertson, tutor of Struan.
*Alexander Ogilvie, younger, of Innerquharity.
*John Stewart, of Sheirglas (?).
And certain others.

,, February 21, in Scotland:
*Robert, Earl of Carnwath.

,, March 8, in Scotland:
*George Gordon, Marquis of Huntley.
†*John, Earl of Traquair, afterwards reprieved.
*Alexander Gordon, of Birsemore.

1646. January 16, in Scotland:
*Sir Robert Spottiswood.
*Hon. William Murray, brother to the Earl of Tullibardine.
*Nathaniel Gordon.
*John Gordon, of Ardlogy.
*Andrew Guthrie, son to Mr. John Guthrie, "late pretended" Bishop of Murray.

1649. January 22, in Scotland:
*John Macdonald, Captain of Clanranald, of Island Terrim.
*Alistair McDonald.
*Angus McDonald, of Largie.
*Murdock Maclean, of Lochbuidh.
*Duncan Stewart, younger, of Appin.

1649. *Alexander Stewart, of Invernahyle.
*Hector McLean, of Kingerloch.

1655. April 19, in England, for proclaiming King Charles II. in the West:
John Penruddock, Esq., of Compton Chamberlain, Wilts.
Hugh Grove, gentleman, of Chessenbury, Wilts.
Robert Duke, gentleman, of Stuckton, Southampton.
Richard Rives, gentleman, of Renipton, Southampton.
Francis Jones, gentleman, of Beddington, Surrey.
Thomas Fitzjames, gentleman, of Hanley, Dorset.
George Duke, gentleman, of Stuckton, Dorset.
Edward Davey, gentleman, of London.
Thomas Poulton, innholder, of Pewsey, Wilts.
Edward Willis, innholder, of New Sarum, Wilts.
Nicholas Mussel, yeoman, of Steeple Langford, Wilts.
William Jenkins, gentleman, of Fordingbridge, Hants.
Thomas Hillyard, yeoman, of Upton, Southampton.
Robert Harris, cordwainer, of Blandford, Dorset.
John Biby, gentleman, of Compton Chamberlain, Wilts.
John Cooke, of Polterne, Wilts.
William Wake, gentleman, of Blandford, Dorset.
Christopher Haviland, labourer, of Longton, Dorset.
Hans Stiver, gentleman, of New Sarum, Wilts.
James Horsington, *alias* Huish, gentleman, of New Sarum, Wilts.
John Giles, *alias* Hobbs, yeoman, of New Sarum, Wilts.

1655. Abraham Wilson, cutler, of New Sarum, Wilts.
Joseph Collier, gentleman, of Steeple Langford, Dorset.
Richard Browne.

1690. In England:
*William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, K.G.

,, In Scotland:
*James Seton, Earl of Dunfermline.
*John Graham, of Claverhouse, late Viscount Dundee.
*David Graham, Viscount Dundee
*Louis Crichton, Viscount Frendraught.
*James Galloway, Lord Dunkeld.
Edward Griffin, Lord Griffin.
*Major William Graham.
*Colonel Alexander Cannon.
*John Cleiland, of Fasken.
*Hon. Colin McKenzie, uncle to Earl of Seaforth.
*Sir John Drummond.
*William Crawford, younger, of Ardmillan.
*James Crawford, brother of above.
*—— Robertson, of Strowan.
*—— Halyburton, of Pitcurr.
*—— Halyburton.
*—— Halyburton, deceased.
*James Edmundston, of Newton.
*Sir Ewan Cameron, of Lochiel.
*John Cameron, son and heir of Lochiel.
*Donald McDonald, younger, of Sleat.
*John, Laird of MacNaughton.
*John Grant, of Ballindalloch.
*Patrick Stewart, of Appin.
*—— MacIan, *alias* McDonald, of Glencoe.
*Alexander McDonald, of Glengarry.
*Donald McNeill, of Gallahillie.
*Sir John McLean, of Dowart.

1690. And divers others their associates and accomplices.

1691. January 17 and 19, in England:
Richard Graham, Lord Esk, Viscount Preston.
John, *alias* Thomas Ashton.

1690–1. In Ireland:
*Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrreconnel.
*Donough McCarty, Earl of Clancarty.
Richard Power, 6th Baron of le Power and Curraghmore, 1st Earl of Tyrone.[1]
*William Dungan, Earl of Limerick.
*Euphemia Dungan, Countess of Limerick.
*Peter Plunket, Earl of Fingall.
*Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan.
*Honora Sarsfield, Countess of Lucan.
*Bryan Magennis, Viscount Iveagh.
*Daniel O'Brien, Viscount Clare.
*Peirs Butler, Viscount Galmoye.
*Sir Valentine Browne, Viscount Kenmare.
*Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarrett.
*Peirs Butler, Viscount Ikerrin.
*William Bourke, Lord Castle Connell.
*Theobald Bourke, Lord Brittas.
*Barnaby Fitzpatrick, Lord Upper Ossory.
*Randall, Lord Dunsany.
*—— Plunkett, Lord Louth.
*Claude Hamilton, Viscount Strabane (Earl of Abercorn).
*Theobald Butler, Lord Cahir.
*Nicholas Browne, Lord Castlerosse, eldest son of Viscount Kenmare.

1690–1. *Lord Dunboyne.
Hon. John Bourke, eldest son of Lord Brittas.
*Hon. John Butler, eldest son of Lord Galmoye.
Almeric de Courcy, Lord Kingsale.
*John Power, afterwards *de jure* 9th Lord Power and Coroghmore.
*Sir Garrett Aylmar, of Bulrath.
*Lady Ellen Aylmar.
*Sir Richard Nagle, Speaker of the House of Commons.
*Sir —— Eustace, Bart., of Castle Martin.
*Sir Patrick Trant, Bart.
*Sir —— Nugent, of Moyrath, Bart.
*Sir —— Tyrrell, of Lynn, Bart.
And over a thousand others.

1692. In Scotland, for holding the Bass Rock Fort for King James VII.:
Alexander Halyburton.
William Fraser.

1693. In England:
William Anderton, printer.
John Golding, mariner.
Thomas Jones, seaman.
John Ryan, seaman.
Darby Collins, seaman.
Richard Shivers, seaman.
Patrick Quidley, seaman.
John Slaughter, seaman.
Contantine de Hartley, seaman.

,, In Scotland:
Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth.
Robert Calder.

169(3)4. In England:
William Newbolt, printer.
Edward Butler, printer.

1694. In Scotland, for holding the Bass Rock Fort for King James VII.:
John Trotter, merchant.
Alexander McLeish, seaman.
James Middletowne.
William Nicholsone.
William Wetham.

[1] Died a prisoner in the Tower, October 14, 1690.

1695. In England:
*James Fitzjames, Duke of Berwick.
James Bourchier, gentleman.
Peter Cook.
Alexander Knightley.

,, July 11, in Scotland:
*Richard Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.
*John Drummond, Earl of Melfort.
*Charles Middleton, Earl of Middleton.
*Sir Adam Blair, of Carbery.
*Collin, Earl of Balcarras.
*Sir William Wallace, of Grange.
*Alexander McLean.
*Alexander Robertson, of Struan.
*John Johnstone, brother to the Earl of Annandale.
*Alexander Maitland, brother to the Earl of Lauderdale.
*—— Maxwell, of Orchyaird-town.
*Thomas Wallace, of Elderslie.
*(William) Graham, younger, of Duntroon.
*Alexander Trotter, brother to the Laird of Mortonhall.
*Charles Kinnaird, brother to the Lord Kinnaird.
*David Lindesay, secretary to Lord Melfort.
*General Thomas Buchan.
*Lieut.-Gen. Cannon.
*Sir Charles Cairney.
*Captain Andrew Rutherford.
*Captain Deans.
*Captain McAdams.
*Captain Ruthven.
*Lieut. Isaac Threcald.
*Lieut. George Skein.
*Lieut. John Forrester.
*Lieut. Auchmontie.
*Ensign Alexander Innes.
*Lieut. Daniel Baynes.

1695. *Lieut. John Baynes.
*Ensign William Stowan.
*Ensign Robert Maxwell.
*Lieut. George Hempseid.
*Ensign William Ramsay, late of Hodge's regiment.
*Ensign Laurence Drummond, late of Hodge's regiment.
*Lieut. Patrick Auchmonty, late of the Scots Guards.
*Capt. Robert Somervall.
*Capt. William Davidson.
*Lieut. William Mayne.
*Lieut. James Henryson.
*Lieut. Samuel Maxwell.
*Ensign Robert Sutherland.
*Ensign Alexander Sinclair.
*Ensign Charles Patoun.
*Lieut. William Maxwell.
*Lieut. John Bell, in Offerralls' regiment.
Ensign William Innes, in Offerralls' regiment.
*Ensign William Lyon, in Offerrall's regiment.
*Lieut. James Brodie.
*William Sutherland, } nephews of Maj.-Gen. Sutherland.
*Henry Sutherland, }
*William Sinclair, son of Sinclair of Dun.
*Robert Kinloch, of ——.
*Mr. William Pearson, son of the minister of Stirling.
*Mr. David Drummond, attendant on Earl of Melfort.
*Alexander Nisbit, son of —— Nisbit, merchant in Glasgow.
*Mr. James Oswald, chaplain to Lady Halkit.
*—— Cuthbert, son to —— Cuthbert, Provost of Inverness.
*Sir James Montgomery, of Kilmorley.
*Capt. Patrick Graham.
*Capt. Robert Charteriss.
*Capt. William Charteriss.
*Lieut.-Col. —— Rattray.
*Lieut.-Col. Oliphant.

1695. *Lieut.-Col. Douglas.
*Robert Stewart, agent in Edinburgh.
*Ensign John Menzies, son of Menzies of Comrie.
*Major John Gordon.
*—— Hamilton, of Killrachmont.
*—— Carmichael, of Ballrae.
*Capt. James Murray, brother to Stenhope.
*Lieut. James Murray.
*Capt. John Livingston.
*Capt. Lieut. John Crighton.
Allan Macdonald, captain of Clan Ronald.
*Capt. Robert Dunbar.
*Alexander Trait, skipper in Leith, called White Alexander.
*—— Irvine, of Stapletown.
*Capt. William Moir.
*Col. —— Wauchop.
*Sir John McLeod.
And their heirs-apparent and nearest of kin.

1696. In England:
*Sir John Fenwick, Bart.
*Sir George Barclay, Knt.
*—— Johnson, *alias* Harrison.
*—— Durant, *alias* Durance.
*Michael Hare.
*Major George Holmes.
*Philip Handford, *alias* Browne.
*Richard Richardson.
*John Maxwell.
*—— Bryerley.
*—— Plowden.
*—— Counter.
*Capt. Hungate.
*Robert Charnock.
*Edward King.
*Thomas Keys.
*Ambrose Rookwood.
*Sir John Friend, Bart.
Sir William Perkins, Knt.
Robert Lowick.
Charles Cranbourn.

1701. In England:
*James, Prince of Wales.
*Mary of Modena, Queen-dowager.

1714. In Great Britain:
*Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke.

1715-6. In Great Britain:
*James Butler, Duke of Ormond (E.), Earl of Ormond (I.), and Lord Dingwall (S.).
*John Erskine, Earl of Mar.
*William Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, eldest son of the Duke of Athol.
*James Livingston, Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar.
*James Drummond, Lord Drummond, son and heir of the Earl of Perth.
*George Keith, Earl Marischal.
*William McKenzie, Earl of Seaforth.
*James Carnegie, Earl of Southesk.
*James Maule, Earl of Panmure.
*William Livingstone, Viscount Kilsyth.
*James Seton, Viscount Kingstone.
James Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater.
Robert Dalziel, Earl of Carnwath.
William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale.
George Seton, Earl of Wintoun.
William Gordon, Viscount Kenmure.
William Widdrington, Lord Widdrington.
William Murray, Lord Nairn.
*Robert Balfour, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
*Kenneth Sutherland, Lord Duffus.
James Ogilvie, Lord Ogilvie, son and heir of the Earl of Airlie.
*John Sinclair, Master of Sinclair, son and heir of Lord Sinclair.
Hon. Charles Radcliffe, brother of Lord Derwentwater.

1715-6. *Hon. William Sutherland, Laird of Roscommon, brother of Lord Duffus.
Hon. Charles Widdrington, brother of Lord Widdrington.
Hon. Peregrine Widdrington.
Charles Frazer, Lord Frazer, of Kinmundie (?).
Hon. John Murray-Nairn, son and heir of Lord Nairn.
Hon. James Home, son or brother of Earl of Home.
*William Graham, of Duntroon, Viscount Dundee.
*Colonel the Hon. John Hay, son of the Earl of Kinnoull.
*Sir David Thrippland, of Fingask.
*Sir Hugh Paterson, of Bannockburn.
*Sir Donald McDonald, of Sleat.
*Sir John Preston, of Preston Hall.
*Sir John Mackenzie, of Coul.
Francis Anderson, Esq., of Lestock Hall.
Hugh Anderton.
John Ashton.
John Blair, of Glascune.
John Bruce.
Michael Balfour, of Forret.
Richard Butler, Esq., of Raclif, Lancashire.
Archibald Bennet, of Carlops.
Richard Billsborough.
Thomas Briers, of Preston, gentleman.
Robert Cowper, of Lancaster, Esq.
Richard Chorley, of Chorley Hall, Esq.
Charles Chorley, Esq.
George Clifton, of Preston.
George Collingwood, of Eslington Hall, Northumberland, Esq.
Edward Core.
John Crow, of Aberdeen.

1715-6. *William Clepham, major.
*Colin Campbell, Laird of Glenderowell.
*John Cameron, younger, of Lochiel.
*Robert Campbell, *alias* McGregor, commonly called Rob Roy.
*Roderic Chisholm, of Strathglass.
Alexander Carnagy, of Balnamoon.
Andrew Cassie, of Kirkhouse.
Robert Daniel, gentleman.
John Dalton, Esq., of Lancashire.
John Dalton, priest.
Roger Dicconson, Esq.
—— Dorrell, captain.
Hercules Durham.
Sylvester Douglas, of Whiteriggs.
Thomas Errington, Esq.
Thomas Forster, Esq.
*Alexander Farquharson, of Inverey.
*Thomas Forster, younger, Esq.
George Gibson, Esq.
John Gregson, Esq.
—— Gordon, captain.
Richard Gascogne, Esq.
*John Grant, Laird of Glenmorriston.
*Thomas Gordon, Laird of Achintowel, major-general.
John Hall, Esq., of Northumberland, J.P.
Gabriel Hesketh, gentleman.
Albert Hodgson, Esq.
Philip Hodgson, Esq.
John Hunter, Esq., of Northumberland.
Felix Hara.
*George Hamilton, major-general.
—— Kerr, captain.
Jordan Langdale, Esq., of Salmsbury, Lancashire.
—— Lindsay, of Pitscandly.
John Leyburne, Esq.
*James Malcolm, of Grange.
*John MacKinnon, of MacKinnon.

1715-6. *John McKenzie, of Avoch.
*Donald McKenzie, of Kilcowie.
Ronald McDonald, of Moidart.
*Roderic McKenzie, of Fairburn.
*Alexander Mackenzie, of Apple Crosse.
*Alexander Mackenzie, of Dachmalnoch.
*Alexander Mackenzie, of Frazerdale.
*John McDougall, of Lorne.
*Alexander McDonald, of Glencoe.
*William Mackintosh, of Borlum, Esq., commonly called Brigadier Mackintosh.
*Ronald McRonald, captain of Clan Ronald.
*Alexander McDonald, Laird of Glengarry.
*John McCra, of Darachcarty.
*George Mackenzie, of Ballamukie.
*Master George Mackenzie, son of Delvin.
Alexander Menzies.
Angus Mackintosh.
William Mackintosh.
James Maqueen.
Roger Muncaster.
—— Mackintosh.
Alexander Macrudder.
William Moodie or Mudie, Laird of Melsetter.
Captain James Moodie, of Melsetter.
*John Oliphant, late Bailie, of Dundee.
Henry Oxburgh, Esq.
John Oard, Esq., of Lancashire.
John Parkinson, gentleman.
William Paul, clerk in holy orders.
Andrew Pitcairn, of that ilk.
John Plessington, gentleman.
John Robertson.
Donald Robertson.
*Master Alexander Robertson, of Strowan.

1715-6. *Hugh Rosse, Laird of Clara.
James Ramsay, of Drumlochie.
Patrick Robertson, of Blairfrely.
Donald Robertson, of Eastertyn.
*Master John Stuart, of Inneritty.
*James Stirling, of Keir.
*Robert Stuart, of Appin.
John Stuart, of Kynochan.
Robert Scarisbrick, Esq.
William Shaftoe, Esq.
Richard Sherburne.
Ralph Shuttleworth.
Richard Shuttleworth.
Ralph Standish, Esq., of Standish.
James Singleton.
Thomas Stanley, Esq.
Edward Swinburne.
James Swinburne.
John Sturzaker.
Joseph Sullivan.
Thomas Syddall, hairdresser.
Robert Shaw.
John Thornton, Esq.
Christopher Trap, gentleman.
Robert Talbot, captain.
William Tunstall.
Joseph Wadsworth.
Thomas Walton, gentleman.
Thomas Walmsly, gentleman.
Edward Winkley, Esq.
*Master John Walkinshaw, of Scotstowne.
Richard Wythington, or Wytherinton, Esq.
Robert Whitty.
Nicholas Wogan, captain.
Charles Wogan, *aide-de-camp* to General Forster.

1718. In Great Britain:
James Sheppard.

1719. In Great Britain:
—— Maddison, clerk in holy orders.
John Matthews, printer.

1723. In Great Britain:
Christopher Layer, Squire of Booton, near Aylsham.

1723. John Plunkett.
Charles Kelly.

1729. April 3, in Great Britain:
*Philip Wharton, Duke of Wharton.

1745–6. In Great Britain:
*James Drummond, Duke of Perth.
William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock.
*Alexander Erskine, Earl of Kellie.
George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromartie.
Charles Radclyffe, Earl of Derwentwater.
*William Drummond, Viscount Strathallan.
*James Graham, Viscount Dundee.
Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat.
Arthur Elphinstone, Lord Balmerino.
*Alexander Forbes, Lord Pitsligo.
*John Nairn, Lord Nairn.
*David Wemyss, Lord Elcho, eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss.
*David Ogilvie, Lord Ogilvie, eldest son of the Earl of Airlie.
*Hon. James Drummond, eldest son and heir of Lord Strathallan.
*Hon. Simon Fraser, son and heir of Lord Lovat.
John Mackenzie, Lord Macleod, son and heir of the Earl of Cromartie.
*Lord Lewis Gordon, brother of the Duke of Gordon.
*Lord George Murray, brother of the Duke of Athol.
*Lord John Drummond, brother of the Duke of Perth.
Hon. William Murray, of Taymount, brother to Earl of Dunmore.
*Sir William Gordon, of Park, Bart.
Sir James Kinloch, of Kinloch, Bart.

1745–6. Sir David Murray, of Stanhope, Bart.
Sir Archibald Primrose, of Dunipace, Bart.
Sir John Wedderburn, of Blackness, Bart.
John Brown, of Beauchamp.
Francis Buchanan, of Arnprior, Esq.
*Alexander Cameron, of Dungallon, gentleman.
*Donald Cameron, the younger, of Lochiel, gentleman.
*Ludovick Cameron, of Torcastle, gentleman.
*Francis Farquharson, of Monaltrie, gentleman.
*John Gordon, of Glenbucket, the elder, gentleman.
George Hamilton, Esq., of Redhouse.
John Hamilton, Esq.
James Hay, Esq.
Henry Kerr, of Gradyne, gentleman.
Roderick Maccallock, of Glastulich, gentleman.
*Alex. Macdonald, of Glencoe, gentleman.
*Alex. Macdonell, of Keppoch, gentleman.
Donald Macdonald, Esq., of Kinlochmoidart.
*Alex. Macgilivrae, of Drumaglash, gentleman.
*John MacKinnon, of MacKinnon, gentleman.
Lauchlan Maclauchlan, of Castle-Lauchlan, gentleman.
*Evan Macpherson, of Clunie, gentleman.
Lawrence Mercer, of Milginch and Lethinday, gentleman.
*Robert Mercer or Nairn, Esq., of Aldie.
David Morgan, Esq.
*John Murray, of Broughton, Esq.
*Laurence Oliphant, of Gask, elder, gentleman.
*Charles Stewart, of Ardsheil, gentleman.

1745–6. Francis Townley, gentleman.
Alexander Abernethy, surgeon.
George Abernethy, gentleman.
James Ancrum, gentleman.
Alex. Anderson, of Aberdeen.
Gilbert Barclay, labourer.
William Barclay, cabinet-maker.
John Barnaghy, labourer.
John Bartlet, shoemaker.
Lewis Barton, weaver.
William Beard, gardener.
John Beaton, apothecary.
John Berwick, gentleman.
Andrew Blood or Blyde, gentleman or farmer.
Geo. Boyd or Boy, labourer.
James Bradshaw, warehouseman.
Michael Brady, brushmaker.
James Brand, gentleman.
William Brittough or Bratter, gentleman.
Richard Brown, carpenter.
John Burnett, gentleman.
Allen Cameron, gentleman.
*Archibald Cameron, doctor, brother to Lochiel.
Hugh Cameron, yeoman.
Angus Campbell, labourer.
John Campbell, labourer.
Peter Campbell, labourer.
James Campbell-Macgregor, piper.
James Chadwick or Chaddock, labourer.
Thomas Chadwick or Chaddock, tallow-chandler.
Edward or Edmond Claverring, gentleman.
Henry Clerk or Clark, gentleman.
William Conolly, labourer.
William Cooke, labourer.
John Coppock, tailor.
Thomas Coppock, clerk.
James Creighton, smith.
William Crossby, weaver.
John Cruickshanks, elder, joiner.
Alexander Davidson, shoemaker.

1745–6. John Davidson, labourer.
James Dawson, gentleman.
Charles Deacon, gentleman.
Thomas Deacon, gentleman.
Michael Dellard or Dillard, woolcomber.
William Dempsey, carpenter.
Daniel or Donald Duff, labourer.
John Duncan, chapman.
William Duncan, tailor.
Molyneux Eaton, weaver.
John Endsworth, labourer.
John Farquharson, yeoman.
William Farrier, mason.
*William Fidler, clerk in the auditor's office.
Stephen Fitzgerald, gentleman or yeoman.
George Fletcher, chapman.
John Flint, butcher.
James Forbes, labourer.
Robert Forbes, printer.
Daniel Fraser, farmer.
Roger Fulthrope, baker.
Thomas Furnival, chapman.
James Gadd, printer.
John Gaddes, labourer.
Alexander Goodbrand, chapman.
Charles Gordon, gentleman.
Charles Gordon, husbandman or gentleman.
Charles Gordon, of Tarpesso, gentleman.
*James Gordon, gentleman.
James Graham, younger, of Airth, gentleman.
William Grant, shoemaker.
William Gray, surgeon.
William Hargrave, labourer.
George Hartley, weaver.
John Hartley, carpenter.
Thomas Harvey, weaver.
James Harvie, innholder.
Adam Hay, gentleman.
*John Hay, portioner of Restalrig, Writer to the Signet.
Peter Hay, labourer.
William Hay or Jay, labourer.
Thomas Hayes, labourer.
John Henderson, gentleman.
Valentine Holt, clothworker.

1745-6. David Home, gentleman.
William Home, gentleman.
Philip Hunt.
William Hunter, smith.
Alexander Hutchinson, labourer.
John James Jellins, labourer.
Andrew Johnson, gentleman, son to Knockhill.
James Innes, gentleman, brother to Cockston.
Thomas Keightly.
Patrick or Peter Keir, cabinetmaker.
Arch. Kennedy, silversmith.
Alex. Kinloch, merchant.
Charles Kinloch, gentleman.
William Lackey or Leak, labourer.
Thomas Lawson, chapman.
Samuel Lee.
Alex. Leith, farmer.
Peter Lindesay, gentleman.
James Lindsay, shoemaker.
*George Lockhart, gentleman, son and heir of Carnwath.
Simon Lugtown, tailor.
*Andrew Lumsdale or Lumsdain, son to William Lumsdain, writer in Edinburgh.
Robert Lyon, clerk.
James Maccoiley or Maccally, labourer.
Æneas Macdonald, gentleman, brother to Kinlochmoidart.
Angus Macdonald, joiner.
*Arch. Macdonald, son of Barisdale.
David or Daniel or Donald Macdonald, gentleman.
*Donald Macdonald, of Clanronald, jun., gentleman.
*Donald McDonald, of Lochgarie, gentleman.
Donald McDonald, of Teindreish, gentleman.
Peter or Patrick McDonald, labourer.
Ronald McDonald, of the Edinburgh City Guard.
Thomas Magennis, labourer.
John Macgregor, labourer.

1745-6. Alex. Macgowther or Robertson, the elder, gentleman.
*Lauchlan Macintosh, merchant, of Inverness.
John Mackeine, or Mackenzie, labourer.
Alexander Mackenzie, gentleman.
Donald Mackenzie, labourer.
Hector Mackenzie, yeoman.
Simon Mackenzie, labourer.
John Macknell or Magnell, labourer.
Alex. Maclauchlan, gentleman-farmer.
James Maclauchlan, labourer.
John Maclauchlan, labourer.
Alex. Maclean, chapman.
John Maclean, labourer.
*Alex. Macleod, gentleman.
John Macquin, labourer.
John Macnaughton, watchmaker.
James Main, tallow-chandler.
Benjamin Mason, weaver.
Barnabas Matthew, labourer.
Matthew Matthew, weaver.
Robert Maxwell, writer in Edinburgh.
James Mellin, weaver.
George Mill or Mills, labourer.
James Mitchell, labourer.
Walter Mitchell, labourer.
Henry Moir, gentleman.
Robert Moir, gentleman.
Richard Morrison, wigmaker.
Patrick Murray, goldsmith.
Robert Murray, gentleman.
Alexander Nichols, labourer.
James Nicholson, gentleman.
David Ogilvie, labourer.
Walter Ogilvie, gentleman.
Charles Oliphant, gentleman.
*Lawrence Oliphant, of Gask, the younger.
Thomas Park, shoemaker.
Alexander Parker, barber.
Archibald Paton, joiner.
Andrew Porteous, merchant.
John Porteous, cordwinder.

1745-6. John Poustie, tailor.
George Ramsay, gentleman or labourer.
Robert Randel, exciseman.
John Ratcliff or Radcliffe, weaver.
James Read, labourer.
Robert Read.
Charles Robinson, labourer.
John Robotham or Rowbottom, carpenter.
Edmund Roper, weaver.
*Malcolm Ross, son of Pitcalmy.
David Row or Roe, gentleman.
Hugh Roy, labourer.
John Sanderson, gentleman.
John Sanderson, labourer.
Alexander Scott, tailor.
John Scott, labourer.
William Scott, labourer.
William Sharpe, gentleman.
Thomas Siddall, perukemaker.
John Small, labourer.
James Smith, gentleman.
William Smith, labourer.
James Sparkes, framework knitter.
William Steben or Stephan.
Alexander Steel, labourer.
Alexander Stevenson, joiner.
Patrick Stewart, labourer.

1745-6. Duncan Stewart, tailor.
*John Stewart, called John Roy Stewart.
James Stormonth, gentleman.
James Stuart or Steuart, labourer.
Robert Stuart, labourer.
Andrew Swan, shoemaker.
Christopher Taylor, gentleman.
Peter Taylor, joiner.
Robert Taylor, shoemaker.
James Thompson or Thomson, gardener.
Robert Tinsley, weaver.
Thomas Turner, shoemaker.
Thomas Turner, weaver.
John Walker, labourer.
John Wallace or Wallis, miller.
George Waring, weaver.
Matthew Waring, weaver.
Thomas Watson, tobacconist.
David Webster, labourer.
James Webster, labourer.
James Wilding or Wheelding, scarlet dyer or gentleman.
David Wilkie, labourer.
William Windstanley or Winstanley, weaver.
James Wishart, labourer.
Andrew Wood, gentleman.
Robert Wright, gentleman.

The Names of those Persons who were Exempted from the Acts of Indemnity of 1641, 1645, 1647, 1651, 1654, 1690, 1717, and 1747

A List of those Exempted from Peace in 1641 (Scotland) and Declared Incapable of Pardon

The Scottish Prelates.
John, Earl of Traquair.
Sir Robert Spottiswood.
Sir John Hay.
Master William Balcanqual.

Those Exempted in 1645 (Scotland)

James Graham, Marquis of Montrose.
James Ogilvie, Earl of Airlie.
James Gordon, Lord Viscount Aboyne.
Allister McDonald.
—— Graham (younger), of Inchbrachie.
—— Graham, of Gorthie.
Sir William Rollo.
Nathaniel Gordon.

Those Declared Incapable of being Included in any Pardon by Act of Parliament (Scotland), March 12, 1647

James Graham, Marquis of Montrose.
Allister McDonald.
James Gordon, Viscount Aboyne.
George Gordon, Marquis of Huntly.
Ludovick Lindsay, Earl of Crawford.
Sir John Hurrie.

Those Exempted in 1651 (England)

Charles Cavendish, Viscount Mansfield, son of the Marquis of Newcastle.
George Goring, Earl of Norwich.
George Goring, Lord Goring (perhaps better known as Gen. Goring), eldest son of above.
Hon. Charles Goring.

Those Exempted in 1654 (Scotland)

King Charles II.
Henrietta Maria, Queen-dowager.
James, Duke of York.
James, Duke of Hamilton (deceased).
William, Duke of Hamilton (deceased).
John, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay.
James, Earl of Callendar.
William, Earl Marischal.
Alexander, Earl of Kelly.
John, Earl of Lauderdale.
John, Earl of Loudoun.
Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth.
John, Earl of Athol.
Robert, Viscount Kenmure.
Archibald, Lord Lorne, eldest son of the Marquis of Argyll.
James, Lord Machton, eldest son of the Earl of Loudoun.
Hugh, Lord Montgomery, son of the Earl of Eglinton.
George, Lord Spynie.
William, Lord Cranstoun.
John, Lord Sinclair.
Thomas Dayell, late Major-General.

John Middleton, late Lieut-General.
James, Viscount Newburgh.
John, Lord Bargeny.
Sir Thomas Thomson.
James Edmeston, Lord of Womat.
Archibald, Lord Napier.
William, Earl of Glencairn.

Those Exempted in 1690

William Herbert, Marquis of Powis.
Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.
Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.
John Drummond, Earl of Melfort.
Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain.
Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham.
Thomas Watson, Bishop of St. David's.
Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover.
Lord Thomas Howard.
Sir Edward Hales.
Sir Francis Withers.
Sir Edward Lutwyche.
Sir Thomas Jenner.
Sir Nicholas Butler.
Sir William Herbert.
Sir Richard Holloway.
Sir Richard Heath.
Sir Roger L'Estrange.
William Molyneux.
Thomas Tyndesley.
Colonel Townley.
Colonel Lundy.
Robert Brent.
Edward Morgan.
Philip Burton.
Richard Graham.
Edward Peter.
Obadiah Walker.
Matthew Crone.
George, Lord Jeffreys (deceased).

Those Exempted in 1717

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.
Simon, Lord Harcourt, Lord Chancellor of England.
Matthew Prior.
Thomas Harley.
Arthur Moor.
James Duke Crispe.
Butler Nodes.
Daniel O'Brien (Obryan).
William Redmayne.
Robert Thompson, factor to the Viscount of Arbuthnot.
All and every person and persons of the name and clan of MacGregor.

Those Exempted in 1747

The Earl of Traquair.
The Earl of Kellie.
The Earl of Clancarty.
Sir James Stewart, Bart.
Sir John Douglas, Bart.
Sir James Harrington, Bart.
Sir James Campbell, Bart.
Sir William Dunbar, Bart.
Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart.
Archibald Stewart, Provost of Edinburgh.
Peter Barry, M.D.
Thomas Blair, of Glasclune.
Alexander Blair, writer, of Edinburgh.
Peter Byers, of Toulay.
James Carnegie, of Boysack.
Charles Cumming, of Kinnimond.
William Cumming, jun., of Pitully.
Roderick Chisholm, of Comar.
Alexander Cameron, of Dungallon.
William Drummond, of Bahaldie.
William Drummond, of Callendar.
James Fraser, of Foyers.
Simon Fraser, of Avochnacloy.
John Fraser McGelispick.
Hugh, son of Alexander Fraser, of Leat Clan.
James Farquharson, of Balmoral.
John Fullerton, jun., of Dudwick.
John Dow Fraser.

John Fraser, of Browick.
Thomas Fraser, of Gortuleg.
Alexander Garioch, of Margie.
Arthur Gordon, of Carnsusie.
George Gordon, of Hawhed.
John Gordon, of Abachie.
James Gordon, of Gobardie.
Francis Gordon, of Mill of Kincardine.
Robert Gordon, jun., of Logie.
James Gordon, of Glasterum.
Robert Graham, of Garrick.
Patrick Grant, of Glenmorriston.
John Graham, of Kilmardinny.
David Hunter, of Bruntside.
John Holden, of Lanrick.
Alexander Holden, his son.
Andrew Hay, jun., of Ranus.
Alexander Irvine, of Drum.
George Kelly.
James Levistonne, postmaster of Falkirk.
Cole Macdonald, of Bariedale.
Gregor MacGregor.
Malcolm Macleod, of Rosa.
Archibald Menzies, of Segan.
Gilbert Menzies, jun., of Pitfoddles.
Thomas Mercer, merchant, of Aberdeen.
William Moir, of Lonemay.
James Moir, of Stonywood.
Æneas Macdonald, late banker in Paris.
James Macdonald, brother of Macdonald of Kinloch Moidart.
John Murray, late Clerk of the Customs at Alloa.
Donald Macdonald, of Inveroy.
John Macdonald, sen., of Glengarry.
Alexander Macdonald, of Glencoe.
Robert Murray, of Glencarnock.
Thomas Ogilvie, of East Mill.
Alexander Ogilvie, of Acherus.
Thomas Ogilvie, of Coul, merchant, of Dundee.
John Riddle, of Grange.
David Robertson, of Easter Bleaton.
George Robertson, of Faskeely.
James Robertson, of Blairfitty.
Alexander Robertson, of Struan.
Duncan Robertson, of Drummeachan.
Donald Smith, merchant in Aberdeen.
David Smith, of Inveramsay.
Daniel Spalding, of Ashentually.
James Stirling, of Craig Barnett.
Charles Stuart, of Ballachallan.
David Stuart, of Kynnachin.
Robert Stewart, of Killiharry.
John Turner, jun., of Turner Hall.
Alexander Thomson, of Fetchfield.
David Tulloch, of Bugtown.
William Vaughan, of Courtfield, in the County of Monmouth.
Andrew Wauchope, Esq., of Nidre.
Alexander White, jun., of Ardlehill.

A Short Account of the Proceedings in the Convention Parliament of 1689, and of the Act of Settlement (1701), the Abjuration Act, the Septennial Act, and the Settlement of the Succession in Scotland

SHOWING THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE JACOBITES AND WHIGS ON THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF THOSE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT WHO VOTED AGAINST MAKING THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF ORANGE, KING AND QUEEN; OF THOSE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHO VOTED AGAINST THE ACT OF SETTLEMENT; OF THE PEERS WHO PROTESTED AGAINST THE ABJURATION ACT, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT WHO VOTED AGAINST THE ACT OF UNION, ETC.

THE CONVENTION PARLIAMENT

The Prince of Orange, having assumed the government (December 26, 1688), summoned a Convention Parliament to meet at Westminster on January 22 following. When it assembled, it was found that about two-thirds of the members of the Lower House were Whigs, and after a long debate the Commons resolved (January 28)—"That King James II., having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of this Kingdom, by breaking the original compact between the King and the people, and by the advice of Jesuits, and other wicked persons having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom, has abdicated the government, and that the throne is thereby vacant." This was carried with only three negatives, the Royalists offering very little opposition, being naturally discouraged by the flight of the King, and probably considerably overawed by the Dutch Guards stationed in and around Westminster, and the Lords' concurrence was desired. The next day (29th) the Whigs had a further triumph in the Commons, when it was resolved unanimously—"That it hath been found by experience inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant Kingdom to be governed by a Popish prince."

In the Upper House there was much less unanimity, the Tories there being much more numerous in proportion than in the Commons. They agreed to accept the second resolution of the Lower House, but this, as it was pointed out, was only an "abstract proposition"; and then, before debating the first resolution, they decided to discuss whether, if the Throne were vacant, "a regency, with the administration of regal power under the style of King James II., during the life of the said King James, be the best and safest way to preserve the Protestant religion and the laws and liberties of this Kingdom." This was supported by Archbishop Sancroft, by Lords Nottingham, Clarendon, etc., and by all those who really wished for James's return, as well as by those who, while wishing to exclude him from the government, did not consider that Parliament had power to depose him; and was opposed by Halifax and Danby, and was only lost by a majority of *two*—51 to 49.

The question of regency having been settled, the Lords returned to the original resolution of the Commons, and resolved by a majority of *seven*, 53 to 46, that there was an original compact between the King and the people. They concurred without much debate on the rest of the Commons' vote until

they came to the clause, that King James had "abdicated" the government, for which they substituted "deserted." They next *omitted* by a majority of *fourteen*, 55 to 41, the final and most important clause in the Commons' resolution—namely, that "the throne was thereby vacant."

The Tories in the Lower House now recovered their courage on perceiving that the action of the Lords was favourably received in the country, and also by observing that the King's party out of doors had become much stronger than it had hitherto appeared; and they mustered 151 against 282 in favour of agreeing with the Lords in omitting the clause about the vacancy of the throne.

Such was the position of affairs, when William, seeing that the crown was about to slip from his grasp, sent for Halifax, Danby, and the other political chiefs, and explained to them that he would not consent to be regent, neither would he agree to share the government with his wife for her lifetime; and he requested them to come to some decision at once. This explicit declaration immediately brought about a change. Some professed fear of a civil war; others that William would seize the crown if it were not granted to him. Accordingly, at the conference which followed between the two Houses, the Lords gave way to force of circumstances, and agreed not to insist on their original vote. By a majority of *fifteen*, 62 to 47, they now decided that the throne was vacant, and followed this up by a resolution that the Prince and Princess of Orange should be declared King and Queen of England, and all the dominions thereunto belonging. Forty peers, including twelve bishops out of seventeen present, formally protested. On February 13 the Commons, having made William accept a Bill of Rights, agreed to this, and William and Mary were accordingly proclaimed King and Queen.

"And yet," says Hallam in his *Constitutional History*, "only eight years before, nay much less, the nation had declared by its representatives the incompetency of a full Parliament, with a King at its head, to alter the lineal course of succession. No Whig even had then dared to assert the doctrine that not only a King, but an entire Royal Family, might be set aside for public convenience." How much less then had an illegal convention, assembled at the bidding or a foreign invader, a right to dispose of the crown?

In Scotland a meeting of the Estates of that kingdom was called together "under extraordinary circumstances," by the Prince of Orange, March 14, 1689, and the convention was "turned into a Parliament" June 5 thereafter. Immediately it met a letter from King James was handed in by a Mr. Crane, and read March 16, and on April 11 following, the Lords Dundee and Livingstone and other Jacobites having withdrawn, William and Mary were declared King and Queen of Scotland, only twelve, of whom seven were Bishops, having the courage to vote against the resolution, and this although the Scottish Parliament had, like that of England, passed in 1681 an Act "acknowledging and asserting the right of succession to the Imperial Crown of Scotland," which declared that "the kings of this realm, deriving their royal power from God Almighty alone do succeed lineally thereto according to the known degrees of proximity in blood, which cannot be interrupted, suspended, or diverted by any Act or Statute whatsoever, and that none can attempt to alter or divert this said succession without involving the subjects of this kingdom in perjury and rebellion. That upon the death of the King or Queen who actually reigns, the subjects of this kingdom are bound, by law, duty, and allegiances, to obey the next immediate lawful heir, either male or female, upon whom the rights or administration of the Government is immediately devolved; and that no difference of religion nor no Act of Parliament made, or to be made, can alter or divert the rights of succession or lineal descent of the Crown to the nearest and lawful heirs."

The following is a list of those members of both Houses of the English Convention who were against making the Prince and Princess of Orange king and queen.

The following peers voted in favour of a regency :—

The Duke of Somerset.
The Duke of Ormond.
The Duke of Southampton.
The Duke of Grafton.
The Duke of Beaufort.
The Duke of Northumberland.
The Earl of Kent.
The Earl of Pembroke.
The Earl of Clarendon.
The Earl of Rochester.
The Earl of Craven.
The Earl of Westmoreland.
The Earl of Scarsdale.
The Earl of Chesterfield.
The Earl of Lichfield.
The Earl of Yarmouth.
The Earl of Lindsay.
The Earl of Nottingham.
The Viscount Weymouth.
The Lord Coventry.
The Lord Brook.
The Lord Leigh.
The Lord Ferras.
The Lord Maynard.
The Lord Chandos.
The Lord Jermyn.
The Lord Arundel.
The Lord Dartmouth.
The Lord Godolphin.
The Lord Griffin.
And five others.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Archbishop of York.

The Bishop of Norwich.
The Bishop of Winchester.
The Bishop of Ely.
The Bishop of St. Asaph.
The Bishop of Bath and Wells.
The Bishop of Peterborough.
The Bishop of Chichester.
The Bishop of Rochester.
The Bishop of St. David's.
The Bishop of Oxford.
The Bishop of Gloucester.
The Bishop of Lincoln.

The following gentlemen voted in the Commons in favour of agreeing with the Lords that the Throne was not vacant :—

Berks.
Lore Norris.

Bucks.
Sir Ralph Verney.

Cambridge.
Sir Levinus Bennet.
Sir Robert Cotton.
Sir Robert Sawyer.

Cornwall.
Sir Bourchier Wrey.
Francis Robarts.
Sir John St. Aubyn.
Charles Godolphin.
Nicholas Glyn.
John Tanner.
Alexander Pendarvis.
James Praed.
John Rashleigh.
Francis Vivian.
John Specot.
Sir John Tredenham.
Henry Seymour.
Sir John Coryton.
John Prideaux.

Cumberland.
Sir Christopher Musgrave.

Derby.
John Coke.

Devonshire.
Sir Edward Seymour.
Christopher Bale.
Sir John Fowell.
Rawlin Mallack.
William Cary.
Henry Northleigh.
Sir Arthur Chichester.
Edmond Walrond.
William Hayn.
William Coleman.

Dorsetshire.
Thomas Strangeways.
John Pole.
Sir Robert Napier.
Edward Nicholas.
Richard Fowns.
William Okeden.

Durham.
William Lampton.
Robert Byerly.
George Morland.

Gloucestershire.
William Cook.
Thomas Master.
Sir Francis Russell.

Herefordshire.
Henry Cornwall.

Huntingdonshire.
John Brigg.

Kent.

Sir John Banks.
Sir Roger Twisden.
Caleb Banks.

Lancashire.

Francis Cholmondley.
Sir Edward Chisnal.

Leicestershire.

Sir Thomas Halford.
Thomas Babington.

Lincolnshire.

Charles Bertie.
Sir John Brownlow.

Middlesex.

Sir Charles Gerard.
Ralph Hawtrey.

Monmouth.

Marquis of Worcester.

Norfolk.

Sir William Cook.
Sir Nevel Catlyn.
Sir John Turner.
Sir Francis Guybon.

Northamptonshire.

Edward Montague.
Gilbert Dolben.
Sir Justinian Isham.
Lord Wenman.

Northumberland.

William Forster.
Philip Bickerstaff.
Sir Ralph Car.
John Fenwick.

Nottingham.

Lord Eland.

Oxon.

Sir Robert Jenkinson.
Sir Thomas Clarges.
Henry Berty.
Sir John Dryley.

Rutland.

Sir Thomas Mackworth.

Salop.

Edward Kynaston.
Andrew Newport.
Sir Francis Edwards.
Sir Edward Acton.
George Weld.

Somerset.

Sir Richard Hart.
Sir John Knight.
Edward Berkley.
Sir William Basset.
Sir William Portman.
John Sandford.
Sir Francis War.
Francis Luttrell.
Nathaniel Palmer.
Sir Edward Wyndham.
William Helyar.
John Hunt.
Thomas Sanders.

Southampton.

Francis Morley.
Sir Benjamin Newlands.
Sir Robert Holms.
Earl of Ranaleigh.
Thomas Done.
Francis Guin.
William Etrick.
John Pollen.

Staffordshire.

John Grey.
Robert Burdet.
John Chetwynd.
Sir Henry Gough.

Suffolk.

Sir John Cordell.
Sir John Rous.
Sir John Barker.
Thomas Glemham.
Sir Henry Johnson.
William Johnson.
Sir John Poley.
Thomas Knyvet.
Henry Pooley.
Sir Robert Davers.
Sir Thomas Harvey.

Surrey.

John Weston.
White Tichbourne.

Sussex.

Sir William Morley.
John Alford.
Charles Goring, junr.
William Morley.

Warwickshire.

Sir Richard Verney.
Sir George Cave.
Lord Digby.
William Colmon.

Westmoreland.

Richard Lowther.
William Cheyne.

Wiltshire.

Lord Cornbury.
Robert Hyde.
Richard Lewis.
Peregrine Bertie.
Henry Chivers.
Walter Grub.
Charles Fox.
Sir Edmond Warnford.
John Dean.
Sir John Emle.
Sir George Willoughby.

Worcestershire.

Henry Parker.
Sir John Matthews.

Yorkshire.

Hon. Peregrine Osborne.
Sir Jonathan Jennings.
Christopher Tancred.

Brecon.

E. Jones, of Buckland.

Denbigh.

Sir Richard Middleton.
Edward Brenton.

Glamorgan.

Thomas Mansell.

Pembroke.

Sir William Wogan.

The Act of Settlement, 1701

This Act, which was entitled "An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subjects," was passed in consequence of the death of the young Duke of Gloucester, the only child of the Princess Anne, and settled the succession to the Crown on the Electress Sophia of Hanover (the daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and granddaughter of James I. and VI.) and her heirs, to the exclusion of all the descendants of Charles I. It was by no means popular, and was only passed in the Commons by a majority of *one*, a fact that is generally ignored in the History Books. The figures were :—

For the Bill	118
Against	117
Majority . .	1

The following Peers signed a formal protest against the Act :—

Robert Leke, Earl of Scarsdale.
Other Windsor, Earl of Plymouth.
Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.
Francis North, Lord Guildford.
John Jeffreys, Lord Jeffreys.

The following is a list of those who voted against the Bill in the House of Commons :—

Sir John Stonehouse, Bart.
William Jennens, Esq.
Thomas Rendal, Esq.
Sir Simon Harcourt, Knt., Solicitor-General.
Simon Harcourt, Esq., Ailesbury.
Sir Henry Parker, Knt.
Sir Samuel Gerrard, Bart.
Richard Crawley, Esq.
Granado Pigott, Esq.
The Hon. Arthur Annesley.
Sir George Warburton, Bart.
Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
James Buller, Esq.
William Cary, Esq.
Henry, Lord Hyde.
William Pole, Esq.
Francis Scobell, Esq.
Sir Henry Seymour, Bart.
Alexander Pendarves, Esq.
John Manley, Esq.
George Granville, Esq.
Henry Flemming, Esq.
John Anstis, Esq.
Sir Nicholas Morrice, Bart.
John Tredenham, Esq.
Sir William Coryton, Bart.
Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart.
Richard Musgrave, Esq.
Christopher Musgrave, Esq.
John Curzon, Esq.
Thomas Coke, Esq.
John Harpur, Esq.
Thomas Coulson, Esq.
John Woolcomb, Esq.
Nicholas Hooper, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law.
Richard Hele, Esq.
James Bulteel, Esq.
Sir John Lear, Bart.
Richard Reynell, Esq.
Frederick Horne, Esq.
Thomas Strangeways, Esq.
Thomas Chaffin, Esq.
Nathaniel Napier, Esq.
The Hon. Henry Thynne.
George St. Loe, Esq.
Edward Nicholas, Esq.
Richard Fownes, Esq.
Sir Robert Eden, Bart.
Sir Henry Bellasyse, Bart.
Thomas Conyers, Esq.
Sir Charles Barrington, Bart.
William Fytche, Esq.
John Comyns, Esq.
Right Hon. John How.

William Tyn.
Charles Cox, Esq., of Cirencester.
Henry Gorges, Esq.
Henry Cornwall, Esq.
Ralph Freeman, Esq.
John Gape, Esq.
Charles Cæsar, Esq.
Richard Goulston, Esq.
Henry Lee, Esq.
Richard Knatchbull, Esq.
William Cage, Esq.
The Hon. Heneage Finch.
Thomas Bliss, Esq.
Thomas King, Esq.
Richard Fleetwood, Esq.
Robert Heysham, Esq.
John Ward, Esq., of Newton.
Thomas Leigh, Esq., of Lyme.
The Hon. John Verney.
Sir George Beaumont, Bart.
James Winstanley, Esq.
The Hon. Lewis Dymoke.
Sir John Thorold, Knt.
Sir Thomas Meres, Knt.
Arthur Moon, Esq.
The Hon. William Cecil.
The Hon. Charles Bertie.
Hugh Smithson, Esq.
Thomas Cross, Esq.
Sir Francis Child, Knt.
Thomas Blofield, Esq.
Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.
Francis Arundel, Esq.
John James, Esq.
William Levinz, Esq.
Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart.
William Bromley, Esq.
Thomas Rowney, Esq.
Francis Norreys, Esq.
The Hon. Charles North.
Richard Holford, Esq.
Roger Owen, Esq.
John Kynaston, Esq.
Richard Mytton, Esq.
Sir Edward Aston.
Nathaniel Palmer, Esq.
Sir Francis Warr, Bart.
Sir Thomas Wroth, Bart.
Sir Jacob Banks, Knt.
George Pill, Esq.
Henry Holmes, Esq.
William Stephans, Esq.
Francis Gwyn, Esq.
Edward Bagot, Esq.
Joseph Girdler, Serjeant-at-Law.
Sir Robert Davers, Knt.
Morgan Randyl, Esq.
Thomas Grey, Esq.
Henry St. John, Esq.
Robert Byerley, Esq.
The Lord Viscount Bulkley.
The Right Hon. Thomas Mansel of Morgan.

In all 117.

Tellers for the Noes:
Sir Willoughby Hackman, Knt.
Richard Crawley, Esq.

The Abjuration Act of 1702

The Abjuration Act, or, as it was called, "An Act for the further security of his Majesty's person and the succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line," required all persons who held any office, civil, military, or spiritual, to solemnly, on their "conscience," abjure the "pretended Prince of Wales," and to swear allegiance to William as "rightful" and "lawful" King; and by a further clause the oath of allegiance might be tendered by any Justice of the Peace to any subject of his Majesty's, and if it was refused the recusant might be sent to prison, to lie there as long as he continued obstinate.

The Bill was violently opposed in both Houses of Parliament, and the clause making the oath compulsory was only carried, in the Commons like the Act of Settlement, by a majority of *one*, viz.:—

For the Bill	193
Against	192
Majority . .	1

Fifteen Peers and ninety-two M.P.'s declined to subscribe, and ten Peers presented a formal protest against it.

In Scotland no voter was allowed to vote without first having taken this oath.

Burton says,[1] "The definition of persons required to take the Abjuration Oath is an attempt, and a successful one, to exhaust the gentry and the educated community." It includes the holders of all public offices, members of the Universities, and all teachers, clergymen, and legal practitioners; and, as a general remedy of omissions, the oath might be tendered "to any person or persons whatsoever."

The Bill was reintroduced at the accession of the Elector, George I., 1714, and on the death of King James III., 1766, and was not finally repealed until 1858.

The following is a list of those Peers who protested. Those against whose names an asterisk (*) appears signed their names against the first clause of the protest only, which was afterwards expunged from the Journals of the House. Lord Craven signed in both places.

Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.
Charles Finch, Earl of Winchelsea.
*Louis de Duras, Earl of Feversham.
*Thomas Tufton, Earl of Thanet.
*George Booth, Earl of Warrington.
Robert Leke, Earl of Scarsdale.
Other Windsor, Earl of Plymouth.
Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh.
*Henry Compton, Bishop of London.
*Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester.
*Henry Yelverton, Viscount Longueville.
Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.
William Craven, Lord Craven.
William Stawel, Lord Stawel.
Francis North, Lord Guildford.
John Jeffreys, Lord Jeffreys.

The Settlement of the Succession in Scotland

Although there had been considerably more unanimity in conferring the Crown on William and Mary in Scotland than in England, the reverse was the case when it came to the question of settling the Crown on the House of Hanover, and permanently excluding the Legitimate Line. The Scottish Convention resolutely declined to pass an Act of Settlement such as had been passed in England, and on May 6, 1703, it met and passed an Act of Security, refusing to accede to the Protestant Succession as established in the Princess Sophia in England, and giving Parliament the power to name a successor in case of the Queen's demise. This received the Royal assent, September 16, and was immediately followed by an Act of the English Parliament, declaring all Scottish subjects *aliens* while it remained in force.

It was this that determined the Ministers of the Princess Anne to force through the Act of Union at all risks, for they clearly perceived that the Act of Security was but a preliminary step towards settling the Succession in the rightful line and recalling James VIII. Accordingly, when the Scottish Parliament met on October 13, 1706, a Bill was introduced for an Act of Union with England, and was carried, January 16, 1707, by a judicious distribution of honours and bribes, the Yeas being 110 and the Noes 69. It was bitterly resented by the people of Scotland, who saw their native Sovereigns and

[1] See his *History of Queen Anne.*

their national independence swept away together, and it was equally opposed by the Jacobites under the Duke of Hamilton and by Fletcher of Saltoun.

The two first clauses declared—

(I) That the two kingdoms of England and Scotland shall, upon the 1st day of May next ensuing the date hereof, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain, etc. etc.

(II) That the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the dominions thereunto belonging after her most Sacred Majesty, and in default of issue of her Majesty, to remain and continue to the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her body, being Protestants, upon whom the Crown of England is settled by Act of Parliament, made in England the twelfth year of the reign of his Majesty, King William III., etc. etc.

A list of those members of the Scottish Parliament who voted against the Act of Union and the Succession of Hanoverian Dynasty here follows :—

Of the Nobility.

The Duke of Hamilton.
The Marquis of Annandale.
The Earl of Erroll.
The Earl of Marischal.
The Earl of Buchan.
The Earl of Caithness.
The Earl of Wigtown.
The Earl of Galloway.
The Viscount Stormont.
The Viscount Kilsyth.
Lord Saltoun.
Lord Sempill.
Lord Oliphant.
Lord Balmerino.
Lord Blantyre.
Lord Bargany.
Lord Belhaven.
Lord Colvill.
Lord Kinnaird.

Of the Barons.

Sir John Lawder of Fountainhall.
Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun.
Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus.
Sir Patrick Home of Rentoun.
Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto.
William Baillie of Lamingtonn.
John Sinclair, younger, of Stevensone.
James Hamilton of Aikenhead.
Mr. Alexander Fergusson of Isle.
Sir Hugh Cathcart of Carletown.
John Brisbane, younger, of Bishopstown.
Mr. William Cochrane of Kilmarnock.
Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss.
Sir John Houston of that Ilk.
Robert Rollo of Powhouse.
Thomas Sharp of Houston.
John Murray of Strowan.
Alexander Gordon of Pitburg.
John Forbes of Culloden.
David Bethune of Balfour.
Major Henry Balfour of Dunbog.
Mr. Thomas Hope of Rankeiller.
Mr. Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse.
Mr. James Carnegie of Phinhaven.
David Graham, younger, of Fintrie.
William Masewell of Cardines.
Alexander McKege of Palgowan.
James Sinclair of Stempster.
Sir Henry Innes, younger, of that Ilk.
Mr. George McKenzie of Inchcoulter.

Of the Boroughs.

Robert Inglis.
Alexander Robertson.
Walter Stewart.
Hugh Montgomery.
Alexander Edgar.
Alexander Duff.
Francis Molison.
Walter Scott.
Robert Scott.
Robert Kellie.
John Hutcheson.
Archibald Scheills.
Mr. John Lyon.
George Brodie.
George Spens.
Sir David Cuningham.
Mr. John Carruthers.
George Sterne.
John Bayne.
Mr. Robert Fraser.

The Septennial Act, 1716

The Septennial Act, enabling the first Parliament of the Elector George I., which had been elected for only three years, to continue for seven years, was brought in because the strong popular feeling at the time in favour of the House of Stuart made it unsafe for the Whig Ministry to run the risk of a general election. The right of a sitting Parliament to lengthen its own existence was violently contested at the time, and sufficiently reveals to us how hard driven the Whigs were to keep themselves in power and the Elector George on the throne.

The following were the divisions :—

In the Upper House.

For the Act . . .	96
Against . . .	61
Majority . .	35

In the Lower House.

For	284
Against . . .	162
Majority . .	122

The following are the names of the chief speakers against the Septennial Act :—

In the Lords.

The Duke of Buckingham.	The Earl of Nottingham.	The Earl of Anglesey.
The Duke of Shrewsbury.	The Earl Paulet.	The Bishop of London.
The Earl of Abington.	The Earl of Aylesford.	Lord Trevor.
	The Earl of Peterborough.	Lord Foley.

In the Commons.

Mr. Robert Heysham.	Mr. Jeffries.	Mr. Lechmere.
Mr. Chetwynd.	Sir Thomas Cross.	General Ross.
Lord Paget.	Mr. Bromley.	Sir Robert Raymond.
Mr. Snell.	Mr. Archer.	Mr. Hungerford.
Mr. Shippen.	Sir William Whitelocke.	Mr. Ward.
Mr. Wykes.	Lord Guernsey.	
Mr. Hutchinson.	Sir Thomas Hanmer.	

The following noblemen failing to attend the first Convention summoned by the usurpers, William and Mary, were each fined £1200 :—

Earls of Caithness, Murray, Home, Perth, Southesk, Galloway,[1] Traquair, Airly, Kincardyne,[1] Belcarras, and Aberdeen.

Viscounts of Stormonth, Frendraught, Kingstown,[1] Oxenford, and Strathallan.

Lords Sinclair, Oliphant, Lovat, Lindoris, Balmerinoch, Bamf, Colvill, Newark, Nairne, Kinnaird, and Glasford.

[1] Afterwards "excused on account of infirmity."

A List of those Titles still under Attainder for Fidelity to the Legitimate Dynasty

ENGLAND

Duke

Family Name	Titles	Date of Creation	Date of Attainder	Present Peers, Remarks, etc.
FitzJames . .	Berwick	1687	1695	Duke of Berwick and Alba.
	Earl			
Radclyffe . .	Derwentwater	1688	1716, 1746	Extinct.
	Barons			
Widdrington . .	Widdrington	1643	1716	(?)
Wharton . .	Wharton	1545	1728	In abeyance.
	Baronet			
Fenwick of Fenwick and Wallington.	——	1628	1697	(?)

SCOTLAND

Earls

Seton . . .	Dunfermline	1605	1690	Dormant.
Middleton . .	Middleton	1660	1695	Dormant.
Keith . . .	Marischal	(?)	1716	Clementina I. Maule
Maxwell . .	Nithsdale	1620	1716	(?)
McKenzie . .	Seaforth	1623	1716	Dormant.
Livingstone . .	Linlithgow	1600	1716	Earl of Erroll.
Livingstone . .	Callendar	1641	1716	Earl of Erroll.
Maule . . .	Panmure	1646	1716	Mrs. Wingate.
Boyd . . .	Kilmarnock	1661	1746	Earl of Erroll.
Mackenzie . .	Cromartie	1703	1746	Duke of Sutherland.
Seton . . .	Wintoun	—	1746	——
	Viscounts			
Graham. . .	Dundee	1688	1690, 1716, 1746	Graham of Fintry.
Crichton . .	Frendraught	1642	1690	Dormant.
Livingstone . .	Kilsyth	1661	1716	Heir in New York.
Mackenzie . .	Tarbut	1685	1746	Dormant.
Seton . . .	Kingston	—	1716	——
	Barons			
Galloway . .	Dunkeld	1643	1690	Dormant.
Fraser . . .	Fraser of Kilmundie	1633	1716	Dormant.
Sinclair. . .	Sinclair	—	—	——
Elphinstone . .	Balmerino and Coupar	1603–7	1746	——
Forbes . . .	Pitsligo	1633	1746	Sir C. Forbes, Bart.

IRELAND

Earls

Family Name	Titles	Date of Creation	Date of Attainder	Present Peers, Remarks, etc.
McCarty . .	Clancarty	1658	1690 / 1747	Justin McCarty (resides in U.S.A.).
Talbot . . .	Tyreconnell	1685	1691	Heir in France, if not extinct.
Dungan . .	Limerick	1685	1691	Heir probably in France.

Viscounts

Butler . . .	Galmoye	1646	1697	Butler of Garrendenny.
O'Brien . .	Clare	1662	1691	Heir probably in France.
Magennis . .	Iveagh	1623	1691	Heir in Spain, if not extinct.
Sarsfield . .	Kilmallock	1624	1691	——

Barons

De la Poer . .	Le Power and Coroghmore	1535	1691	Count de la Poer.
Bourke . . .	Bourke of Castle Connell	1580	1691	Heirs to these titles are probably to be found in France or Spain.
Burgh . . .	Brittas	1618	1691	
FitzPatrick . .	Upper Ossory	1541	1691	

Baronets

Tyrrell of Lynn .	——	1680	1691	If not extinct, heirs are probably on the Continent.
Nugent of Moyrath	——	1621	1691	
Trant of Queen's Co.	——	1686	1691	
Macdonel of Moye .	——	1627	1696	
Eustace of Castle Martin	——	1685	1691	

Note.—A list of the Titles conferred by our exiled Sovereigns since the Revolution in 1688 having been exhaustively worked out by the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval, and published in 1904, in a volume entitled *The Jacobite Peerage, Grants of Honour, etc.*, readers are referred to that work, as the subject is too wide to be brought within the limits of a Kalendar.—Ed.

A List of the Ministers, etc., of the Exiled Sovereigns

Revised from *The Jacobite Peerage*, etc.

King James II. and VII. on his arrival at St. Germains formed the following Court :—

SECRETARIES OF STATE

1689 John (Drummond), 1st Earl of Melfort, K.T., Principal Secretary of State.
,, Hon. Henry Browne, Secretary of State for England.
,, Father Lewis Innes, Principal of the Scots College in Paris, Secretary of State for Scotland.
,, Sir Richard Nagle, Secretary of State for Ireland.
1690 Sir James Montgomery, of Schermarley, Secretary of State for Scotland.
1693 John (Drummond), 1st Duke of Melfort, and Charles (Middleton), 2nd Earl of Middleton, Joint Secretaries of State.
1694 The Earl of Middleton and John Carlyll, Joint Secretaries of State.
1703 Charles (Middleton), 2nd Earl of Middleton, created 1st Earl of Monmouth.
1713 Sir Thomas Higgons.
1715 Henry (St. John), 1st Earl of Bolingbroke.
1716 John (Erskine), 1st Duke of Mar, K.G., K.T.
1724 John (Hay), 1st Earl of Inverness, K.T.
1727 Sir John Græme, 1st Baronet.
,, James (Murray), 1st Earl of Dunbar, K.T.
1747 Daniel (O'Brien), 1st Earl of Lismore, K.G.
1759 John (Græme), 1st Earl of Alford.
1763 James Edgar, Secretary (untitled).
1764 Andrew Lumsden, Secretary (untitled).
1768 John Baptist Caryll, 3rd Baron Caryll and Durford, K.T.

HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS

1689 William (Herbert), 1st Duke of Powis, Lord Chamberlain.
,, Walter, Lord Dungan, eldest son of the 1st Earl of Limerick, Gentleman of the Bedchamber.
,, John Prieur, Page of the Bedchamber.
,, Charles Forestier, Page of the Bedchamber.
,, Arthur Magennis, Equerry to the King.
,, Sir John Sparrow, Clerk-Controller of the Household.
,, Nathaniel Gautherne, Clerk of the Kitchens and Spicery.
,, Richard Crump, Yeoman of the Pantry and Ewry.
,, Francis Miner, Yeoman of the Pastry.
,, Jeremiah Broomer, First Yeoman of the Kitchen.
,, Charles Macarty, Yeoman of the Butteries and Chaundry.
,, Thomas Atkins, Master Cook in Ordinary to His Majesty's Person.
,, James Menzies, Yeoman of the Silver Scullery.
,, John Read, Yeoman of the Confectionery.
1691 Bevil Skelton, Controller of the Household.

1692 Father Dominick White, } Capuchins { King's Chaplain.
,, Father Manusat, } Capuchins { King's Confessor.
,, Dr. Daniel Day, Physician to the Family and Household.
,, —— Ginnari, His Majesty's First Painter.
,, Robert Strickland, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.
,, Henry Conquest, Commissioner of the Household.
1694 Don James Ronchi, First Almoner to the Queen.
,, Don Pellegrino Ronchi, Second Almoner.
1695 Francis Plowden, } Under Governors in Ordinary.
,, Edmund Perkins, } Under Governors in Ordinary.
,, Thomas Nevil, } Grooms of the Bedchamber in Ordinary.
,, Thomas Belasis, } Grooms of the Bedchamber in Ordinary.
,, Walter Strickland, } Grooms of the Bedchamber in Ordinary.
,, James Symes, } Gentlemen Waiters in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales.
,, Lawrence Dupuy, } Gentlemen Waiters in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales.
,, Sir William Waldegrave, First Physician to the King.
,, Denis Granville, Dean of Durham, Chaplain to the King.
1696 Richard Hamilton, Master of the Robes.
,, David Nairne, Clerk of Her Majesty's Council, Registrar of Her Court, and Keeper of the Seal of her Council.
,, James Porter, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
,, Hon. John Stafford Howard, Controller of the Household.
,, James (Drummond), 4th Earl of Perth, Governor to the Prince of Wales.
1697 Lewis Inese, Principal of the Scots College in Paris, Almoner to the Queen.
1698 Sir Richard Nagle, } Commissioners of the Household.
,, Sir William Ellis, } Commissioners of the Household.
,, Pierce (Butler), 3rd Viscount Galmoye, Gentleman of the Bedchamber.
,, Dudley Bagnall, Groom of the Bedchamber.
1699 Father Naish, Chaplain to the Queen.
,, Innocentio Fede, Master of the Music of the Chapel Royal, and Master of Her Majesty's Private Music.
1700 Count Charles Molza, Gentleman Usher of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber.
,, Roger North, Attorney-General to Queen Mary.
,, Robert Strickland, promoted to be the Queen's Treasurer and Receiver of all her rents and revenues.
,, Francis Plowden, Controller of the Household.
,, Sir John Gifford, Bart., } Grooms of the Bedchamber.
,, Charles Leyburne, } Grooms of the Bedchamber.
,, Thomas Sakvill, } Grooms of the Bedchamber.
,, Dominick Sheldon, } Under Grooms to the Prince of Wales.
,, William Dickeson (Dicconson), } Under Grooms to the Prince of Wales.
,, Thomas Sheridan, } Commissioners of the Household.
,, Sir Richard Bulstrode, } Commissioners of the Household.
1701 Nestor Helme, Watchmaker to the King.
,, Robert Power, King's Counsel.

JAMES III. AND VIII.

Mary of Modena, Queen Regent, 16th Sept. 1701–21st June 1706.

,, James (Drummond), 1st Duke of Perth, Governor to the King.
,, Dominick Sheldon, } Under Governors to the King.
,, William Dickeson, } Under Governors to the King.

1701 James Porter, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
,, Richard Hamilton, Master of the Robes.
,, Thomas Neville,
,, Charles Leybourne,
,, Thomas Sackville,
,, Sir John Gifford,
,, David Lloyd,
,, Richard Biddulph,
,, Sir Randel Macdonnell,
,, George Rattrey,
,, Charles Booth,
,, Richard Trevanion,
,, Daniel Macdonnell,
} Grooms of the Bedchamber.
,, Dennis Carney,
,, John Ronchi,
,, Thomas Wivell,
,, John Copley,
} Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence.
,, Christopher Williams, Yeoman of the Counting-House.
,, Charles Macartie, Gentleman and Yeoman of the Wine Cellar.
,, Doctor John Betham, Preceptor to the King.
,, Doctor John Ingleton, Under Preceptor to the King.
,, The Duchess of Perth,
,, The Countess of Almond,
} Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Queen.
,, The Countess Molza,
,, Lady Strickland,
,, Mrs. Strickland,
,, Mrs. Biddulph,
} Bedchamber Women to the Queen.
,, Count Molza,
,, Mr. Cane,
,, Mr. Caryll,
,, Mr. Hatcher,
} Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber.
,, Guy Foster,
,, Joseph Persico,
,, Edmund Barry,
,, Matthew Turene,
} Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence.
,, Roger Strickland, Page of Honour.
,, Ralph Sheldon,
,, Richard Biddulph,
} Equerries.
,, Robert Buckenham, Equerry of the Great Stables.
,, John Lewen, Riding Purveyor.
,, Gerald Devereux, Purveyor of the Stables.
,, Captain Henry Griffith, Yeoman Saddler.
,, Jolie Falvie, Harbourer of the Deer.
,, John Dixey,
,, Henry Kerby,
} Coachmen.
,, Sir Charles Cartaret, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
,, Henry Conquest, Clerk of the Green Cloth.
,, John Dutton,
,, John Bagott,
,, James Neagle,
,, Thomas Higgins,
,, James Symes,
,, Lawrence Dupuy,
} Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber.
,, Francis Plowden, Controller of the Household.

1701 John Stafford, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.
,, Timothy Doyle, } King's Messengers.
,, John Nash, }
,, John Constable, First Physician in Ordinary to the King.
,, Calahan Garvan, Physician to the Household.
,, Henry Conquest, } Clerks of the Green Cloth.
,, Christopher Chilton, }
,, The Countess of Monmouth and Middleton, Governess to H.R.H. the Princess Louisa.
,, Elizabeth Symes, } Bedchamber Women to H.R.H. the Princess Louisa.
,, Mary Plowden, }
,, Rose Lee, }
,, Bridget Nugent, }
,, Elizabeth Martinash, Nurse to H.R.H. the Princess Louisa.
,, Daniel Fullan, } Pages to H.R.H. the Princess Louisa.
,, John Wilkie, }
,, John White, Pursuivant of the Kingdom of Ireland.
1702 James Therry, Athlone Pursuivant.
,, Count Anthony Davia, } Grooms of the Bedchamber.
,, Walter Strickland, }
,, Thomas Neville, }
,, James Falvey, }
,, Oliver Nicholas, }
,, —— Finch, }
,, James Griffen, }
,, Richard Bagott, }
,, Thomas Godert, } Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
,, Francis Neper, }
,, Richard Fermer, }
,, Richard Waldegrave, }
,, Denis Granville, D.D., Dean of Durham, Chaplain to the last two Kings, still retained in the Royal Household.
,, Richard Richardson, Keeper of the Privy Garden at Whitehall.
,, Sir John Lidcot, Latin Secretary.
,, James Connock, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.
,, Thomas Lee, Groom of the Privy Chamber.
,, Father Ruga, the Queen's Confessor.
1703 Robert Strickland, Treasurer of the Queen's Household.
,, The Duke of Perth, } Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.
,, The Earl of Newcastle, }
,, The Earl of Clancarty, }
1704 Theobald Butler, } Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
,, Joseph de Chaumont, }
,, Captain John Ryan, }
,, Patrick Fitzgerald, }
,, Anne Nugent, Bedchamber Woman to the Princess.
1706 Alexander Knightly, } Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
,, Hon. Richard Bourke, }
,, Thomas Napier, }
,, James Murray, } Gentlemen Ushers.
,, David Nagle, }
,, Calaghan Garvan, } Physicians in Ordinary to His Majesty.
,, Lawrence Wood, }
,, Roger Strickland, Groom of the Bedchamber.

1706 Lady Mary Carteret, } Maids of Honour to Queen Mary.
,, Dame Conock, }
1707 John Thomas Woodhouse, Oculist to the King.
,, John Nugent, Equerry to the Stables.
1708 Teresa Strickland, Maid of Honour. (On her marriage with John Stafford, the King promised her £2000 and the Queen £1000 within one year of the Restoration.)
1709 Dr. Macghie, Physician to the King.
,, Lord Edward Drummond, Gentleman of the Bedchamber.
1710 Edmund Fitzgerald, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.
1711 John Faure, the King's Dancing Master.
,, Lieutenant-General Dominick Sheldon, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
,, Capt. Janus Goolde, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.
,, Randal Macdonnel, Equerry of the Stables.
,, Lady Mary Carteret, } Bedchamber Women to the Princess.
,, Lady Murray, }
1712 Daniel Huoluhan, M.D., His Majesty's Physician.
1713 David Nairne, Private Secretary to the King.
,, John Middleton, Lord Clermont, Gentleman of the Bedchamber.
1714 Lewis Inese, Lord Almoner.
1716 John (Erskine), 1st Duke of Mar, Gentleman of the Bedchamber.
,, Dr. John Blair, Physician in Ordinary.
,, Bernard Howard, Groom of the Bedchamber.
,, Espri Joseph Parrelly, } His Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.
,, Patrick Abercromby, }
,, Dr. Martin Guerin, } His Majesty's Chirurgeons.
1718 James Hay, }
,, John Hay, Groom of the Bedchamber.
,, Antony David, one of His Majesty's Painters.
,, John Peter Straglia, one of His Majesty's Musicians.
,, John Baptist Ronchi, Preacher to the King.
,, William Dugud, His Majesty's Jeweller.
1724 Father Bernardin Mombruie, Theologian to the King.
1726 Sir William Ellis, Treasurer of the Household, and Keeper of the King's Palace in Rome.
1727 Jerome Benozzi, one of His Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.
,, James Murray, Earl of Dunbar, Governor to the Prince of Wales.
,, Sir Thomas Sheridan, Under Governor to the Prince of Wales.
,. Laurence Mayers, Priest, Preceptor to the Prince of Wales.
,, The Countess of Nithsdale, Governess to the Duke of York.

VARIOUS APPOINTMENTS

1689 John Cusack, Deputy Chancellor of the Exchequer.
,, Matthew Kennedy, LL.D., } Masters in Chancery.
,, Richard Butler, LL.D., }
,, Sir Patrick Trant, }
,, Francis Plowden, }
,, John Trinder, } Commissioners of the Revenue.
,, William Dickenson, }
,, Richard Collyns, }
,, James Nihill, Agent or Solicitor to the said Commissioners.

1689 Randle McDaniel, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and Prothonotary and Clerk of Common Pleas.
,, Dr. Michael Plunkett, Master in Chancery.
,, John Kearny, Clerk of the House of Commons.
,, James Nagle, Sergeant-at-Arms.
,, Lieut.-Gen. Justin McCartie, Master of the Ordnance.
,, John Shee, Commissary of the Musters.
,, Col. William Mansel Barker, Lieutenant of the Ordnance.
,, Richard Talbot of Malahide, Auditor-General.
,, Richard Nagle, Attorney-General.
,, Sir Richard Kearny, Ulster King-at-Arms, to whom was given the order for the form of barons' coronets.
,, Thomas Arthur, Clerk of the Hanaper, and Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Chancery.
,, Donnogh (Macarty), 4th Earl of Clancarty, Clerk of the Crown and Peace of Munster.
,, Thomas Peppard, Mayor of Drogheda (2nd year).
,, Francis Stafford, Clerk of the Pipe in the Court of Exchequer.
,, Richard (Talbot), 1st Duke of Tyrconnell,
,, Henry (Jermyn), 1st Baron Dover,
,, Bruno Talbot, Chancellor of the Exchequer,
,, Sir Stephen Rice, Chief Baron of the Exchequer,
} Commissioners of the Treasury.
,, Roger (Maguire), 5th Lord Inniskillin, Lord Lieutenant of Fermanagh.
,, Walter, Lord Dungan, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the Exchequer.
,, William Dorington, Registrar of the Court of Chancery.
,, Sir Michael Creagh, Paymaster of the Army.
1691 Henry Arundell,
,, George Holeman,
,, Edward Perkins,
} Given commissions to pardon any subjects who may return to their duty, and reward them in proportion to whatever service they had done.
1695 Sir William Ellis, Commissioner and Controller-General of the revenue from prizes, etc.
,, John Roettiers and his sons James and Norbert, Engravers-General of the Mint; with warrants to make puncheons and dies for coining five-pound pieces; all instruments, tools, and engines fit and necessary for edging and milling all gold and silver to be coined in the Mint.
1701 Norbert Roettiers, Warrant for making and engraving the Great Seals of England, Scotland, and Ireland.
1721 John (Erskine), Duke of Mar, Lord Lieutenant and High Commissioner.
1722 Sir Henry Goring, Governor of Bristol.
1723 Simon (Fraser), Lord Lovat, Lord Lieutenant of Inverness, Nairn, and Sutherland.
,, Order for Lord Lovat, to seize Inverness and be Governor thereof.
,, Order for Col. John Stewart of Kinnachin, to raise Atholl men, "whereas we are resolved to make an attempt for the recovery of our Kingdoms."
,, Order for Col. John Stewart, to seize the Castle of Blair in Atholl and be Governor thereof.
,, Sir James Campbell of Auchenbreck, Lord Lieutenant of Argyll; also to seize Inverary and be Governor thereof.
,, James (Hamilton), 5th Duke of Hamilton, Lord Lieutenant of Lanncrech, Clidesdale, and Renfrew.

1723 Alexander (Montgomerie), 10th Earl of Eglinton, Lord Lieutenant of Ayr.
,, William (Cunningham), 12th Earl of Glencairn, Lord Lieutenant of Dumbarton, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle.
,, James (Fleming), 6th Earl of Wigton, Lord Lieutenant of Stirlingshire.
,, John (Erskine), Duke of Mar, Commissioner to the Parliament.
1727 —— Roettiers (son of Norbert Roettiers), Engraver-General of the Mint in succession to his father.
,, James (Murray), Earl of Dunbar, Power to open all letters addressed to the King or to Sir John Græme.
1732 James (Butler), Duke of Ormonde, Regent (England and Ireland) during the King's absence.
1743 Le Sieur Jean Corroye Liegois, "Expéditionnaire du Roy" at the Court of Rome.
,, Dec. 23. Commission of Regency to Charles, Prince of Wales.
,, Simon (Fraser), Lord Lovat, Lord Lieutenant north of the Spey, and to the head of the Spey to the north side of Loch Lochy.
,, Sir James Campbell of Auchenbreck, Lord Lieutenant south of Appin in Lorne, including the isles of Lismore, Mull, Coll, etc.
1750 Aug. 5. Commission of Regency to Charles, Prince of Wales.
1757 Sept. 5. New Commission of Regency to the Prince of Wales.

France

[In 1589 the male line of the House of Valois, which had ruled over France for nearly three hundred years, became extinct in the person of Henry III., and to find a male heir it was necessary to revert to the line of Robert of Clermont, a younger son of St. Louis. Robert had married the heiress of Bourbon and had assumed that title, and his representative, at the time of the death of Henry, was Henry III., King of Navarre, who, although only related in the eleventh degree to the late King, became King of France as Henry IV., and was the first sovereign of the illustrious House of Bourbon. The elder line continued to rule over France until 1793, when the reigning sovereign, Louis XVI., was murdered and a Republic established. Louis XVIII., a brother of Louis XVI., was restored in 1814 and 1815, but the throne was again lost in the person of another brother, Charles X., in 1830. King Charles died in exile, 1836, and was succeeded in his rights by his son, Louis XIX. (Count of Angoulême), who died in 1844, and was, in turn, succeeded by his nephew Henry V., better known perhaps as the Count de Chambord, at whose death, in 1883, the elder line of the House of Bourbon became extinct, and the crown passed (according to the Salic Law, which designates the nearest male agnate of the deceased king as his successor) to John de Bourbon, ex-King of Spain, head of the line of Bourbon d'Anjou, descended from Philip, Duke of Anjou, afterwards King of Spain as Philip V., second son of the Dauphin Louis, and grandson of Louis XIV. King John III. died in 1887, and was succeeded by his son, King Charles XI., who died July 18, 1909, and was succeeded by his son, the present *de jure* King, James I.]

HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE: The Count Urbain de Maillé de la Tour-Landry.

LEGITIMIST COMMITTEES:
Paris: *President*, M. Maurice de Junquières.
Vice-Presidents, The Marquis de Chauvelin, the Viscount de Caze.

Members of the Committee, the Count de Cathelineau, the Count de Blavette, the Marquis de Griffolet d'Aurimont, the Baron d'Aubigny, the Viscount G. de la Houssaye, MM. Bodin de Mellinville, Clarens de Peyrailles, Maurice Pascal, Henri des Granges, Emile Scaillet.

BRITTANY :[1] *President*, The Viscount de Bellevue.
Vice-Presidents, M. Perrin de Caloën, Viscount Jean de Kersabiec.
Members of the Committee, The Marquis d'Anglade, Viscount Arthur du Noday, the Marquis de Quatrebarbes, Viscount Henri de Kersabiec, the Baron de Tonge, MM. Paul Gibert, La Motte du Portal, Peschard.
Secretary, Viscount Olivier du Noday.

LEGITIMIST PAPERS :

DOL-DE-BRETAGNE, department de l'Ille-et-Vilaine : *L'Avant-Garde de l'Ouest*, weekly. *Directeur-Général*, M. Edgar Dibburt, Grande Rue, Dol. Founded August 1891, as the official organ of the Legitimist Party. Subscription, 5 francs per annum.

MARSEILLES : *Le Petit Commercial et Financier*, monthly. *Editor*, M. J. Duluy, 23 Rue des Bon Enfants. Founded January 10, 1892. Annual Subscription, 1 franc 50 centimes, plus 59 centimes for postage.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SUCCESSION

I

DECLARATION[2] OF DON JUAN III., EX-KING OF SPAIN, ON BECOMING CHIEF OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON AND *DE JURE* KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE ON THE DEATH OF HENRY V.

Devenu le chef de la Maison de Bourbon par la mort de mon beau-frère et cousin M. le Comte de Chambord, je déclare ne renoncer à aucun des droits au trône de France que je tiens de ma naissance.

II

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO KING CHARLES XI. ON THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER BY THE FRENCH LEGITIMISTS, REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DE CATHELINEAU, AND MM. JOSEPH DU BOURG AND COUNT MAURICE D'ANDIGNÉ, FORMERLY SECRETARIES TO THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD, THE 14TH DECEMBER, 1887

MONSEIGNEUR,

Au lendemain de la mort si inattendue de votre auguste Père, les légitimistes de France, dont nous sommes les mandataires, viennent déposer à vos pieds leurs regrets et leurs hommages, et vous saluer comme l'Héritier de leurs Rois.

[1] We cannot pass over this list without some mention of the late Viscount Edward Sioc'han de Kersabiec, formerly President of the Legitimist Committee of Brittany. The descendant of an ancient Breton family, and the son of one who was condemned to death for his share in the attempt made by the Duchess de Berry to regain the crown for Henry V., he was ever loyal to the faith of his ancestors, and on more than one occasion proved himself a good and faithful servant of his King.

[2] The official publication of this declaration was prevented by his Majesty's death.

En effet, notre loi séculaire nous conduit directement à vous, Monseigneur, malgré les liens qui vous unissent à votre chère Espagne où tant de fidèles vous acclament et vous appellent.

Mais, ce ne sont point deux couronnes à ceindre, deux trônes à occuper que la Providence vous présente, Monseigneur ; c'est la Révolution, aujourd'hui mâitresse des deux pays autrefois les plus soumis à Dieu et au Roi, qu'elle vous donne la mission de combattre et de vaincre, sous les ordres du Christ, votre chef et le nôtre.

Si vos précédentes déclarations, Monseigneur, ne nous laissent, malheureusement, plus guère l'espoir de vous voir revendiquer, personnellement, vos droits, nous avons du moins la conviction que vous considérerez comme un devoir de les affirmer et de réserver ceux des autres princes de la branche aînée de Bourbon.

La force et la vitalité de notre vieille loi salique seront, alors, de nouveau prouvées, et nous attendrons, avec confiance le jour où l'œuvre admirable de restauration de la Monarchie chrétienne, commencée par Monsieur le Comte de Chambord, notre regretté et bien-aimé Roi, pourra être reprise par un de ses légitimes successeurs.

Notre foi grandira, notre espérance se fortifiera, et beaucoup de royalistes égarés reviendront lutter avec nous, sous le drapeau de Jeanne d'Arc, pour la cause de Dieu, du Roi, et de la Patrie.

Monseigneur, nous saluons en vous le sang de Saint Louis, d'Henri IV. et de Louis XIV., vos aïeux.

Que Dieu vous assiste, pour le bonheur de la France et de l'Espagne !

Vive le Roi !

Vive le drapeau blanc !

III

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY

Je vous remercie, Messieurs, des hommages de dévouement, et de fidélité que contient l'Adresse qui vient de m'être lue, et, tout spécialement, des sentiments de condoléance que vous m'exprimez au sujet de la mort de mon bien-aimé Père.

Je savais que les plus rudes épreuves n'avaient pu ni ébranler votre foi, ni abattre votre courage.

Je félicite les légitimistes de France qui ont choisi, pour interprète de leurs vœux, le petit-fils d'un des plus illustres chefs des memorables guerres de la Vendée, le royaliste à qui ses services personnels ont valu l'honneur de porter le drapeau blanc aux obsèques de ma vénérée tante, Madame la Comtesse de Chambord.

Je profite volontiers de l'occasion que vous m'offrez de m'expliquer sur l'importante question dont vous venez de m'entretenir.

Je suis en éxil.

Je ne veux voir dans les droits que me donne ma naissance que des devoirs à remplir.

Incontestablement, la loi salique règle, d'une manière très précise, l'ordre de succession.

Je suis l'âiné des Bourbons, l'aîné des descendants de Louis XIV.

Je suis aussi l'aîné des descendants de Philippe V., et, par conséquent, d'après la loi espagnole, le roi légitime d'Espagne.

Un traité, dont la plupart des articles ont été violés, défend la réunion sur une même tête, des deux couronnes de France et d'Espagne.

J'ai dit que je n'abandonnerai pas l'Espagne ; je le répète aujourd'hui.

Elle m'a lié à ses destinées par les flots de sang généreux qu'elle a versés sous mes yeux. Je le jure : je ne l'abandonnerai jamais !

Mais, devenu par la mort de mon bien-aimé Père, le chef de la Maison de Bourbon, j'ai le devoir de réserver tous les droits qui appartiennent à ma famille.

Ayons confiance en Dieu, source de tous droits et de toute autorité. Livrons-nous à sa Providence qui conduit les événements.

A l'exemple de mon oncle, Monsieur le Comte de Chambord, dont la mort a été un si grand malheur pour l'Europe et en particulier pour la France, ne pactisons jamais avec la Révolution qui opprime l'Eglise et ruine les États.

Et gardons intact le dépôt des principes qui, seuls, sauveront les peuples de la race latine, en les rendant à leurs traditions monarchiques et chrétiennes.

IV

THE ARMS OF BOURBON. LETTER FROM THE KING TO THE PRINCE OF VALORI, HIS REPRESENTATIVE IN FRANCE

Venise, le 5 *Juillet*, 1892.

MON CHER VALORI,

Comme mon représentant en France, je crois nécessaire de porter à votre connaissance la protestation adressée par moi à mon cousin le Comte de Paris, qui, étant un cadet de ma famille, avait cru pouvoir prendre les armoires qui m'appartiennent comme chef de notre maison.

Je ne vise pas, dans cet acte, un intérêt dynastique, et je laisse aussi de côté toute question de nationalité.

C'est mon droit et mon devoir de constater ma qualité d'aîné de la maison de Bourbon. Il s'agit d'un fait en dehors et au-dessus de toute considération politique, indépendant des liens établis par l'histoire entre les membres de ma famille et differentes nations de l'Europe. Si le Comte de Paris pouvait se réclamer de sa qualité de prince français, cela ne changerait en rien le fond de la question.

Même s'il revendiquait l'héritage politique de mon oncle le Comte de Chambord, on pourrait tout au plus s'étonner de le voir prendre nos armes pleines, les fleurs de lys d'Henri IV. et refuser son drapeau, mais cela laisserait intact mon droit héraldique.

Mon avis est, du reste, que mon cousin ne tient pas à se placer sur ce terrain et se proclamer le representant de la monarchie légitime en France, puisque le principe de la légitimité étant le même partout, le simple fait de ne pas se prononcer sur la légitimité espagnole serait une faute grave au point de vue de la solidarité du droit. Un Français éloigné du trône pourra peut-être se desintéresser des questions touchant la légitimité en pays étrangers ; le roi légitime de France ne pourra le faire sans inconséquence.

Une correspondance à ce sujet étant inutile et peu convenable entre moi et le Comte de Paris, et nous trouvant d'accord sur ce point-là, je vous adresse ces remarques pour vous faire saisir la vraie portée de ma protestation.

Faites connâitre celle-ci, je vous prie, ainsi que les autres documents ci-joints, aux amis de ma famille en France, de la manière que vous croyiez la meilleure.

Connaissant de longue date l'élévation de votre esprit, la droiture de votre caractère, qui est à la hauteur de votre devouement, je ne puis mieux faire que de m'en rapporter complétement à vous pour la question de forme.

Votre bien affectionné,

CARLOS.

V

PROTEST

[La protestation du duc de Madrid fut envoyée au Comte de Paris par l'entremise de Lord Ashburnham, qui n'a pu la remettre que le 29 Juin à cause de l'indisposition du Prince.]

Venise, le 23 *Mai*, 1892.

CHER COUSIN,

Plusieurs de mes amis m'avaient fait observer que Votre Altesse Royale prenait dans ses armoiries les armes pleines des Bourbons. Le fait me parait invraisemblable. Des documents publics m'en prouvent l'exactitude. Votre Altesse Royale se sera trompée.

La France a emprunté les fleurs de lys aux aînés de notre famille, aux descendants de Hugues Capet, se succédant de mâle en mâle, par ordre de primogeniture.

C'est en vertu de cette loi, et selon les règles du blason, que moi seul, aîné des Bourbons, chef de nom et d'armes de la race de Hugues Capet, de Saint Louis, et de Louis XIV., et par moi encore mon fils et mon frère, nous avons le droit de porter sur l'écusson royal, d'azur, à trois fleurs de lys d'or, sans brisure.

Ces fleurs de lys, placées au milieu des armes de l'Espagne, sont aujourd'hui le symbole des droits de notre famille, que j'ai réservés pour les Bourbons, comme pour les Orléans.

Donc, mon cousin, sur quelque terrain que vous vous placiez, vous ne pouvez porter les fleurs de lys sans brisure.

En priant Dieu qu'il vous ait en sa sainte garde, je suis

Votre affectionné cousin,

CARLOS.

VI

REPLY OF THE COMTE DE PARIS

Stowe House, Buckingham,
30 *Juin*, 1892.

MON CHER LORD ASHBURNHAM,

J'ai relu la lettre que vous m'avez apportée hier et cette lecture n'a fait que confirmer le sentiment exprimé sous la première impression, après l'avoir ouverte devant vous.

Ne pouvant en accepter ni la forme ni le fond, je serais obligé, dans ma réponse, d'entamer une polémique que je crois plus convenable et plus digne d'éviter entre parents.

Je m'en tiens donc à ce que je vous ai dit hier, et je saisis cette occasion pour vous dire tout le plaisir que j'ai eu à renouveler connaissance avec vous.

Veuillez me croire votre affectionné,

PHILIPPE, COMTE DE PARIS.

VII

LETTER FROM THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM TO THE KING

SIRE,

Monseigneur le Comte de Paris m'ayant fait prévenir qu'il m'attendait à déjeûner mercredi dernier, je me suis rendu à Stowe House, près de Buckingham, et j'y suis arrivé juste à l'heure où l'on allait se mettre à table.

Après le déjeûner, le Prince m'a emmené dans sa bibliothèque, et là je lui ai remis la lettre de Votre Majesté. L'ayant ouverte devant moi, il l'a lue plus d'une fois, et après avoir eu l'air de réfléchir pendant quelques minutes, il m'a dit qu'il *craignait de ne pouvoir y répondre.* Je me suis incliné sans faire d'observation, et alors le Prince a poursuivi à peu près dans ces termes : qu'il s'agissait des armes de France, que Votre Majesté lui contestait le droit de porter, et que malgrè tout son respect pour la personne de Votre Majesté, avec qui il avait toujours tenu à maintenir des relations courtoises, il ne pouvait La rencontrer sur ce terrain, ni admettre une discussion quelconque sur son droit au titre et aux armes de Chef de la Maison de France. Il a ajouté que tout en conservant des rapports personnels très-cordiaux avec la branche régnante espagnole, il ne s'était jamais prononcé sur la question de la légitimité en Espagne, et que comme prince français, appartenant à la France seule, il ne croyait pas devoir s'en occuper. Il a continué en insistant beaucoup sur les inconvénients qu'il voyait à des discussions entre princes de la même famille, et représentant la même cause, celle de la religion, du droit, de la monarchie, et de l'ordre social ; et enfin il a terminé en me répétant qu'il croyait ne pouvoir et ne devoir répondre à Votre Majesté, vu que pour le faire il serait obligé de prendre un ton qui pourrait avoir une apparence hostile, et amener une dispute qu'il désirait eviter. Il m'a cependant prié de ne pas regarder cette décision comme définitive, et d'attendre, pour la communiquer à Votre Majesté, qu'il me l'eût confirmée par écrit, après y avoir mûrement réfléchi. J'ai cru devoir me conformer à ce désir, et c'est pourquoi je me suis borné, ce jour-là, à prévenir Votre Majesté par le télégraphe que j'avais exécuté Sa commission.

J'ai l'honneur aujourd'hui d'envoyer ci-joint à Votre Majesté copie d'une lettre que je viens de recevoir du Prince, et par laquelle Elle verra qu'il s'en tient à la détermination qu'il m'a fait pressentir dans la conversation dont je viens de rapporter fidèlement le sens.

Je suis avec le plus profond respect, Sire, de Votre Majesté le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,

ASHBURNHAM.

LONDRES, 1er *juillet*, 1892.

VIII

LETTER FROM THE KING TO LORD ASHBURNHAM

Venise, le 4 *Juillet*, 1892.

MON CHER ASHBURNHAM,

Je reçois à l'instant votre lettre avec la copie de celle à vous adressée par le Comte de Paris à la date du 30 Juin, et je tiens à vous remercier sans retard des nouvelles preuves de dévouement que vous m'avez données dans l'accomplissement de cette mission.

Ne voulant pas voir dans la lettre de mon cousin le besoin de se dérober à une situation sans issue pour lui, je ne peux qu'applaudir à la disposition de son esprit, de se refuser à entamer des discussions qui ne sont pas de mise entre parents. Rien n'était plus loin de ma pensée que de provoquer une polémique. Ma lettre du 23 mai n'avait autre but que d'établir ma protestation.

Ce devoir rempli, comme aîné de la maison de Bourbon, il ne me reste qu'à rendre public l'acte que je viens d'accomplir, avec les incidents qui l'ont accompagné.

Merci encore, mon cher Ashburnham, et croyez toujours à la constante amitié de votre bien affectionné

CARLOS.

Spain

[Charles II., the last Spanish sovereign of the House of Hapsburg, dying on November 1, 1700, without issue, the Spanish Crown devolved on his grand-nephew, Philip, Duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin Louis, and grandson of Louis XIV. of France and Maria Theresa, the elder sister of Charles II. ; Philip's elder brother, the Duke of Burgundy and his father, the Dauphin Louis, having each renounced their rights in his favour. King Philip had to sustain a long war against the Archduke Charles (afterwards Emperor, as Charles VI.), who was a son of the younger sister of Charles II., but he ultimately succeeded in establishing his authority, and was recognised both by the Spanish nation and the Powers. Before this time there appears to have been no very clearly defined law of succession in Spain ; accordingly Philip, in order to save the country from any more succession wars, summoned the Cortes of the nation to meet in Madrid, to enact a law to regulate the future succession to the throne. These Cortes met on October 6, 1712, and after three months' deliberation agreed to a law of succession, the principal clauses of which were that, on the death of King Philip V., the crown should pass to his eldest son, and the male descendants of his eldest son in the order of primogeniture ; if they became extinct, then to the younger sons of Philip and their male descendants in the same order, until all the male descendants of Philip should be extinct. In the event of that happening the succession was to pass to the eldest daughter (or nearest female relation) of the last reigning male descendant of Philip or her descendants ; the new sovereign, as the first of a new dynasty, being bound to re-enact the regulations of the law of 1713 as to male agnates. The King then wrote to the municipalities informing them of the result, and inviting them to send powers to their representatives to validate the proposed law, which they did. Finally, the law having been approved of by the nobles, clergy, and representatives of the cities assembled in Cortes, and signed by the King, was promulgated at Madrid on May 10, 1713. It was in virtue of this law that, on the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, without male issue, the crown should have passed to his brother Don Carlos. Ferdinand, however, influenced by his fourth wife, Christina of Naples, an unprincipled and ambitious woman, had, shortly before his death, issued a decree abrogating the law of 1713, and settling the succession to the crown on his infant daughter Doña Isabel. Now the law of 1713 had been solemnly enacted by King Philip V. (who, as the founder of a new dynasty, was in a very different position to Ferdinand, who was only a tenant for life of the sovereignty) and the representatives of the nation assembled together for that purpose in Cortes ; therefore, if it was to be legally repealed, it would have been necessary to call the Cortes for that purpose, and to obtain the consent of the male agnates of the dynasty who were interested in the matter. Ferdinand, however, had done no such thing, but had issued a despotic decree at his wife's bidding, with the result that at his death the country was plunged into a civil war between the Legitimists, who supported Don Carlos, the rightful heir, and the Liberals, who supported Doña Christina and her daughter—a civil war that has continued more or less until the last few years. His present Majesty (a grandson of the first Don Carlos) has already made one gallant endeavour to recover his throne, and we earnestly hope and pray that he may yet be spared to restore peace and good government to his country, and to stay the revolution that has so persecuted his illustrious house.[1]]

[1] The death of His Majesty occurred July 18, 1909 ; but we earnestly wish the Restoration may be effected by his son King James III.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE IN SPAIN: Don Matias Barrio y Mier.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE IN GREAT BRITAIN: The Right Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham.

LEGITIMIST COMMITTEES:

[Demands upon our space prevent us from giving a list of the Carlist Committees and Clubs. There are 400 Clubs with more than 100,000 paying members; 4100 Juntas, or Political Committees, more than 15,000 Municipal Councillors, and a large number of Mayors.]

LEGITIMIST PAPERS:

Correo Español, Madrid; *Correo Catalan*, Barcelona; *Correo de Guipuzcoa*, San Sebastian; *El Norte*, Vitoria; *Correo de Zamora*, Zamora; *El Pensamiento Navarro*, Pamplona; *Las Libertades*, Oviedo; *L'Amich del Póble*, Manresa; *La Defensa*, Mondoñedo; *El Combate*, Jaen; *La Tradicion Vasca*, Bilbao; *El Teson Aragones*, Zaragoza; *La Bandera Regional*, Barcelona; *La Regeneracion*, Alicante; *Ausetania*, Vich, La Verdad, Granada; *El Guerrillero*, Valencia; *El Porvenir*, Toledo; *La Reconquista*, Tarragona; *Ressó de l'Avior*, Mataro; *El Castell Bergadá*, Berga; *El Tradicionalista*, Gerona.

NOTE.—Over sixteen others have been suppressed by the authorities since the suspension of the constitutional guarantees.

N.B.—In the Spanish Parliament there are eight Carlist senators and fourteen Carlist deputies. This, however, is no indication of the strength of the party in the country, as the elections are managed from the Ministry of the Interior at Madrid, and the proportion of opposition deputies to be returned is a matter of previous agreement between the Minister and the chiefs of the Carlist and Republican parties.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SUCCESSION

I

REPLY OF H.R.H. THE INFANT DON CARLOS (AFTERWARDS CARLOS V.) TO THE SUMMONS REQUIRING HIM TO TAKE THE OATH TO DONA ISABELLA, AND TO RECOGNISE THE DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1830, ABROGATING THE SALIC LAW

April 20, 1832.

Convinced of the legitimate rights which I possess to the Crown of Spain, so long as your Majesty has no male heir to the same, I do aver that neither my conscience nor my honour permit me to take the oath required, or to recognise any other than those rights.

II

ABDICATION OF DON JUAN III., WITH LETTER NOTIFYING THE SAME TO THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, FROM HIS SON AND SUCCESSOR, DON CARLOS VII

Señor: Mi nacimiento y el estado actual de España me obligan á poner en conocimiento de V. M. la siguiente abdicacion de mi augusto padre:

"No ambicionando mas que la ventura de los españoles, es decir, la prosperidad interior y el prestigio exterior de mi querida patria, creo de mi deber

abdicar, y por las presentes abdico todos mis derechos á la Corona de España en favor de mi muy querio hijo D. Carlos de Borbon y de Este.

"Dado en Paris el 3 de Octubre de 1868.

"*Firmado.*—JUAN DE BORBON Y DE BRAGANZA."

Si Dios y las circumstancias me colocan en el trono de las Españas, me esforzaré en conciliar lealmente las instituciones útiles de nuestra época con las indispensables de lo pasado, dejando[1] á las Córtes generales, libremente elegidas, la grande y dificil tarea de dotar á mi querida patria de una Constitucion que, segun espero, será á la vez española y definitiva. El dia en que logré tanta dicha, estrecharé con V. M., cuanto sea posible, mis relaciones personales y con vuestro pueblo las de mi pueblo. Recibid, Señor, la seguredad de mi mas alta consideracion.

Firmado.—CARLOS DE BORBON Y DE ESTE.

PARIS, 22 *de Octubre de* 1868.

III

PROTEST OF HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY, DON CARLOS VII., ON THE BIRTH OF THE INFANT DON ALFONSO, CALLING HIMSELF ALFONSO XIII

ESPAÑOLES,

La usurpacion cometida á la muerte del rey D. Fernando VII. va á ser confirmada una vez más con la proclamacion como rey de España del hijo de mi primo Alfonso.

Contra aquella primitiva violacion del derecho, y contra todas sus manifestaciones sucesivas, protestaron mis antepasados, como yo protesté igualmente contra el acto pretoriano de Sagunto, secundándome en mi protesta vuestros brazos varoniles y vuestros esforzados corazones.

Profundamente convencido de que no hay estabilidad en las leyes ni seguredad en las instituciones más que á la sombra de la monarquia legitima, luché por mis derechos, que eran la salvaguardia de vuestra prosperidad, hasta que hube agotado todas los recursos materiales.

Aquella protesta renuévola hoy, si no con las armas en la mano, ciertamente con no menor energia ; afirmando, con más entereza si cabe que en las precedentes ocasiones, mi firme, inquebrantable propósito de mantener, con la ayuda di Dios, mis derechos en toda su integridad y de no prestarme á renuncia ni á transaccion de ningun género.

Mis derechos, que se confunden con los de España, lo mismo son conculcados por la presencia en el trono de un principe ó de una princessa, inconscientes instrumentos de la Revolucion, que por la proclamacion de una república, y para hacerlos valer en la forma más eficaz, no vacilaré jamás en seguir el camino y en escoger las procedimientos que el deber me trace.

Españoles: Diez años de amargo destierro pasados lejos de vosotros, pero con el corazon viviendo siempre en los campos inmortalizados por vuestras proezas y las de vuestros padres, han acabado de enseñarme toda la sublimidad de vuestra constancia.

A las conmovedoras demostraciones de fidelidad que sin cesar haceis llegar hasta mi, no puedo résponder mejor que sellando con esta protesta los vinculos indestructibles que nos unen, y dándoos la seguredad de que hasta el último aliento estará consagrada á vosotros la vida de vuestro legitimo Rey.

CARLOS.

LUCERNA, 20 *de Mayo de* 1886.

[1] Estas palabras, entendidas mal por algunos, están explicadas en documentos y hechos posteriores.

The Papal States

[The States of the Church were annexed to the "kingdom" of Italy September–October 1870. His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., protested September 20, 1870, and this protest has been several times renewed by his successor.]

SECRETARY OF STATE: The Cardinal Raphael Merry del Val.

OFFICIAL ORGAN: *Observatore Romano*, Rome.

PROTEST OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI TO THE DIPLOMATIC BODY ACCREDITED TO THE HOLY SEE AGAINST THE OCCUPATION OF ROME

From the Vatican,
September 20, 1870.

Your Excellency is well acquainted with the fact of the violent seizure of the greater part of the States of the Church made in June 1859, and in the September of the following year by the Government now installed at Florence. Equally matter of notoriety are the solemn reclamations and protests of the Holy See against that sacrilegious spoliation; reclamations and protests made either by Allocutions pronounced in Consistory, and published in due course, or else by notes addressed in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff by the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to the Diplomatic Body accredited to the Holy See.

. . . . . .

In view of this fact (the occupation of Rome) which has been brought to pass under the eyes of all Europe, and by which the most sacred principles of law and right, and especially those of the law of nations, are trampled underfoot, His Holiness has commanded the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to remonstrate and protest loudly, and the undersigned does hereby, in the sacred name of His Holiness, remonstrate and protest against the unworthy and sacrilegious spoliation of the dominions of the Holy See which has lately been brought to pass; and he at the same time declares the King and his Government to be responsible for all the mischiefs that have resulted, or shall result to the Holy See, and to the subjects of the Pontifical Power from that violent and sacrilegious usurpation.

In conclusion, I have the command from His Holiness to declare, and the undersigned does hereby declare in the august name of His Holiness, that such usurpation is devoid of all effect, is null and invalid, and that it can never convey any prejudice to the indisputable and lawful rights of dominion and of possession, whether of the Holy Father himself, or of his successors in perpetuity; and although the exercise of these rights may be forcibly prevented and hindered, yet His Holiness both knows his rights, and intends to conserve them intact, and re-enter at the proper time into their actual possession.

In apprising your Excellency officially by command of the Holy Father of the deplorable event which has just taken place, and the protests and remonstrances which must necessarily follow it in order that your Excellency may be enabled to bring the whole matter to the knowledge of your Government, the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State cherishes the persuasion that your Government will be pleased to take into its earnest consideration the

interest of the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, now and henceforward placed in such circumstances that he is unable to exercise his spiritual authority with that full liberty and entire independence which are indispensable for it.

Having now carried into effect the commands of the Supreme Pontiff, it only remains that I subscribe myself, etc. etc.

(*Signed*) J. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

The Two Sicilies

[The late King Francis was dethroned in 1860 by Garibaldi, and by the *plébiscite* of October 21, 1860, the Two Sicilies were annexed to Sardinia. His Majesty protested against this on November 12, 1860, and against the assumption of the title of "King of Italy" by Victor Emmanuel II., April 5, 1861. King Alphonso renewed this protest on succeeding his brother, at Munich, January 15, 1895.]

HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE IN ITALY: H. E. Duca Giustiniano Tomacelli Filomarino della Torre, Naples.

LEGITIMIST COMMITTEE: Circolo Unione del Mezzogiorno, Lega operai autonomisti. *President*, H. E. Duca Giustiniano Tomacelli Filomarino della Torre.

LEGITIMIST PAPERS:

NAPLES: *Il Guelfo*, Giornale de l'Independenza Meridionale, organo dell' Unione del Mezzogiorno, e della Lega operai autonomisti. *Director*, Emmanuele Maltese, Via S. Giacomo, No. 22, Naples. Price, 5 centesimi. Annual subscription, 8 lire.

PALERMO: *La Sicilia Catholica.*

Portugal

[In 1139 Dom Alfonso, son of Henry of Burgundy, having defeated the Moors at the great battle of Campo Ourique, and thereby freed Portugal from their dominion, was proclaimed King of Portugal on the field of battle. In 1143, in order to regulate the succession in his new kingdom, Dom Alfonso assembled the Cortes at Lamego, and it was then enacted that the crown was to be hereditary in the family of Dom Alfonso; that the succession should rest with the eldest son of the King; but if he had no son, then with the daughter, provided that she was married to, or should marry, a native prince or noble, but if she had contracted, or should contract, an alliance with a foreigner, she was *ipso facto* excluded from the throne, and the crown passed to the next heir; and it was further enacted that the same thing should happen in the event of the King succeeding to, or taking possession of, the crown of a country larger than Portugal. Both these clauses were specially framed to prevent the possibility of Portugal being united to Spain.

The Constitutions of Lamego remained in force until the Conquest of Portugal by Philip II. of Spain, and when Portugal recovered her independence in 1640, under John of Braganza, the heir of the old royal line, they were re-enacted at a Cortes summoned specially for that purpose. In 1777 Joseph Emmanuel, the great-grandson of John of Braganza, died without male issue, and his daughter and successor, Doña Maria I., in accordance with the laws of Lamego, married, by special papal dispensation, her uncle, Dom Pedro.

In 1808 the Royal Family, being driven out of Portugal by Bonaparte, sought refuge in Brazil, at that time a Portuguese colony, and in 1815 Dom Joâo VI., by a royal decree, raised Brazil into a kingdom as a reward for the loyalty of the Brazilians during his exile. Six years after Dom Joâo was obliged to return to Portugal in order to settle some disturbances which had arisen in consequence of his absence, and shortly after his departure (October 12, 1822) his son, Dom Pedro, whom he had left as regent, was proclaimed Emperor by the Brazilians. Dom Joâo at first refused to recognise him, but eventually agreed to abdicate the Brazilian throne in his favour. Five months later (March 1826) Dom Joâo died, and his son, Dom Pedro, knowing that he could not retain both crowns, abdicated (May 2) for himself and his son all their rights to Portugal in favour of his daughter, Doña Maria, on condition that she married her uncle, Dom Miguel, Dom Pedro's younger brother. Doña Maria, however, declined to do this, and eventually married the Prince of Leuchtenburg, and on his death Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, both of which marriages were direct contraventions of the laws of Lamego, and undoubtedly disqualified her from reigning, and the crown should have passed to Dom Miguel, who was declared King June 30, 1828. He was, however, compelled to quit Portugal by the Convention of Evora Monte, May 26, 1834, and by the law of May 29 following he was deprived of his title of Infant of Portugal, and he and his descendants were declared to have forfeited all their rights as Portuguese citizens. Dom Miguel I. died November 14, 1866, and was succeeded in his rights by his son, the present *de jure* king, Dom Miguel II.]

HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE:

LEGITIMIST COMMITTEES:[1]

LEGITIMIST PAPERS:

LISBON: *A Naçao.*
O Comercio do Norte.

PROTEST OF DOM MIGUEL I. AGAINST HIS ENFORCED RESIGNATION AT THE CONVENTION OF EVORA MONTE

J'aurais protesté et déclaré alors (au 29 mai) *comme je le fais aujourd'hui*, contre la capitulation du 26 mai, qui m'a été *proposée* par le gouvernement actuellement existant à Lisbonne, si je n'avais pas été forcé de faire cet acte pour éviter de grands malheurs et l'effusion du sang de mes fidèles vassaux.

Cette capitulation doit par conséquent être considerée comme sans effect.—Gênes, le 20 Juin 1834.

[1] We shall be glad if the officials of the Miguelite party will supply us with the necessary information.—ED.

The Senior Line of the Royal House.

- Mary, Queen of Scots, 1542–1587 = Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, 1546–1567.
  - James I. and VI., 1566–1625 = Anne of Denmark, 1575–1618.
    - Charles the Martyr, 1600–1649 = Henrietta Mary of France, 1609–1669.
      - Henrietta Anne, 1644–1670 = Philip, Duke of Orleans, 1640–1701.
        - Anne Mary, 1669–1728 = Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy, King of Sardinia, 1666–1732.
          - Chas. Emanuel III., King of Sardinia, 1701–1773. = Polyxena Christina of Hesse, 1706–1735.
            - Victor Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, 1726–1796. = Marie Antoinette of Spain, 1729–1785.
              - Victor, *de jure* K. of Gt. Britain, 1759–1824. = Theresa of Modena, 1773–1832.
                - Mary III. & II. *de jure* Q. of Gt. Britain, 1792–1840. = Francis IV., Duke of Modena, 1779–1846.
                - 1–40
                - Mary Theresa, 1803–1879. = Chas. II., Duke of Parma, 1799–1883.
                - Chas. III., Duke of Parma, 1823–1854. = Louisa of France, 1819–1864.
                - 41–91
              - Mary Theresa, 1756–1805. = Charles X., K. of France, 1757–1838.
                - Charles, Duke of Berry, 1778–1820. = Mary Caroline of Naples, 1798–1870.
                - Louisa of France, 1819–1864. = *Charles III., Duke of Parma*, 1823–1854.
                - 41–91
          - Mary Adelaide, 1685–1712 = Louis, Dauphin, 1682–1712.
            - Louis XV., King of France, 1710–1744 = Mary of Poland, 1703–1768.
              - Louis Dauphin, 1729–1765. = Mary Josepha of Saxony, 1731–1767.
                - Chas. X., King of France, 1757–1838. = *Mary Theresa of Savoy*, 1756–1805.
                - *Charles, Duke of Berry*, 1778–1820. = *Mary Caroline of Naples*, 1798–1870.
                - *Louisa of France*, 1819–1864. = *Charles III., Duke of Parma*, 1823–1854.
                - 41–91
              - Mary Louisa, 1727–1759. = Philip, D. of Parma, 1720–1765.
    - Elizabeth, 1596–1662 = The Elector Palatine Frederic V.

A List of those Personages who have by Strict Hereditary Right a Prior Claim to the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland to that of its Present Occupant.

1. Mary IV. and III., *de jure hereditario* Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; Archduchess of Austria-Este-Modena; wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, 1849.

Children and Grandchildren of Her Majesty.

2. H.R.H. Prince Robert of Bavaria, 1869.
3. H.R.H. Prince Luitpold Charles of Bavaria, 1901.
4. H.R.H. Prince Albert of Bavaria, 1905.
5. H.R.H. Prince Rudolph of Bavaria, 1909.
6. H.R.H. Prince Charles of Bavaria, 1874.
7. H.R.H. Prince Francis of Bavaria, 1875.
8. H.R.H. Princess Adelgonda of Bavaria, 1870.
9. H.R.H. Mary, Crown Princess of the Two Sicilies, Duchess of Calabria, 1872.
10. Prince Roger, Duke of Noto, 1901.
11. Princess Antoinette of the Two Sicilies, 1898.
12. Princess Mary Christina of the Two Sicilies, 1899.
13. Princess Barbara of the Two Sicilies, 1902.
14. Princess Lucy of the Two Sicilies, 1908.
15. Prince Antony of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1901.
16. Princess Marie Immaculée of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1904.
17. H.R.H. Princess Hildegarda of Bavaria, 1881.
18. H.R.H. Princess Wiltruda of Bavaria, 1884.
19. H.R.H. Princess Helmtruda of Bavaria, 1886.
20. H.R.H. Princess Gondelinda of Bavaria, 1891.

Charles XI. and VII., the late King of France and Navarre, and of Spain. Eldest son of Queen Mary Beatrice of Great Britain and Ireland, by her husband, John III., King of France and Spain, 1848.

Children and Grandchildren of H.M. the late King Charles XI. and VII.

21. James, Dauphin and Prince of Asturias, 1870.
22. Blanche, Archduchess Leopold Salvator of Tuscany, 1868.
23. Archduke Réné of Tuscany, 1895.
24. Archduke Leopold of Tuscany, 1897.
25. Archduke Antony of Tuscany, 1901.
26. Archduke Francis of Tuscany, 1905.
27. Archduchess Marie Dolores of Tuscany, 1891.
28. Archduchess Marie Immaculée of Tuscany, 1892.
29. Archduchess Margaret of Tuscany, 1894.
30. Archduchess Marie Antoinette of Tuscany, 1899.
31. Archduchess Assunta of Tuscany, 1902.
32. Princess Elvira of France and Spain, 1871.
33. Beatrice, Princess of Roviano and Duchess of Anticoti-Cossado, 1874.
34. Princess Margaret Massimo, 1898.
35. Princess Fabiola Massimo, 1900.
36. Princess Marie de las Nieves Massimo, 1902.
37. Princess Blanche Massimo, 1906.
38. Princess Alice, late Princess of Schönburg-Waldenburg, 1876.
39. Prince Charles Leopold of Schönburg-Waldenburg, 1902.
40. Don Alfonso, Infant of Spain, 1849.

41. Henry, Duke of Parma, 1873.
42. Prince Joseph of Parma, 1875.
43. Prince Elie of Parma, 1880.
44. Prince Charles of Parma, 1905.
45. Prince Robert of Parma, 1909.
46. Princess Elizabeth of Parma, 1904.
47. Princess Marie of Parma, 1906.
48. Princess Sextus of Parma, 1886.
49. Prince Xavier of Parma, 1889.
50. Prince Felix of Parma, 1893.
51. Prince René of Parma, 1894.
52. Prince Louis of Parma, 1899.
53. Boris, Crown Prince of Bulgaria, 1894.
54. Cyril, Prince of Preslav, 1895.
55. Princess Eudoxia of Bulgaria, 1898.
56. Princess Nadejda of Bulgaria, 1899.
57. Princess Louise of Parma, 1872.
58. Princess Marie Immaculée of Parma, 1874.
59. Princess Marie Theresa of Parma, 1876.
60. Princess Pia of Parma, 1877.
61. Princess Beatrice, Countess Peter Lucchesi Palli, 1879.
62. Count Antony Lucchesi Palli, 1907.
63. Count Robert Lucchesi Palli, 1908.
64. Princess Adelaide of Parma, 1885.
65. Princess Frances of Parma, 1890.
66. Princess Zita of Parma, 1892.
67. Princess Maria Antonia of Parma, 1895.
68. Princess Isabel of Parma, 1898.
69. Princess Henrietta of Parma, 1903.
70. Henry, Count of Bardi, 1851.
71. Alice, Dowager Grand-Duchess of Tuscany, 1849.
72. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand of Tuscany, 1872.
73. Archduke Peter Ferdinand of Tuscany, 1874.
74. Archduke Gottfried of Tuscany, 1902.
75. Archduke George of Tuscany, 1905.
76. Archduchess Hélène of Tuscany, 1903.
77. Archduchess Rose of Tuscany, 1906.
78. Archduke Henry Ferdinand of Tuscany, 1878.
79. Louise Antoinette, Countess Montignoso, formerly wife of the King of Saxony, 1870.
80. George, Prince Royal of Saxony, 1893.
81. Prince Frederic Christian of Saxony, 1893.
82. Prince Ernest Henry of Saxony, 1896.
83. Princess Margaret of Saxony, 1900.
84. Princess Mary Alice of Saxony, 1901.
85. Princess Anne Monica of Saxony, 1903.
86. Anne Maria Theresa, Princess of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein-Jagstberg, 1879.
87. Charles, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein-Jagstberg, 1905.
88. Prince Albert of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein-Jagstberg, 1906.
89. Princess Mary of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein-Jagstberg, 1903.
90. Princess Elizabeth of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein-Jagstberg, 1907.
91. Princess Margaret, 1909.
92. Archduchess Margaret Maria of Tuscany, 1881.
93. Archduchess Germana Marie of Tuscany, 1884.

94. Archduchess Agnes Maria Theresa of Tuscany, 1891.
95. Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, 1865.
96. Prince John George of Saxony, 1869.
97. Prince Maximilian of Saxony, 1870.
98. Princess Matilda of Saxony, 1863.
99. Maria, Duchess of Modena, Archduchess Otho of Austria, 1869.
100. Archduke Charles Francis Joseph of Austria, 1887.
101. Archduke Maximilian Eugene Louis of Austria, 1895.
102. Elizabeth, Dowager Duchess of Genoa, 1830.
103. Thomas, Duke of Genoa, 1854.
104. Prince Ferdinand of Savoy-Genoa, 1884.
105. Prince Philip Louis of Savoy-Genoa, 1895.
106. Prince Albert of Savoy-Genoa, 1898.
107. Prince Eugene of Savoy-Genoa, 1906.
108. Princess Margaret of Savoy-Genoa, 1896.
109. Princess Marie Adelaide of Savoy-Genoa, 1904.
110. Margaret, Dowager Queen of Sardinia, 1851.
111. Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia (King of Italy), 1869.
112. Humbert, Prince Royal of Sardinia, 1904.
113. Princess Yolande of Sardinia, 1901.
114. Princess Mafalda of Sardinia, 1902.
115. Princess Giovanna of Sardinia, 1907.
116. Amelia, Duchess of Urach, 1865.
117. Prince William of Urach, 1897.
118. Prince Charles of Urach, 1899.
119. Prince Albert of Urach, 1903.
120. Prince Everard of Urach, 1907.
121. Princess Gabrielle of Urach, 1893.
122. Princess Elizabeth of Urach, 1894.
123. Princess Carola of Urach, 1896.
124. Princess Margaret of Urach, 1901.
125. Prince Louis of Bavaria, Prince Consort of Great Britain and Ireland, 1845.
126. Prince Leopold of Bavaria, 1846.
127. Prince George of Bavaria, 1880.
128. Prince Conrad of Bavaria, 1883.
129. Princess Elizabeth, Baroness Otho von Seefried auf Buttenheim, 1874.
130. Baroness Elizabeth von Seefried auf Buttenheim, 1897.
131. Baroness Augusta von Seefried auf Buttenheim, 1899.
132. Princess Augustine, Archduchess Joseph Augustus of Austria, 1875.
133. Archduke Joseph Francis of Austria, 1895.
134. Archduke Ladislaus of Austria, 1901.
135. Archduchess Sophia of Austria, 1899.
136. Prince Arnulph of Bavaria, 1852.
137. Prince Henry of Bavaria, 1884.
138. Princess Theresa of Bavaria, 1850.
139. Infant Alfonso (Alfonso XIII. of Spain), 1886.
140. Infant Alfonso (of Spain), 1907.
141. Infant Jaime (of Spain), 1908.
142. Infanta Beatrice (of Spain), 1909.
143. Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, 1880.
144. Infant Alfonso, 1901.
145. Infanta Isabella, 1904.
146. Infanta Maria Theresa, 1882.

147. Infant Louis Alfonso, 1906.
148. Infanta Isabella, Countess Girgenti, 1851.
149. Maria della Paz, Princess Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, 1862.
150. Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, 1884.
151. Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, 1886.
152. Princess Maria dell Pilar of Bavaria, 1891.
153. Infanta Eulalie, Duchess of Galliera, 1864.
154. Prince Alfonso of Montpensier, 1886.
155. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Montpensier, 1888.
156. Anthony, Duke of Galliera, 1866.
157. Isabella, Dowager Duchess of Orleans (Countess de Paris), 1848.
158. Philip, Duke of Orleans, 1869.
159. Ferdinand, Duke of Montpensier, 1884.
160. Amelia, Princess Charles of Saxe-Coburg (Dowager Queen of Portugal), 1865.
161. Prince Manuel of Saxe-Coburg (King of Portugal), 1889.
162. Helen, Duchess of Aosta, 1871.
163. Prince Amadeus of Aosta, 1898.
164. Prince Aynon of Aosta, 1900.
165. Isabella, Duchess of Guise, 1878.
166. Prince Henry of Guise.
167. Princess Isabella of Guise, 1900.
168. Princess Frances of Guise, 1902.
169. Princess Anne Helena of Guise, 1906.
170. Princess Louise of Orleans, 1882.
171. Marie Louise, Duchess of Seville, 1868.
172. Princess Marta Maria Elena of Bourbon y Parade, 1880.
173. Princess Henrietta of Bourbon y Parade, 1885.
174. Prince Francis of Bourbon y Castellvi, 1853.
175. Prince Francis de Paula of Bourbon y de la Torre, 1882.
176. Prince Joseph of Bourbon y de la Torre, 1883.
177. Prince Henry of Bourbon y Leon, 1891.
178. Prince Alfonso of Bourbon y Leon, 1893.
179. Princess Elena of Bourbon y de la Torre, 1878.
180. Princess Maria of Bourbon y de la Torre, 1880.
181. Princess Maria de las Dolores of Bourbon y de la Torre, 1887.
182. Albert, Marquis of Santa Elena, 1854.
183. Prince Albert of Bourbon y d'Ast, 1883.
184. Princess Ysabel of Bourbon y d'Ast, 1879.
185. Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon y d'Ast, 1880.
186. Princess Maria (wife of Charles Fernandez Magnieira y Oyangureu, Captain of Cavalry), 1858.
187. Doña Maria Isabella of Bourbon y Gurowski, 1847.
188. Francis, Duke of Sessa and Montemar, 1847.
189. Francis, Marquis of Astorga, 1874.
190. Don Louis Gonzagna Osorio de Moscoso y Bourbon, 1875.
191. Louis, Count of Cabra, 1849.
192. Marie Christine, Princess of Bauffremont Courtney, 1850.
193. Prince Theodore of Bauffremont, 1879.
194. Marie Louisa, Countess John de Merode, 1874.
195. Countess Louisa Eugenia de Merode, 1900.
196. Princess Helen of Bauffremont, 1878.
197. Infanta Josephine of Spain, 1827.
198. Don Raymond Güell y Bourbon, Marquis of Valcarios.

199. Don Ferdinand Güell y Bourbon, Marquis of Güell.
200. Francis, Duke of Marchena, 1861.
201. Doña Marie Christine de Bourbon y Muguiro, 1889.
202. Doña Elena de Bourbon y Muguiro, 1890.
203. Doña Angela de Bourbon y Muguiro, 1892.
204. Don Ferdinand de Bourbon y Madan, 1891.
205. Doña Marie Christine de Bourbon y Madan, 1886.
206. Doña Marie Pia de Bourbon y Madan, 1888.
207. Don Louis de Bourbon y Bernaldo de Quiros, 1887.
208. Don Manfred de Bourbon y Bernaldo de Quiros, 1889.
209. Infant Alphonso of Spain, 1866.
210. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, 1859.
211. Prince Alphonso of Bavaria, 1862.
212. Prince Joseph Clèmont of Bavaria, 1902.
213. Isabella, Duchess of Genoa, 1863.
214. Elvira, Countess of Wrbna und Freudenthal, 1868
215. Count Rudolph von Wrbna und Freudenthal, 1892.
216. Count Alphonso von Wrbna und Freudenthal, 1896.
217. Countess Isabella von Wrbna und Freudenthal, 1894.
218. Princess Clara of Bavaria, 1874.
219. Isabella, Empress of the Brazils (*Countess of Eu*), 1846.
220. Peter, Prince Imperial of Brazil, 1875.
221. Prince Louis of Brazil, 1878.
222. Prince Anthony of Brazil, 1881.
223. Prince Peter of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1866.
224. Prince Augustus Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1867.
225. Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1895.
226. Prince Rainer of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1900.
227. Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1901.
228. Princess Clementina of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1897.
229. Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1899.
230. Prince Louis of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1870.
231. Prince Alphonso of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (*Duke of Oporto*), 1865.
232. Antonia, Princess of Hohenzollern, 1845.
233. William, Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, 1864.
234. Prince Frederic Victor of Hohenzollern, 1891.
235. Prince Francis Joseph of Hohenzollern, 1891.
236. Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern, 1890.
237. Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, 1865.
238. Prince Carol of Roumania, 1893.
239. Prince Nicolas of Roumania, 1903.
240. Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, 1894.
241. Princess Marie of Roumania, 1899.
242. Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern, 1868.
243. Prince Albert of Hohenzollern, 1898.
244. Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern, 1895.
245. Princess Marie of Hohenzollern, 1896.
246. Louis Marie, 2nd Count of Aquila, 1845.
247. Louis, Count of Rocca-Guiglielmo, 1873.
248. Countess Marie of Rocca-Guiglielmo, 1870.
249. Prince Philip of Aquila, 1847.
250. Peter, Duke of Penthievre, 1845.
251. Frances, Duchess of Chartres, 1844.
252. John, Duke of Guise, 1874.

253. Marie, Princess Waldemar of Denmark, 1865.
254. Prince Aage of Denmark, 1887.
255. Prince Axel of Denmark, 1888.
256. Prince Eric of Denmark, 1890.
257. Prince Viggo of Denmark, 1893.
258. Princess Margaret of Denmark, 1895.
259. Margaret, Duchess of Magenta, 1869.
260. Marie Elizabeth MacMahon, 1899.
261. Miguel II., King of Portugal and the Algarves, 1853.
262. Dom Miguel, Crown Prince of Portugal and Duke of Braganza, 1878.
263. Infant Francis Joseph of Portugal, 1879.
264. Infanta Maria Theresa of Portugal, 1881.
265. Infanta Elizabeth of Portugal, 1894.
266. Infanta Maria of Portugal, 1895.
267. Infanta Mafalda of Portugal, 1898.
268. Infanta Maria Anne of Portugal, 1899.
269. Maria de las Neves, Infanta Alphonso of Spain, 1852.
270. Maria Theresa, Archduchess Charles Louis of Austria, 1855.
271. Archduchess Maria Annonciada of Austria-Hungary, 1876.
272. Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary, 1878.
273. Maria Josepha, Duchess Charles Theodore in Bavaria, 1857.
274. Duke Louis William in Bavaria, 1884.
275. Duke Francis Joseph in Bavaria, 1888.
276. Duchess Sophia in Bavaria, 1875.
277. Elizabeth, Queen of Belgium, 1876.
278. Prince Leopold of Belgium, 1901.
279. Prince Charles of Belgium, 1903.
280. Princess Marie of Belgium, 1906.
281. Mary Gabrielle, Princess Robert of Bavaria and Duchess of Cornwall, 1878. Same as Nos. 3 and 4.
282. Adelgonda, Countess of Bardi, 1858.
283. Maria Anne, Hereditary Grand-Duchess of Luxemburg, 1861.
284. Princess Mary of Luxemburg, 1894.
285. Princess Charlotte of Luxemburg, 1896.
286. Princess Hilda of Luxemburg, 1897.
287. Princess Antoinette of Luxemburg, 1899.
288. Princess Elizabeth of Luxemburg, 1901.
289. Princess Sophie of Luxemburg, 1902.
290. Maria Antonia, Duchess of Parma, 1862.
291. Peter, 2nd Duke of Loulé (Portugal), 1830.
292. Dom Marie Dominic de Mendonça, 1853.
293. Doña Anne de Jesus de Mendonça, 1854.
294. Augustus, Count of Azambuja, 1835.
295. Dom Nuno de Mendonça, 1861.
296. Dom Anthony de Mendonça, 1862.
297. Dom Peter de Mendonça, 1864.
298. Dom Joseph de Mendonça, 1871.
299. Doña Antoinette de Mendonça, 1861.
300. Doña Anne de Mendonça, 1863.
301. Doña Margaret de Mendonça, 1865.
302. Doña Marie de Carma, Countess Henry Zileri dal Verme degli Oblizi, 1866.
303. Count George Zileri dal Verme, 1886.
304. Countess Maria Antonia Zileri dal Verme, 1889.

305. Countess Anna Zileri dal Verme, 1890.
306. Countess Mary Caroline Zileri dal Verme, 1890.
307. Countess Adelgonda Zileri dal Verme, 1893.
308. Doña Anne Charlotte, Countess of Linhares (Portugal), 1827.
309–317. (Counts and Countesses of Linhares?)
318. Doña Maria, Dowager Countess of Belmonte, 1829.
319–324. (Counts and Countesses of Belmont?)
325. Doña Amelia de Mendonça.
326. Maria Theresa, Hereditary Princess of Hohenzollern, 1867.
327. Alphonso, King of the Two Sicilies (*Count of Caserta*), 1841.
328. Ferdinand, Prince Royal and Duke of Calabria, 1869.
329. Prince Charles of the Two Sicilies, 1870.
330. Prince Gennaro of the Two Sicilies, 1882.
331. Prince René of the Two Sicilies, 1883.
332. Prince Philip of the Two Sicilies, 1885.
333. Prince Francis of the Two Sicilies, 1888.
334. Prince Gabriel of the Two Sicilies, 1897.
335. Princess Mary Immaculée of the Two Sicilies, 1874.
336. Princess Mary Christina, Archduchess Peter Ferdinand of Austria, 1877.
337. Princess Mary of the Two Sicilies, 1878.
338. Princess Mary Josephine of the Two Sicilies, 1880.
339. Pascal, Count of Bari, 1852.
340. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, 1863.
341. Prince Maximilian of Hohenberg, 1902.
342. Princess Sophia of Hohenberg, 1901.
343. Otto, 8th Duke of Modena (Archduke Otto of Austria), 1865.
344. Archduke Ferdinand Charles Louis of Austria, 1868.
345. Duke Philip Albert of Würtemberg, 1893.
346. Duke Albert Eugene of Würtemberg, 1895.
347. Duke Charles Alexander of Würtemberg, 1896.
348. Duchess Maria Amelia of Würtemberg, 1897.
349. Duchess Maria Theresa of Würtemberg, 1898.
350. Duchess Margaret of Würtemberg, 1902.
351. Archduke Leopold Salvator of Tuscany, 1863.
352. Archduke Francis Salvator of Tuscany, 1866.
353. Archduke Francis Charles Salvator of Tuscany, 1893.
354. Archduke Hubert Salvator of Tuscany, 1894.
355. Archduke Theodore Salvator of Tuscany, 1899.
356. Archduke Maximilian Charles of Tuscany, 1902.
357. Archduke Ernest of Tuscany, 1904.
358. Archduchess Elizabeth Frances of Tuscany, 1892.
359. Archduchess Hedwiga of Tuscany, 1896.
360. Archduchess Gertrude of Tuscany, 1900.
361. Archduchess Sophie of Tuscany, 1901.
362. Maria Theresa, Archduchess Charles Stephen of Austria, 1862.
363. Archduke Charles of Austria, 1888.
364. Archduke Leo of Austria, 1893.
365. Archduke William of Austria, 1895.
366. Archduchess Eleanor of Austria, 1886.
367. Archduchess Rennée of Austria, 1888.
368. Archduchess Matilda of Austria, 1891.
369. Caroline Maria Immaculée, Princess Augustus Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1869.
370. Maria Immaculée Rennée, Duchess Robert of Würtemberg, 1878.

371. Francis, Count of Mascali, 1837.
372. Countess Penelope Victoria of Mascali, 1838.
373. Antoinette, Queen of the Two Sicilies (*Countess of Caserta*), 1851.
374. Carolina, Countess Andrew Zamoyski, 1856.
375. Count Francis de Paula Zamoyski, 1888.
376. Count Stanislaus Zamoyski, 1889.
377. Countess Maria Josepha Zamoyski, 1887.
378. Countess Isabella Rose Zamoyski, 1891.
379. Countess Theresa Zamoyski, 1894.
380. Countess Caroline Zamoyski, 1896.
381. Ferdinand V., Grand-Duke of Tuscany, 1872.
382. Marie Louisa Annonciada, Dowager Princess of Isemburg-Birstein, 1845.
383. Prince Leopold of Isemburg-Birstein, 1866, renounced the succession.
384. Francis Joseph, 6th Prince of Isemburg-Birstein, 1869.
385. Francis Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Isemburg-Birstein, 1901.
386. Prince Ferdinand Charles of Isemburg-Birstein, 1906.
387. Princess Marie of Isemburg-Birstein, 1897.
388. Princess Alexandra Johanna of Isemburg-Birstein, 1899.
389. Princess Sophie of Isemburg-Birstein, 1903.
390. Princess Anne Agnes of Isemburg-Birstein, 1904.
391. Prince Charles of Isemburg-Birstein, 1871.
392. Prince Victor of Isemburg-Birstein, 1872.
393. Prince Alphonso of Isemburg-Birstein, 1875.
394. Prince Ernest of Isemburg-Birstein, 1906.
395. Princess Margaret of Isemburg-Birstein, 1901.
396. Princess Marie of Isemburg-Birstein, 1902.
397. Princess Elizabeth of Isemburg-Birstein, 1904.
398. Princess Antoinette of Isemburg-Birstein, 1867.
399. Princess Marie of Isemburg-Birstein, 1868.
400. Princess Elizabeth of Isemburg-Birstein, 1877.
401. Princess Adelaide of Isemburg-Birstein, 1878.
402. Robert, Duke of Chartres, 1840.
403. Gaston, Count of Eu, Prince Consort of Brazil, 1842.
404. Ferdinand, 2nd Duke of Nemours and Alençon, 1844.
405. Emmanuel, Duke of Vendôme, 1872.
406. Charles Philip, Duke of Nemours, 1905.
407. Princess Marie Louisa of Orleans, 1896.
408. Princess Sophia of Orleans, 1898.
409. Princess Geneviève of Orleans, 1901.
410. Louise, Princess Alphonso of Bavaria, 1869.
411. Adam, Prince Czartoryski, 1872.
412. Prince Witold Czartoryski, 1876.
413. Princess Blanche of Nemours, 1857.
414. Louisa, Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1858.
415. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1878.
416. Dorothy, Duchess of Sleswig and Holstein, 1881.
417. Stephanie, Countess Lonyay, late Crown Princess of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia, 1864.
418. Archduchess Elizabeth, Princess Otto of Windisch-Graetz, 1883.
419. Princess Clementina of Belgium, 1872.
420. Albert, King of the Belgians, 1875
421. Henrietta, Duchess of Vendôme, 1870.
422. Josephine, Princess Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern, 1872.

423. Charlotte, Empress of Mexico, 1840.
424. Duke Philip of Würtemberg, 1838.
425. Duke Albert of Würtemberg, 1865.
426. Duke Robert of Würtemberg, 1873.
427. Duke Ulrick of Würtemberg, 1877.
428. Marie Isabella, Princess John George of Saxony, 1871.
429. Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1844.
430. Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 1845.
431. Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria, 1861.
432. Clothilda, Archduchess Joseph of Austria, 1846.
433. Archduke Joseph Augustus of Austria-Hungary, 1872.
434. Mary Dorothy, Duchess of Orleans, 1867.
435. Margaret Clementina, Princess of Thurn and Taxis, 1870.
436. Francis Joseph, Hereditary Prince of Thurn and Taxis, 1893.
437. Prince Charles Augustus of Thurn and Taxis, 1898.
438. Prince Louis Philip of Thurn and Taxis, 1901.
439. Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, 1883.
440. Archduchess Clothilda of Austria, 1884.
441. Duke Sigefred in Bavaria, 1876.
442. Duke Christopher in Bavaria, 1879.
443. Duke Luitpold in Bavaria, 1890.
444. Countess Sophia of Arco-Stepperg, 1868.
445. Count Joseph von Arco-Zinneberg, 1881.
446. Count Ferdinand von Arco-Zinneberg, 1882.
447. Walburga, Countess Otto von und zu Lerchenfeld, 1873.
448. Count Louis von und zu Lerchenfeld, 1894.
449. Count Joseph von und zu Lerchenfeld, 1895.
450. Count Hugo von und zu Lerchenfeld, 1896.
451. Count Henry von und zu Lerchenfeld, 1897.
452. Countess Marie Sidonia von Arco-Zinneberg, 1880.
453. Countess Leopoldina Irène of Arco-Zinneberg, 1869.
454. Count Maximilian of Arco-Zinneberg, 1850.
455. Count Nicholas of Arco-Zinneberg, 1881.
456. Count Aloysius von Arco-Zinneberg, 1886.
457. Countess Leopoldina of Arco-Zinneberg, 1876.
458. Countess Helen of Arco-Zinneberg, 1877.
459. Countess Mechtilda of Arco-Zinneberg, 1879.
460. Countess Marie Sophia of Arco-Zinneberg, 1882.
461. Countess Irène of Arco-Zinneberg, 1884.
462. Countess Anna von Arco-Zinneberg, 1890.
463. Countess Elizabeth von Arco-Zinneberg, 1891.
464. Count Francis of Arco-Zinneberg, 1851.
465. Charles Policarpe, Count of Leiningen-Billiegheim, 1860.
466. Leopoldina, Baroness Godefroy von Vegue-Westernach, 1857.
467. Baron Charles von Vegue-Westernach, 1886.
468. Baroness Theresa von Vegue-Westernach, 1888.
469. Baroness Maria von Vegue-Westernach, 1889.
470. Baroness Mechtilda von Vegue-Westernach, 1894.
471. Matilda, Baroness of Cetto, 1870.
472. Baron Ernest von Cetto, 1897.
473. Baroness Maria Augusta von Cetto, 1894.
474. Baroness Leopoldina von Cetto, 1895.
475. Theresa, Countess of Loë-Wissen, 1835.
476. Degenhard Bertram, 5th Count of Loë, 1889.

477. Count Clement von Loë, 1893.
478. Count Felix von Loë, 1896.
479. Countess Maria Matilda von Loë, 1895.
480. Count Louis von Loë, 1866.
481. Count George von Loë, 1868.
482. Countess Louise von Loë, 1863.
483. Countess Matilda, wife of Hans F. von Gumppenburg, 1865.
484. John Henry von Gumppenburg, 1891.
485. Maria Theresa von Gumppenburg, 1888.
486. Elizabeth von Gumppenburg, 1889.
487. Hildegarde von Gumppenburg, 1894.
488. Sophia, Princess of Waldburg-Wolffegg-Waldsee, 1836.
489. Maximilian, Hereditary Count of Waldburg, 1863.
490. Count Francis of Waldburg, 1892.
491. Count George of Waldburg, 1893.
492. Count Frederic of Waldburg, 1895.
493. Countess Anne of Waldburg, 1896.
494. Countess Sophia of Waldburg, 1899.
495. Count Joseph of Waldburg, 1864.
496. Count Louis of Waldburg, 1871.
497. Count Henry of Waldburg, 1874.
498. Countess Marie of Waldburg, 1866.
499. Elizabeth Bona, Countess of Stolberg-Wernigerode, 1867.
500. Francis Xavier, Hereditary Count of Stolberg-Wernigerode, 1894.
501. Count Frederic Leopold of Stolberg-Wernigerode, 1897.
502. Count Joseph of Stolberg-Wernigerode, 1900.
503. Countess Marie Anne of Stolberg-Wernigerode, 1895.
504. Baron Conrad von Franckenstein, 1875.
505. Baron Francis von Franckenstein, 1879.
506. Margaret, Countess von und zu Elk-Herrschaft, 1869.
507. Count Francis von Elk-Herrschaft, 1893.
508. Count Henry von Elk-Herrschaft, 1896.
509. Count Charles von Elk-Herrschaft, 1897.
510. Countess Helen von Elk-Herrschaft, 1892.
511. Countess Mary Ida von Elk-Herrschaft, 1898.
512. Irène, Countess of Oberndoff, 1842.
513. Count Francis von Oberndoff, 1862.
514. Count Frederick von Oberndoff, 1891.
515. Countess Hedwiga von Oberndoff, 1890.
516. Count Maximilian von Oberndoff, 1867.
517. Count Wolfgang von Oberndoff, 1871.
518. Countess Antonia von Oberndoff, 1863.
519. Anne, Dowager Countess of Stolberg-Stolberg, 1844.
520. Frederic Leopold, Count of Stolberg-Stolberg, 1868.
521. Mary Pia, Baroness Maurice of Franckenstein, 1870.
522. Baron George von Franckenstein, 1898.
523. Baroness Sophia von Franckenstein, 1896.
524. Countess Leopoldina of Stolberg-Stolberg, 1872.
525. Countess Sophia of Hinckle and Baroness de Donnersmarck, 1874.
526. Countess Maria von Bissingen und Nippenburg, 1869.
527. Countess Gajetan von Bissingen und Nippenburg, 1870.
528. Countess Elizabeth von Bissingen und Nippenburg, 1873.
529. Christina, Countess Conrad of Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1852.
530. Count Emmanuel von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1879.

531. Count Jaspar von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1880.
532. Count George von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1887.
533. Count John von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1889.
534. Count Christopher von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1891.
535. Countess Maria Immaculée von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1881.
536. Countess Anna von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1882.
537. Countess Elizabeth von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1883.
538. Countess Josepha von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1884.
539. Countess Mechtilda von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, 1886.
540. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, 1830.
541. Archduchess Gisele, Princess Leopold of Bavaria, 1856.
542. Marie Valerie, Archduchess Francis Salvator of Tuscany, 1868.
543. Archduke Louis Victor of Austria-Hungary, 1842.
544. Alfred, Prince of Montenuovo, 1854.
545. Prince Ferdinand Bonaventure of Montenuovo, 1888.
546. Princess Julia of Montenuovo, 1880.
547. Princess Maria Felice of Montenuovo, 1881.
548. Princess Frances of Montenuovo, 1893.
549. Count Alexander Wielopolski, 1875.
550. Count Alfred Wielopolski, 1879.
551. Count Albert Wielopolski, 1884.
552. Countess Margaret, wife of Josaphat, Count von dem Broele-Plater, 1876.
553. Marie, Countess Apponyi, 1859.
554. Count Anthony Apponyi, 1883.
555. Julie, wife of Henry, Count of Herberstein, 1879.
556. Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, 1869.
557. Victor, Count of Turin, 1870.
558. Louis, Duke of the Abruzzi, 1873.
559. Humbert, Count of Salemi, 1889.
560. Clothilda, Princess Bonaparte, 1843.
561. Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, 1862.
562. Prince Louis Bonaparte, 1864.
563. Letitia, Duchess Dowager of Aosta, 1866.
564. Maria Pia, Princess Louis of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (*Queen Dowager of Portugal*), 1847.
565. Archduchess Mary Theresa, Duchess Philip of Würtemberg, 1845.
566. Archduke Frederic, 3rd Duke of Teschen, 1856.
567. Archduke Albert of Austria, 1897.
568. Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria, 1879.
569. Archduchess Marie Anne of Austria, 1882.
570. Archduchess Marie Henrietta of Austria, 1883.
571. Archduchess Gabrielle of Austria, 1887.
572. Archduchess Isabella of Austria, 1888.
573. Archduchess Marie Alice of Austria, 1893.
574. Archduke Charles Stephan of Austria, 1860.
575. Archduke Eugene of Austria, 1863.
576. Christina, Infanta Alfonso of Spain (*Queen Dowager of Spain*), 1858.
577. Marie Caroline, Archduchess Regnier of Austria, 1825.
578. John, 2nd Count of Meran, 1867.
579. Count Francis of Meran, 1891.
580. Count Philip of Meran, 1894.
581. Count John of Meran, 1896.

582. Countess Maria Theresa of Meran, 1893.
583. Countess Maria Anne of Meran, 1897.
584. Count Francis of Meran, 1868.
585. Countess Henriette of Meran, 1904.
586. Countess Theresa of Meran, 1906.
587. Count Rudolph of Meran, 1872.
588. Count Albert of Meran, 1874.
589. Countess Anne, Mme. Raden, 1864.
590. Countess Marie of Meran, 1865.
591. Caroline, Baroness Doblhoff-Dier, 1870.
592. Baron Henry Doblhoff-Dier, 1894.
593. Baron Franz Doblhoff-Dier, 1897.
594. Baron John Doblhoff-Dier, 1901.
595. Baroness Marie Doblhoff-Dier, 1896.
596. Archduke Regnier of Austria, 1827.
597. Marie Renière, Countess of Waldeck, wife of Henry, Count Lucchesi-Palli, di Campo et Pignatelli, Prince of Campofranco, 1872.
598. Countess Maria Renata Lucchesi-Palli, 1895.
599. Adinolphe, Count Lucchesi-Palli, Duke della Grazia, 1840.
600. Henry, Count Lucchesi-Palli, di Campo et Pignatelli, Prince of Campofranco, 1861.
601. Charles, Count Lucchesi-Palli, 1868.
602. Robert, Count Lucchesi-Palli, 1897.
603. Countess Frances Lucchesi-Palli, 1894.
604. Countess Antoinette Lucchesi-Palli, 1899.
605. Peter, Count Lucchesi-Palli, 1870.
606. Count Antonio Lucchesi-Palli, 1907.
607. Maria, wife of Edward Moora, 1862.
608. Blanche, Altgravine George of Salm-Reifferscheid-Krautheim, 1865.
609. Altgravine Josa of Salm-Reifferscheid-Krautheim, 1893.
610. Altgravine Rose of Salm-Reifferscheid-Krautheim, 1895.
611. Altgravine Eleanor of Salm-Reifferscheid-Krautheim, 1901.
612. Caroline, Countess of Euzenberg zum Freyen und Jöchelsthurm, 1872.
613. Gabrielle, Countess Brandolin-Kota, 1875.
614. Clementina, Dowager Countess Zileri dal Verme, 1835.
615. Henry, Count Zileri dal Verme-digli-Obbizi, 1857.
616. Count Robert Zileri dal Verme, 1858.
617. Count Guilio Zileri dal Verme, 1895.
618. Countess Berica Isabella Zileri dal Verme, 1893.
619. Count Luchino Zileri dal Verme, 1861.
620. Count Alexander Zileri dal Verme, 1863.
621. Grazcella, Duchess Jayme Alvarez-Pereira de Melo of Cardaval, 1867.
622. Maria Frances, Countess Emolapodilista, 1869.
623. Count Alvise Emolapodilista, 1898.
624. Frances, Princess Massimo and Arsoli, 1836.
625. Francis, Prince Arsoli, 1865.
626. Prince Leon Massimo, 1896.
627. Frederic, Prince of Roviano, Duke of Anticoti-Cossado, 1868.
628. Gabriella, Countess Robert Zileri dal Verme, 1861.
629. Princess Caroline Massimo, 1871.
630. Leopold, Prince of Salm-Salm, 1838.
631. Prince Charles of Salm-Salm, 1845.
632. Prince Alfred of Salm-Salm, 1846.
633. Prince Emmanuel of Salm-Salm, 1871.

634. Prince Nicolas Leopold of Salm-Salm, 1906.
635. Princess Isabella of Salm-Salm, 1903.
636. Princess Rosemary of Salm-Salm, 1904.
637. Prince Francis of Salm-Salm, 1878.
638. Prince Alfred of Salm-Salm, 1879.
639. Princess Mary of Salm-Salm, 1874.
640. Princess Henrietta of Salm-Salm, 1875.
641. Princess Rose of Salm-Salm, 1878.
642. Princess Augusta of Salm-Salm, 1881.
643. Princess Eleanor of Salm-Salm, 1887.
644. Adelaide, Princess Philip of Cröy-Dülmen, 1840.
645. Prince Emmanuel of Cröy, 1874.
646. Princess Marie of Cröy, 1876.
647. Princess Marie of Salm-Salm, 1843.
648. Princess Constance of Salm-Salm, 1851.
649. Flaminia, Countess Ferdinand Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1853.
650. Count Alfred Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1872.
651. Count Paul Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1873.
652. Count Fritz Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1874.
653. Count Louis Anthony Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1877.
654. Count Ferdinand Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1881.
655. Count Joseph Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1884.
656. Count Francis Florentine Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1893.
657. Countess Marie Josephine Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1876.
658. Countess Josephine Hedwiga Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1879.
659. Countess Eleanor Wolff-Metternich-zur-Gracht, 1888.
660. Princess Olga of Salm-Salm (wife of Alexander de Padburg), 1854.
661. Frances, Princess Alexis of Cröy-Dülmen, 1833.
662. Prince Max of Cröy-Dülmen, 1864.
663. Eleanor, Princess of Salm-Salm, 1855.
664. Count Manfred of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1843.
665. Count Rudolph of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1877.
666. Count Armand of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1844.
667. Count Constantine of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1846.
668. Count Conrad of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1855.
669. Countess Mary (wife of Amely Louis Theodore de Petersen), 1840.
670. Countess Pauline of Salm-Hoogstraten (widow of Captain Francis Stotten), 1849.
671. Count Hermann of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1844.
672. Count Otho of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1848.
673. Count William of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1887.
674. Count Hermann of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1888.
675. Count Alfred of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1851.
676. Count Louis of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1885.
677. Count Otho of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1886.
678. Count Alfred of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1888.
679. Countess Augusta of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1845.
680. Count Hermann of Salm-Hoogstraten, 1821.
681. Charles, Hereditary Prince of Cröy, 1889.
682. Prince Engelbert of Cröy, 1891.
683. Prince Anthony of Cröy, 1893.
684. Princess Isabella of Cröy, 1890.
685. Isabella, Archduchess Frederic of Austria, 1856.
686. Natalie, Princess of Grimberghe and Rubempré, Countess of Mérode, 1863.

687. Charles, Prince of Rubempré, 1887.
688. Countess Marie of Mérode, 1884.
689. Countess Henrietta of Mérode, 1885.
690. Prince Louis of Cröy, 1862.
691. Prince Francis of Cröy, 1873.
692. Eleanor, Dowager Viscountess of Chévigné, 1864.
693. Elizabeth, Countess (Charles) de Bruce, 1865.
694. Jeanne, Marchioness of Venevelles, 1870.
695. Leopoldina, Princess Emmanuel of Cröy-Dülmen, 1821.
696. Prince Edward of Cröy, 1843.
697. Prince Stephen of Cröy, 1872.
698. Prince Stephen of Cröy, 1898.
699. Princess Eleanor of Cröy, 1897.
700. Margaret, Countess of Grammont, 1869.
701. Constance, Countess of Sabran-Pontives, 1876.
702. Countess Sybil of Sabran-Pontives, 1905.
703. Countess Stephanette of Sabran-Pontives, 1906.
704. Alice, Countess of Castries, 1884.
705. Princess Pauline of Cröy, 1887.
706. Princess Emma of Cröy, 1858.
707. Bertha, Baroness of Landsburg-Velen, 1833.
708. Baron Englebert von Landsburg-Velen, 1866.
709. Baron Alfred von Landsburg-Velen, 1872.
710. Baron Emmanuel von Landsburg-Velen, 1876.
711. Baron Hermann Joseph von Landsburg-Velen, 1879.
712. Baroness Marie, wife of John, Count Prasehma, 1865.
713. Count Joseph Ferdinand Prasehma, 1893.
714. Count Englebert Prasehma, 1898.
715. Count Leopold Prasehma, 1900.
716. Countess Elizabeth Prasehma, 1895.
717. Baroness Emma, wife of Arthur, Count von Strachwitz auf Reichenau, 1868.
718. Count Alexander von Strachwitz, 1894.
719. Count Rudolph von Strachwitz, 1896.
720. Count Stanislaus von Strachwitz, 1899.
721. Countess Helen von Strachwitz, 1899.
722. Countess Mary Agnes von Strachwitz, 1900.
723. Baroness Gabrielle von Landsburg-Velen, 1874.
724. Baroness Antoinette von Landsburg-Velen, 1877.
725. Gabrielle, Princess Louis of Polignac, 1835.
726. Prince Charles of Cröy, 1866.
727. Prince William of Cröy, 1869.
728. Prince Stephan of Cröy, 1899.
729. Princess Dorothy of Cröy, 1900.
730. Princess Helena of Cröy, 1902.
731. Princess Elizabeth of Cröy, 1904.
732. Prince Leopold of Cröy, 1871.
733. Prince Clement of Cröy, 1873.
734. Prince Francis of Cröy, 1903.
735. Princess Marie of Cröy, 1905.
736. Princess Wilhelmena of Cröy, 1906.
737. Prince Alexander of Cröy, 1873.
738. Princess Cunégonda of Cröy, 1864.
739. Princess Elise of Cröy, 1868.

740. Prince Philip of Cröy, 1849.
741. Princess Stephanie of Cröy, 1831.
742. Marie, Princess of Lichnowsky, 1837.
743. Prince Charles Max of Lichnowsky, 1860.
744. Prince William of Lichnowsky, 1905.
745. Princess Elenore of Lichnowsky, 1907.
746. Mary Caroline, Countess of Redern, 1861.
747. Count William von Redern, 1888.
748. Countess Victoria von Redern, 1889.
749. Countess Mary von Redern, 1890.
750. Countess Margaret von Redern, 1893.
751. Countess Hermione von Redern, 1899.
752. Margaret, Countess of Brzezie-Lanckorónski, 1863.
753. Countess Caroline von Brzezie-Lanckorónski, 1898.
754. Frederick, Duke of Beaufort-Spontin, 1843.
755. Count Henry de Beaufort, 1880.
756. Pauline, Princess Alphonso of Imsberg, 1876.
757. Countess Mary de Beaufort, 1885.
758. Countess Eleanor de Beaufort, 1891.
759. Anna, Countess Kinsth, 1824.
760. Andrew, Count of Thürheim, 1827.
761. Count Louis of Thürheim, 1874.
762. Marie, Baroness von Gablenz, 1868.
763. Theresa, Countess Joseph von Platz, 1871.
764. Theresa, Baroness von Schwiter, 1831.
765. Louis, 10th Prince of Ligne, 1854.
766. Princess Susan of Ligne, 1885.
767. Prince Ernest of Ligne, 1857.
768. Prince Claude of Ligne, 1890.
769. Prince Eugene of Ligne, 1893.
770. Prince Baldwin of Ligne, 1896.
771. Princess Jane of Ligne, 1887.
772. Princess Isabella of Ligne, 1889.
773. Princess Henrietta of Ligne, 1891.
774. Princess Mary of Ligne, 1898.
775. Mary, Duchess of Beaufort-Spontin, 1855.
776. Prince Charles of Ligne, 1837.
777. Prince Florent of Ligne, 1881.
778. Hedwiga, Duchess of Arenberg, 1877.
779. Engelbert Charles, Hereditary Prince of Arenberg, 1899.
780. Prince Edward of Ligne, 1839.
781. Prince Albert of Ligne, 1874.
782. Prince George of Ligne, 1879.
783. Princess Eleanor of Ligne, 1877.
784. Princess Helen of Ligne, 1887.
785. Charles, Duke of Estrees, 1863.
786. Margaret de la Rochefoucauld, 1886.
787. Armand, Duke of Bisaccia, 1870.
788. Sosthènes de la Rochefoucauld, 1897.
789. Hedwiga de la Rochefoucauld, 1896.
790. Marie de la Rochefoucauld, 1901.
791. Count Edward de la Rochefoucauld, 1874.
792. Elizabeth, Princess of Ligne, 1865.
793. Marie, Duchess of Harcourt, 1871.

794. Countess Lydia de Harcourt, 1898.
795. Countess Elizabeth de Harcourt, 1901.
796. Carlos, 4th Prince of Clary and Aldringen, 1844.
797. Count John Baptist of Clary, 1878.
798. Countess Mary of Clary, 1874.
799. Count Sigefroi of Clary, 1848.
800. Count Alfonso of Clary, 1887.
801. Countess Elizabeth Alexandrina of Clary, 1885.
802. Countess Sophia of Clary, 1891.
803. Count Manfred of Clary, 1852.
804. Count Edmund of Clary, 1885.
805. Countess Mary of Clary, 1886.
806. Countess Dorothy of Clary, 1892.
807. Edmée, Countess Dowager of Robilant and Cereaglio, 1842.
808. Anthony, Prince Radzivill, 1833.
809. Prince George Radzivill, 1860.
810. Prince Albert Radzivill, 1885.
811. Prince Charles Radzivill, 1886.
812. Prince Leon Radzivill, 1888.
813. Princess Rose Radzivill, 1884.
814. Princess Theresa Radzivill, 1889.
815. Princess Elizabeth Radzivill, 1894.
816. Prince Stanislaus Radzivill, 1880.
817. Elizabeth, Countess Roman Potocki, 1861.
818. Helen, Countess Joseph Potocki, 1874.
819. Prince Janusz Radzivill, 1843.
820. Prince William Radzivill, 1845.
821. Prince Waclaw Radzivill, 1880.
822. Prince Casimar Radzivill, 1888.
823. Princess Louisa Radzivill, 1876.
824. Wanda, Princess Blüchar von Wahlstatt, 1877.
825. Princess Gabrielle Radzivill, 1879.
826. Matilda, Princess of Windisch-Grætz, 1836.
827. Ferdinand, Prince Radzivill, Duke of Olyka, 1834.
828. Prince Michael Radzivill, 1870.
829. Prince Anthony Radzivill, 1899.
830. Prince Charles Radzivill, 1874.
831. Prince Janusz Radzivill, 1880.
832. Princess Margaret Radzivill, 1875.
833. Prince Wladislaus Radzivill, 1836.
834. Prince Charles Radzivill, 1839.
835. Prince Wladislaus Radzivill, 1881.
836. Prince Bogislaus Radzivill, 1844.
837. Felice, Princess of Clary and Aldringen, 1849.
838. Princess Elizabeth Radzivill, 1850.
839. Felice, Altgravine Robert of Salm-Reifferscheid-Reitz, 1815.
840. Countess Caroline de Virieu (née d'Ursel), 1874.
841. Robert, 9th Duke of Ursel and Hoboken, Prince of Arche and Charleville, 1873.
842. Charles Francis, Count d'Ursel, 1900.
843. Countess Chantal Sabine d'Ursel, 1902.
844. Countess Antonine d'Ursel, 1903.
845. Count Wolfgang d'Ursel, 1882.
846. Count Gerard d'Ursel, 1907.

847. Countess Henrietta de Boissieu (née d'Ursel).
848. Countess Pauline d'Ursel.
849. Count Leon d'Ursel, 1867.
850. Count Xavier d'Ursel, 1902.
851. Count Bernard d'Ursel, 1904.
852. Count William d'Ursel, 1906.
853. Countess Helena d'Ursel, 1901.
854. Prince Henry of Cröy, 1860.
855. Prince Alfred of Cröy, 1862.
856. Prince Ferdinand of Cröy, 1867.
857. Prince Charles of Cröy, 1869.
858. Prince Albert of Cröy, 1900.
859. Princess Madeline of Cröy, 1897.
860. Princess Matilde of Cröy, 1902.
861. Princess Marie Immaculata of Cröy, 1905.
862. Prince Joseph of Cröy, 1873.
863. Princess Elizabeth of Cröy, 1904.
864. Marie, Countess du Chastel de la Howardrie (née Princess of Cröy).
865. Count Jacques du Chastel, 1885.
866. Count Emmanuel du Chastel, 1888.
867. Count Francis du Chastel, 1890.
868. Count Ferdinand du Chastel, 1892.
869. Countess Henrietta du Chastel, 1883.
870. Princess Sophie of Cröy.
871. Sophia, Countess of Schönburg (née d'Ursel).
872. Countess Juliet de Busset (née d'Ursel).
873. Count Anthony de Busset, 1884.
874. Count John de Busset, 1889.
875. Countess Sophie de Busset, 1887.
876. Count Louis d'Ursel, 1886.
877. Count Edward d'Ursel, 1888.
878. Countess Anne d'Ursel, 1887.
879. Countess Jeanne d'Ursel, 1889.
880. Countess Juliet d'Ursel, 1890.
881. Countess Molly d'Ursel, 1891.
882. Countess Gabrielle d'Ursel, 1893.
883. Countess Frances d'Ursel, 1897.
884. Count Aymard d'Ursel, 1849.
885. Count Conrad d'Ursel, 1891.
886. Countess Marie Theresa de Brouchoven de Bergeyck (née d'Ursel).
887. Countess Bertha d' Ursel.
888. Countess Gabrielle Ghislaine d'Ursel.
889. Countess Margaret d'Ursel.
890. Count Hippolyte d'Ursel, 1850.
891. Count John d'Ursel, 1887.
892. Count George d'Ursel, 1890.
893. Count Peter d'Ursel, 1892.
894. Countess Marie de Lictervelde (née d'Ursel).
895. Countess Gabrielle des Enffans d'Avernas (née d'Ursel).
896. Countess Isabelle d'Ursel.
897. Count Augustus d'Ursel, 1857.
898. Count Anthony d'Ursel, 1896.
899. Count Francis d'Ursel, 1899.
900. Count James d'Ursel, 1905.

901. Countess Louise d'Ursel.
902. Countess Elizabeth d'Ursel.
903. Countess Martha d'Ursel.
904. Countess Madeleine d'Ursel.
905. Countess Marie Henriette d'Ursel.
906. Count Adrien d'Ursel, 1868.
907. Count Ernest d'Ursel, 1901.
908. Count Emmanuel d'Ursel, 1905.
909. Countess Aline d'Ursel, 1902.
910. Countess Charlotte d'Ursel, 1903.
911. Countess Amelia d'Ursel.
912. Countess Antoinette d'Ursel.
913. Viscountess Eleanor de Guitant (née d'Ursel).
914. Mark Adrien, 14th Marquis of Mun, 9th Marquis of Sarlabous, 6th Marquis of Léaumont, Count of Arblade, Asque, and Clarac, etc., Prince of Bize, etc., Premier Marquis of France, 1868.
915. Countess Olga de Mun, 1892.
916. Countess Colette de Mun, 1901.
917. Bertrand Gabriel, Count of Mun and Arblade.
918. Countess Marie Eugenie de Balcas (née de Mun).
919. Felicie de Balcas d'Aulps.
920. Marquise Alexandrine de Pomereu (née de Mun).
921. Count Armand de Pomereu, 1895.
922. Count Guy de Pomereu, 1899.
923. Countess Alyette de Pomereu, 1903.
924. Count Albert de Mun, 1841.
925. Count Bertrand de Mun, 1870.
926. Count Simone de Mun.
927. Count Henry de Mun, 1873.
928. Count Albert de Mun, 1902.
929. Count Anthone de Mun, 1903.
930. Count Fernand de Mun, 1880.
931. Countess Margaret Marie Hennessy (née de Mun).
932. Patrick Hennessy, 1903.
933. Killian Hennessy, 1905.
934. Jacqueline Hennessy.
935. Count Bernard l'Abbe de Mun, 1854.
936. Antoinette, Duchess of Ursel (née de Mun).
937. Alix Adelaide, Countess Peter d'Harcourt (née de Mun).
938. Count Joseph d'Harcourt, 1879.
939. Bernard Peter d'Harcourt, 1905.
940. John Henry d'Harcourt, 1906.
941. Count Robert d'Harcourt, 1881.
942. Slany, Viscountess de Courcy (née d'Harcourt).
943. Viscount Alfred Peter de Courcy, 1895.
944. Viscount Xavier René de Courcy, 1898.
945. Viscountess Claire de Courcy, 1906.
946. Isabel, Marquise d'Argenson.
947. Countess Charlotte de Voyer d'Argenson, 1902.
948. Maria, Countess Roger de Francqueville-Bourbon (née de Mun).
949. Count Joseph de Francqueville, 1881.
950. Count Bernard de Francqueville, 1885.
951. Jeanne, Countess d'Ursel (née de Francqueville).
952. Countess Elizabeth de Francqueville.

953. Countess Antonine de Francqueville.
954. Bozan Charles Hippolyte (Doublet), 9th Marquis de Persan, 1846.
955. Guy Alexander (Doublet), Marquis de Bandeville, 1847.
956. Count Anne Henry Timoléon Doublet de Persan, 1849.
957. Louis, Prince Altieri, 1878.
958. Mark Antony Altieri, 1891.
959. Theodolinda, Duchess of Campobello, 1876.
960. Maria Augusta Altieri, 1880.
961. Camilla Altieri, 1889.
962. Victoria, Countess Revedin di Ferrara, 1844.
963. Christina, Countess Siciliano Nobile dei Marchesi Theodoli, 1852.
964. Alberto dei Marchesi Theodoli, 1870.
965. Clement dei Marchesi Theodoli, 1878.
966. Theodolo dei Marchesi Theodoli, 1882.
967. Hugo dei Marchesi Theodoli, 1886.
968. Laura dei Marchesi Theodoli, 1875.
969. Maria dei Marchesi Theodoli, 1876.
970. Beatrice dei Marchesi Theodoli, 1880.
971. Louisa dei Marchesi Theodoli, 1881.
972. Marie Anne, Countess Rocca-Saporiti, 1856.
973. Prince Francis Boncompagni-Ludovisi, 1886.
974. Princess Eleanor Boncompagni-Ludovisi, 1885.
975. Princess Theresa Boncompagni-Ludovisi, 1889.
976. Louisa Altieri (formerly Countess of Codroipo, marriage annulled 1897), 1877.
977. Paul, Marquis Collorédo, 1850.
978. Countess Livia Collorédo, 1888.
979. Countess Eurelia Collorédo, 1892.
980. Countess Paola Collorédo, 1894.
981. Count Henry Collorédo, 1853.
982. Count Rudolph Collorédo, 1879.
983. Count Emmanuel Collorédo, 1883.
984. Countess Maria Pia Collorédo, 1888.
985. Guilia, Countess Monterado, 1841.
986. Victoria, Countess Codroipo, 1843.
987. Thomas, Prince Antici-Mattei, 1846.
988. Marquis Louis Antici-Mattei, 1870.
989. Marquis Guy Antici-Mattei, 1889.
990. Johanna Antici-Mattei, 1883.
991. Clotilda Antici-Mattei, 1886.
992. Chiara Antici-Mattei, 1892.
993. Marquis Philip Patrizi, 1859.
994. Marquis Joseph Patrizi, 1872.
995. Guendolina Boncompagni-Ludovisi, 1878.
996. Guglielmina Boncompagni-Ludovisi, 1881.
997. Laval Llewellyn (Nugent), Prince Nugent and 3rd Count von Nugent (Austria), 1870.
998. Beatrix Lilla, Marchioness Strozzi-Sagratti (née von Nugent).
999. Marie, Countess Pallavacini-Fibbia, Marchioness Centurioni, married Lavel Jeremy (Nugent), 2nd Count von Nugent, 1876.
1000. Johann Anton Laval (Nugent), 1st Count Nugent-Pallavacini-Centurioni (Austria), 1877.
1001. Jane, Princess Vittorio Odescalchi (née d'Orsay), 1846.
1002. Camille Charles Albert, Prince Massimo, 1836.

1003. Prince Philip Massimo, Prince Lancellotti, 1843.
1004. Prince Joseph Lancellotti, 1865.
1005. Prince Philip Lancellotti, 1892.
1006. Prince Maximilian Lancellotti, 1895.
1007. Princess Anna Lancellotti, 1890.
1008. Princess Frances Lancellotti, 1893.
1009. Princess Caroline Lancellotti, 1896.
1010. Prince Louis Lancellotti, 1881.
1011. Prince Lawrence Lancellotti, 1883.
1012. Prince Peter Lancellotti, 1888.
1013. Princess Maria Pia Lancellotti, 1875.
1014. Princess Rufina Lancellotti, 1886.
1015. Prince Maximilian Massimo, 1849.
1016. Philip, Prince del Drago, 1824.
1017. Ferdinand, Prince of Antuni, 1857.
1018. Alfonso del Drago, 1882.
1019. John del Drago, 1884.
1020. Rudolph del Drago, 1900.
1021. Maria Christina del Drago, 1895.
1022. Hortensia del Drago, 1897.
1023. Francis d'Assisi del Drago, Count of Ascrea, 1858.
1024. Louis del Drago, 1859.
1025. Clement del Drago, 1897.
1026. Mario del Drago, 1899.
1027. Francis, Prince Ruspoli, 1839.
1028. Alexander, Prince Cerveteri, 1869.
1029. Frances Ruspoli, 1899.
1030. Giacinta Ruspoli, 1898.
1031. John Ruspoli, 1871.
1032. Maria Ruspoli, 1874.
1033. Laura, Countess Martini Marescotti, 1878.
1034. Giacinta Ruspoli, 1883.
1035. Alexander, Marquis of Riano, 1844.
1036. Fabrizio Ruspoli, 1878.
1037. Sforza Ruspoli, 1882.
1038. Napoleon Ruspoli, 1885.
1039. Christina, Princess Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, 1842.
1040. Princess Maria, wife of Enrico Gotti.
1041. Princess Eugenia, wife of Napoleon Ney d'Elchingen, 4th Prince de la Moskowa, 1872.
1042. Albert Edward, *de facto* King Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., 1841.

NOTE.—For proof of the authenticity of these 1041 prior *hereditary* claims to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, showing the exact descent of each intervening personage by means of genealogical tables, pedigrees, etc., see *The Blood Royal of Britain* (Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack), the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1908, Gothaische's *Genealogisches Taschenbach*, and *Le Livre d'Or*, by Hiort Lorenzen.

In the next issue of the *Legitimist Kalendar* a special feature will be made of short

FAMILY RECORDS IN THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE ROYALIST CAUSE:

such as the following. Readers are invited to send in somewhat similar accounts of their own Jacobite Ancestors, which will be inserted whenever possible.—Ed.

NOTES ON THE ANCIENT ROYALIST FAMILY OF POLLARD.

Arms—On a field argent three escallops gules with a chevron sable.

Crest—A Hart trippant.

Sir Hugh Pollard was the son of Sir Lewes Pollard, knight, created baronet 31st May 1627. He was a captain in the army 1639, present at the battle of Newburn 28th August, returned to the Long Parliament as member for Beeralston, Devon, 19th November. In May–June 1641 implicated in the First Army Plot, imprisoned in the Gatehouse, expelled from Parliament, and retired to Devon. On 26th September he was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces and sent to Molton. He succeeded to his father's estates in 1642, and set out for Holland—accompanied by Bevill and Grenvill Pollard, sons of Henry Pollard of Kilment—and returned with the *Providence*, a King's ship laden with arms. They were pursued by two Parliamentary ships, but escaped. In August he accompanied the Marquis of Hertford to the West, and was Major in Viscount Kilmorey's regiment in 1645, and created Governor of Dartmouth. He was besieged in January 1645–46 by Fairfax, who stormed the town 18th January 1646. Pollard was wounded and imprisoned till May, when he was fined £518, and released on bail. The fine was paid 1653 and part of his estates returned to him. He supported Booth's rising in 1658 and contributed largely to the Royalist exchequer. At the Restoration he was sworn as a Privy Councillor, and appointed Governor of Guernsey and Comptroller of the King's Household (his portrait is in Buckingham Palace). He was M.P. for Callington in 1660, and received a grant of £5000 from Charles II. in 1665; but, owing to his lavish entertaining, very little except the title passed on his death, 21st November 1666, to his successor, Sir Amias Pollard.

Anthony Pollard of Horwood, son of Bevill Pollard, fled to Holland for his part in the '15, while George Pollard, gentleman, of Exeter, was killed at Prestonpans, 1745.

The Non-jurors

The deprivation of the non-jurors was one of the greatest blots on the reign and character of William of Orange, and was more an act of revenge on his part for the refusal of the Tories to give way on the question of the Test Act than anything else.

Early in the reign an Act had been passed that no person in future should be admitted to any office, spiritual or temporal, without taking an oath of allegiance to the reigning sovereign, and the same obligation was imposed upon all existing holders of civil and military offices. A great effort was made to exempt the present holders of ecclesiastical and academical preferments, and when the Bill came before the Lords they inserted a clause exempting all present holders of ecclesiastical benefices, unless the Government should have cause to call on any individual priest to give such proof of his loyalty. The Whig majority in the Commons, however, rejected this clause. William appears to have thought this a good opportunity to endeavour to effect a compromise with the Tories on the question of the Test Act, and he accordingly entered into negotiations with that party, hoping to induce them to consent to a repeal of that Act, if he persuaded the Whigs to accept the Lords' amendment exempting the present holders of ecclesiastical benefices from taking the oath of allegiance. The Tories, however, refused to give way about the Test Act. William therefore determined to let the Whigs have their own way, and after a long contest between the two Houses, the Lords were compelled to give in, and the Act as passed required every holder of an ecclesiastical preferment to take the oaths of allegiance before the 1st of February following, under the penalty of suspension. If by February 1 they had not taken them they were to be turned out and left to starve.

The conduct of William in this cannot be justified, for the non-jurors—as those who refused the oaths were called—were not, like magistrates, concerned in the administration of the laws, nor, like soldiers, liable to be called on to defend them, and it was well known that, although they had scruples about breaking their oaths to King James, they were willing to live peaceably under William's Government.

When February 1 came it was found that nine[1] bishops, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and four of the seven bishops who had been tried in the reign of James, and some four hundred of the clergy had refused to take the required oaths, and they were accordingly suspended. They are truly said to have represented the flower of learning in the Church of England.

King James ordered a list of those deprived to be sent him, and one was prepared and taken to him in 1693 by Dr. George Hickes, the deprived Dean of Worcester. At the request of the bishops, King James appointed two of the clergy upon the list for the continuance of the episcopal succession, one to be nominated by Archbishop Sancroft, and the other by Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, and his eldest Suffragan. The Archbishop nominated Dr. George Hickes, and the Bishop of Norwich Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe, deprived rector of St. Margaret Pattens and Chancellor of Lichfield, who were accordingly both consecrated in 1693, the former by the title of Suffragan of Thetford, and the latter by that of Suffragan of Ipswich. The new consecrations were simply to provide against the failure of the succession, and were forbidden to exercise their episcopal functions until after the death of the deprived bishops. It was also decided they should be consecrated Suffragans, and not to any See,

[1] Of whom six were actually deprived, the remaining three dying in the interval.

in order to provide against any difficulty arising, when the king was restored, between them and the actual holders.

The non-jurors were subjected to double taxation, and were obliged to register their estates, May 1723. They formed a separate communion, which existed till the beginning of the present century. The *regular* succession of the non-juror bishops ended in 1775, but an *irregular* succession, begun in 1733 by the consecration of Roger Lawrence by a single bishop, which was held to be uncanonical, continued until 1805.

In Scotland the Episcopal Church was disestablished at the Revolution, and the bishops and clergy were driven out and exposed to great hardships, an Act being passed forbidding them to minister to a congregation of more than five persons. They also refused to take the oaths or to pray for the reigning family, and continued to do so until after the death of King Charles III., in 1788, and even then some of them persisted in their refusal. The last clergyman who, in his official character, acted upon scruples in behalf of the House of Stuart, was the Right Rev. David Low, Lord Bishop of Argyll and Ross, who died January 26, 1855.

A branch exists in the Church in America. Samuel Seabury, the first bishop of this line, was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut (or Massachusetts) by four non-juror prelates, at Aberdeen, on November 14, 1784.

The list of non-jurors given in the last issue of the *Kalendar* was carefully revised, and many additional names were added by the late Rev. C. F. S. Warren, to whom the Editor desires to pay a tribute of gratitude for his most valuable assistance. To the list corrected by him she has now been able to make a few additions.

Diocese of St. Asaph

1. Hugh Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese: Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; B.C.L. 1667, D.C.L. 1672.
2. Henry Price, Vicar and Prebendary of St. Asaph and Schoolmaster of Ruthin: of Jesus College, Oxford; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1676.
3. Thomas Jones, Curate of Efenschtyd.
4. John Lloyd, Rector of Llangar.

Diocese of Bangor

5. Richard Jones, Chancellor of the Diocese: of Jesus College, Oxford; B.C.L. 1674, D.C.L. 1679 [also Chancellor of Llandaff].
6. Hugh Morrice, Rector of Bangor, Monachorum: of Jesus College, Oxford; B.A. 1673.

Diocese of Bath and Wells

7. Thomas Ken, Bishop: of New College, Oxford; B.A. 1661, M.A. 1664, B.D. 1678, D.D. 1679. Died March 19, 1711, having resigned his rights in 1704.
8. Samuel Thomas, Prebendary of [Compton Bishop] Wells, and Vicar of Chard: B.D. Died November 4, 1693 [Rawlinson].
9. Walter Harte, Prebendary of [Ashill] Wells, and of [the first stall] Bristol, and Vicar of Taunton Dean: of Pembroke College, Oxford; B.A. 1671, M.A. 1674. Died at Kentbury, Berks, February 2, 1736, aged 85.
10. George Hellier, Vicar of Broomfield: of Magdalene Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1672.

11. Robert Harsnett, Prebendary of [Warminster] Wells, and Rector of St. Clements, Oxford: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1668, M.A. 1671, B.D. 1682, D.D. 1684. Took the oath afterwards. Died 1723.
12. Robert Jones, Curate of Catcott, donative, and Vicar of Cannington.
13. Richard King, Rector of Marston Bigott, sometime Amanuensis to John Fell, Bishop of Oxford and Chaplain to Lord Weymouth.
14. Matthew Bryan, Rector of Lymington and Curate of Newington Butts: of Magdalene Hall, Oxford; B.C.L. and D.C.L. 1685.
15. Christopher Browne, Rector of Preston: of Gloucester Hall [now Worcester College], Oxford; B.A. 1673.
16. Andrew Talbot, Vicar of Southstoke.
17. James Crossman, Vicar of Banwell.
18. —— Rotheram —— of ——.
19. William Osbourn, Chaplain to Lord Weymouth.
20. —— Street, Curate and Schoolmaster of —— near Bath.

Diocese of Bristol[1]

21. Elisha Sage.
22. —— Burgess.
23. —— Edwards.
24. —— Flood, Vicar of Halstock.

Diocese of Canterbury

25. William Sancroft, Archbishop: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1637, M.A. 1641, D.D. 1662. Died at Fressingfield, November 24, 1693.
26. Henry Paman, Master of the Faculties: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Fellow of St. John's; M.D. 1658, LL.D. 1684; Public Orator 1672–81; Lecturer in Physic at Gresham College, 1679. Died 1695.
27. Simon Lowth, Vicar of Harbledown and Rector of Cosmas Blean: of Clare College, Cambridge; B.A. 1656, M.A. 1660, D.D. 1689; Dean elect of Rochester, but never installed. Died July 3, 1720.
28. Samuel Grascome, Rector of Stourmouth: of Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A. 1664, M.A. 1674. Died 1718.
29. Isaac Gosling, Vicar of Sturry and Curate of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury.
30. William Symmes, Vicar of Chislet.
31. Richard Johnson, Master of the King's School in Canterbury. Took the oath 1702.
32. —— Metcalfe, Vicar of Voles Cray [probably St. Paul's Cray].
33. —— Knight, Rector of Westbere.
34. —— Jones, Curate of Lydd.
35. William Bedford, Curate of Brookland.
36. V. Schmid or Smith, Preacher to the Walloon Congregation at Sandwich. A Dutchman.
37. —— Wingfield, of Canterbury, refused to qualify himself by taking the degree of M.A.
38. Mathias Earbery, Curate of Aylesford: of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1679.
39. Thomas Brett, LL.D., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Afterwards a Bishop.

[1] *N.B.*—The Bristol Registers of Institutions do not exist for this date.

Diocese of Carlisle

40. John Leigh, Vicar of Edenhall and Long Wathby.
41. Thomas Bell, Vicar of Askham: of St. John's College, Oxford; B.C.L. 1684.
42. —— Manton, Vicar of Crook.

Diocese of Chester

43. Thomas Cartwright, Bishop: of Queen's College, Oxford; D.D. 1661. Died April 15, 1689.
44. George Newton, Rector of Cheadle and Vicar of Prestbury: of Brazennose College, Oxford; B.A. 1672, M.A. 1675.
45. Thomas West, Rector of Childrey.
46. Richard Crofton, Headmaster of Preston School.
47. Thomas Pincock, Usher of Preston School.
48. Thomas Boardman, Rector of Grappenhall.
49. Edmund Thornley, Curate of Bury: of Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1674.
50. James Peake, Vicar of Bowdon: Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A. 1672, M.A. 1676.
51. Thomas Mallory, Rector of Mobberley: of Brazennose College, Oxford; B.A. 1682. [This parish is still in the gift of the Mallorys and held by one.]
52. Thomas Faulkner, Vicar of Middlewich: of Brazennose College, Oxford; B.A. 1673. Afterwards took the oaths.
53. John Crane, Curate of Winwick: of Caius College, Cambridge; B.A. 1664, M.A. 1668.
54. John Oakes, Vicar of Whitegate: of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1664.
55. Ralph Standish, Rector of ——: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1677, M.A. 1681.
56. Humphrey Oneley Vanogden, Rector of Little Budworth: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1674.
57. Ralph Lowndes, Rector of Eccleston:[1] of Caius College, Cambridge; B.A. 1684, M.A. 1688.
58. Matthew Wright, Curate of Warmingham: of Brazennose College, Oxford; B.A. 1678.
59. John Farringdon, Rector of Church Minshull: of Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. 1673.
60. —— Richardson, Curate of Nether Peover.
61. Philip Egerton, Rector of Astbury: of Brazennose College, Oxford; B.A. 1683, M.A. 1686, B.D. and D.D. 1707.[2] Afterwards took the oath.
62. Richard Cumberland, Curate of Tabley.
63. John Yates, Curate of Lymm: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1678, M.A. 1682.
64. Cuthbert Allen, Vicar of Hornby: of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1672, M.A. 1676.
65. John Pickering, Schoolmaster of Middlewich.
66. Philip Hutton, —— of West Witton: of Christ Church Oxford; B.A. 1681.

[1] Doubtless a son of Ralph Lowndes of Middlewich, whose recantation is given in *Kettlewell's Appendix*, signed R. L., Senior, and witnessed R. L., Junior.
[2] Son of Sir Philip Egerton, Knt., and ancestor to the present Sir Philip Egerton, Bart.

67. John Davis or Davie, Vicar of Frodsham.
68. Henry Wood, Chaplain to Mr. Cholmondeley of Holford.[1]
69. Thomas Lightfoot, Vicar of Roxby: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1687.
70. Henry Guy, of Kendall, not beneficed: of Queen's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1667, M.A. 1670.

Diocese of Chichester

71. John Lake, Bishop: of —— College, Cambridge; D.D. 1661. Died August 30, 1689.
72. Robert Jenkin, Precentor, Chaplain to the Bishop, Vicar of Worthing and of Waterbeach [diocese of Ely]: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1677, M.A. 1681, D.D. 1709. Afterwards took the oath, and became Master of St. John's College, and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity. Died April 7, 1727.
73. William Snatt, Prebendary of [Seaford] Chichester, and Vicar of Cuckfield: of Magdalene College, Oxford; B.A. 1664. Died December 30, 1721. [For his connection with the "Assassination" Plotters, 1696, see Macaulay's *History* and Lathbury's *Nonjurors*.]
74. Charles Smith, Vicar of Sompting and Rector of Coombe: of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1668.
75. Edward Wilson, Rector of Blatchington: D.D.
76. Lewis Roberts, Vicar of West Firle and Beddingham: of Brazennose College, Oxford; B.A. 1683.
77. John Pickering, Vicar of Ferring, South Heighton, and Westham: of St. Alban Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1670, M.A. 1673.
78. Robert Nowell, Vicar of Seaford and Bishopstone: of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1677.
79. Thomas Brett, Vicar of West Dean and Rector of Folkington.
80. William Carr, Rector of Jevington.
81. George Dawkins, Vicar of Icklesham: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1676, M.A. 1680, B.D. 1688.
82. Thomas Eades, Vicar of Chiddingly.
83. John Moor, Vicar of Rustington.

Diocese of St. David's

84. Michael Owen, Vicar of Langhorne and Rector of Eglwys-Cummin: of Christ's Church, Oxford; B.A. 1660.
85. Timothy Powell, Vicar of St. Cleers and Rector of Robeston West: of Jesus College, Oxford; B.A. 1674, M.A. 1677.
86. Thomas Powell, Curate of Crunwere.
87. John Lewis, Curate of Bolston.
88. Thomas Davis, Rector of Yerbeston: M.A.
89. William Prichard, Vicar of Eglwysword: of Wadham College, Oxford; B.A. 1680. Penitent.

Diocese of Durham

90. Dennis Granville (brother to the Earl of Bath), Dean and Archdeacon of Durham, Rector of Easington, Elwick, and Sedgefield: of Exeter College, Oxford; M.A. 1660, D.D. 1670. Died April 7, 1703.

[1] Probably Charles C., M.P. for Cheshire.

91. Abraham Yapp, Precentor, and Curate of Witton Gilbert.
92. John Hope, Curate of Easington: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1685.
93. Nicholas Kendall, Curate of Elwick: of Exeter College, Oxford; B.A. 1677, M.A. 1679.
94. John Cock, Vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham: of Christ's College, Cambridge; M.A. 1672.
95. —— Grey, Curate in Newcastle. Went to France and changed his religion.
96. William Kirby, Vicar of Wickham.
97. Thomas Baker, Rector of Long Newton and Chaplain to the Bishop: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1677, M.A. 1681, B.D. 1688. Died July 2, 1740. [The well-known antiquary.]
98. Charles Maddison, Vicar of Chester-le-Street: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1681, M.A. 1685.
99. Luke Mawburne, Rector of Crayke: of Magdalene College, Cambridge; M.A. [*lit. reg.*] 1663.
100. Matthew Johnson, Curate of Kelloe: of Lincoln College, Oxford; B.A. 1683, M.A. 1686. Afterwards took the oath.
101. Thomas Davison, Curate of Norton: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1684, M.A. 1688. Afterwards took the oath.

Diocese of Ely (see University of Cambridge)

(*The Ely Institution Registers for this date are missing*)

102. Francis Turner, Bishop: of New College, Oxford; M.A. 1662, B.D. and D.D. 1669. Died November 2, 1700.
103. Francis Roper, Canon of the Sixth Stall and Rector of Northwold (diocese of Norwich): Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1662, M.A. 1666, B.D. 1673. Died April 13, 1719.
104. Thomas Turner, Canon of the Seventh Stall, and President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
105. John Dowsing, Precentor: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1677.
106. George Harbin, Chaplain to the Bishop, and to Lord Weymouth: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1686. Died September 17, 1744. (See *N. & Q.*, Eighth Ser., i. 214.)
107. John Fitzwilliam, Rector of Cottenham and Canon of Windsor: of Magdalene College, Oxford; B.D. 1666, D.D. 1677. Died 1699.
108. John Mallabarr, Curate of Cottenham: of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1675, M.A. 1679.
109. Richard Oldham, Rector of Stretham: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1673, B.D. 1681.
110. Thomas Hall, Rector of Castle Camps: of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A. 1660, M.A. 1664, B.D. 1671.
111. John Slater, Vicar of Chatteris.
112. Thomas Dresser, Rector of Westley: of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1675, M.A. 1679.
113. Thomas Brookes, Rector of Conington: of Jesus College, Cambridge; M.A. 1660. Afterwards took the oath.
114. John Heron, Chaplain to Lord Preston: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1687.

115. Thomas Leche, Vicar of Foxton: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1667, M.A. 1671, B.D. 1678.
116. Thomas Johnson, Vicar of Madingley: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1677, M.A. 1681.
117. Thomas Thomkinson, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1671, M.A. 1675, B.D. 1682.
118. Joshua Hobson, Vicar of All Saints, Cambridge: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1678, M.A. 1682.
119. Jerman Patrick, Curate of Haddenham: of Caius College, Cambridge; B.A. 1668, M.A. 1672.
120. —— March.

Diocese of Exeter

121. Thomas Long, jun., Prebendary and Rector of Whimple: of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; B.A. 1667, M.A. 1670.
122. Thomas Crosthwaite, Prebendary: of Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. 1660, M.A. 1664, B.D. 1677, D.D. 1684.
123. Robert Manly, Rector of Powderham: of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B.A. 1688.
124. Edmund Ellys, Rector of East Allington.
125. Abednego Seller, Vicar of St. Charles, Plymouth.
126. Charles Hutton, Rector of Up-Lyme.
127. Lewis Southcomb, Rector of Rose Ash: of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1674. Penitent. He seems, however, to have retained his living, probably because he was also patron, as Southcombs are still patrons and incumbents. (See *N. & Q.*, Sixth Ser., xi. 11, and Plumptre's *Life of Ken.*)
128. Lewis Southcomb, jun.
129. Matthew Nicholls, jun., Curate of Eggesford: of St. Alban Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1684.
130. James Beaufort, Vicar of Lanteglos by Camelford: of Exeter College, Oxford; B.A. 1672, M.A. 1674.
131. Thomas Polwhele, Vicar of Newlyn: of Exeter College, Oxford; B.A. 1667, M.A. 1671.
132. —— ——, Curate of Tiverton.
133. Henry Gandy, Rector of St. Leonard's, Exeter: Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; B.A. 1670, M.A. 1674. Afterwards a Bishop.

Diocese of Gloucester

134. Robert Frampton, Bishop: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.D. and D.D. 1673. Died May 25, 1708.
135. Thomas Bayley, Rector of Slimbridge: Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford; B.A. 1662, M.A. 1665, B.D. 1675, D.D. 1684. Afterwards took the oath. President of Magdalene College 1702. Died 1706.
136. Humphrey Jervis, ——, of ——: of St. Alban Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1666.
137. James Kirkham, Rector of Wickwar.
138. William Robinson, Vicar of Stonehouse: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1668, M.A. 1671.
139. Richard Saffyn, Vicar of Berkeley.
140. Joseph Perkins, Curate of ——: Penitent of Oriel College, Oxford; B.A. 1679.

141. John Talbot, Rector of Fretherne: Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1663, M.A. 1671. Afterwards Bishop for America. Died 1727, having taken the oath.

Diocese of Hereford

142. Samuel Benson, Archdeacon and Prebendary of (Warham and Ayleston) Hereford, and Vicar of Sellack: of Christ Church Oxford; B.A. 1668, M.A. 1671. Retained his living. Died 1725.
143. Thomas Mason, Rector of Holme Lacy.
144. John Howell, Rector of New Radnor: of Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. 1677, M.A. 1680.
145. Richard Lloyd, Curate of Bridstow and Yarpole: M.A.
146. James Gwillym, Vicar of Harewood, donative: of Baliol College, Oxford; B.A. 1679, M.A. 1682.
147. William Morse, Rector of Llanwarne.
148. Thomas Edwards, son of the Vicar of Kingston.
149. John Scandrett, Vicar of Madeley: of Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. 1669.
150. Richard Holder, Curate of Stanford Bishop: of Magdalene Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1678, M.A. 1681. Afterwards took the oath.
151. John Wagstaffe, Rector of Little Wenlock: of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1677.
152. Edward Farmar, Vicar of Montford: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1659, M.A. 1662.
153. John Prichard —— of Winforton: of All Souls' College, Oxford; B.A. 1677.
154. John Shawley, Chaplain to Lord Lexington: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1673.
155. Daniel Bailey, —— of ——.
156. —— Hunt.
157. —— Palmer.

Diocese of Lichfield

158. Thomas Brown, Archdeacon of Derby, and Prebendary of (Stotfold) Lichfield.
159. Thomas Wagstaffe, Chancellor of the Church, and Rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London: of New Inn Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1664, M.A. 1667. Afterwards a Bishop.
160. Richard Ensor, Rector of Heckham (?): of Magdalene College, Oxford; B.A. 1664, M.A. 1668.
161. John Kettlewell, Vicar of Coleshill: Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; B.A. 1674, M.A. 1677. Died April 12, 1695.
162. Thomas Jacomb, Master of the Free School, Coleshill.
163. Digby Bull, Rector of Sheldon: of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B.A. 1672, M.A. 1676.
164. Richard Lake, Rector of Avon Dassett: of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1673.
165. —— Smith, Vicar of Little Packington.
166. Chamberlain Hamerley, Vicar of Burton Dassett: of Clare College, Cambridge; M.A. 1681.
167. David Edmunds, Rector of Kenilworth: of Jesus College, Oxford; B.A. 1674, M.A. 1677. Penitent.

168. Simon Cayley, Curate of Barston (donative), in Berkeswell, and Chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1681, M.A. 1685. Afterwards took the oath.
169. Henry Burdyn, Vicar of Beighton: of Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673.
170. Jonathan Cope, Vicar of Betley and Chaplain to Sir John Egerton: of Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1683, M.A. 1687.
171. John Bayley, ——, of Tettenhall.
172. Thomas Wilson, Rector of Arrow.
173. Thomas Wilson, jun., son of the above.
174. —— Kent, Curate of Tissington.
175. —— Oldham, Chaplain to the Earl of Chesterfield.

Diocese of Lincoln

176. Richard Carr, Prebendary and Vicar of Huntingdon: of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1677, M.A. 1671. Died January 26, 1709.
177. William Erskine, Vicar of Wrangle. Afterwards took the oaths.
178. Ingram More, Vicar of Mumby and Strubby: of Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A. 1671.
179. Jerman Dunn, Rector of Waddington: of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1677. Afterwards took the oaths.
180. Michael Mitchell, Vicar of Pinchbeck: of Clare College, Cambridge; M.A. 1663.
181. —— Hansted, Rector of Searby.
182. —— Gosling of ——.
183. Richard Hall, Rector of Kettlethorpe.
184. John Davenport, Rector of West Rasen. Afterwards took the oaths and became Vicar of Great Wigston. Died 1708.
185. —— Jones of ——.
186. —— Willet of Tattershall.
187. Daniel Potenger, Rector of Nettleton: of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1668, M.A. 1671, B.D. 1678.
188. Charles Wolley, Rector of North Somercotes: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1677. Afterwards took the oath.
189. John Watson, Rector of Saltfleetby, St. Clements.
190. Martin Pinchbecke, Curate of Freiston and Schoolmaster at Butterwick: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1664, M.A. 1672. Penitent.
191. Christopher Cole, Rector of Billesdon.
192. William Whatton, Chaplain to the Earl of Rutland: of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1674, M.A. 1678.
193. Anthony Moy, Chaplain to the Lord Ferrars of Chartley.
194. —— Vincent, Curate of ——.
195. —— Ludlam, Vicar of Great Dalby, near Melton Mowbray.
196. Edward Maston, Vicar of Little Dalby.
197. John Lowthorp, Rector of Coston: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1679, M.A. 1683.
198. Charles Pocklington, Rector of Brington, Bythorn, and Old Weston: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1680, M.A. 1684.
199. John Gilbert, Vicar of Medmenham.
200. James Daillon (Count de Lude), Vicar of Wrawby-cum-Langley.

201. Thomas Boteler, Vicar of Marsworth: Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1662, M.A. 1666.
202. Arthur Battel, Curate of Hertford and Usher at the School. Died February 20, 1734 (Rawlinson).
203. Aaron Hodgson, Curate of —— and Usher of Stanstead Abbotts School: of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1679, M.A. 1683.
204. —— Pulford, of Herts.
205. Alexander Horton, Rector of Kelshall: of Oriel College, Oxford; B.A. 1677, afterwards Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1681. Brother-in-law to Bishop Turner of Ely.
206. Jeremiah Donne. Afterwards took the oath.
207. William Berkley, Rector of Clophill.
208. George Watson, Rector of Millbrook.
209. —— Forster, Curate of Tempsford.
210. Henry Wall, Chaplain to the Countess of Kent.
211. —— Dobree, Rector of Sansthorpe and Aswardby.

Diocese of Landaff

212. Nicholas James, of Tregare.
213. —— Boteler, Rector of Cadoxton.
214. —— Babington, Vicar of Trelleck.

Diocese of London

215. Thomas Turner, Archdeacon of Essex and Prebendary (of Mapesbury): D.D.
216. Joseph Crowther, Precentor of St. Paul's and Prebendary (of Brownswode); also Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, Prebendary of Worcester, and Rector of Tredington: of St John's College, Oxford; D.D. 1660. Died December 16, 1689.
217. Richard Newcourt, Registrar of the Bishop's Court. Died 1716.
218. William Sherlock, Master of the Temple, Lecturer of St. Dunston's in the West, and Rector of Therfield: of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1661, M.A. 1665, D.D. 1680. Afterwards took the oaths and was Dean of St. Paul's. Died June 19, 1707.
219. Richard Pearson, Rector of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1666, M.A. 1670.
220. John Audley, Vicar of St. Catharine Cree Church.
221. Alexander Innes, Rector of St. Martin Vintry and St. Michael Royal.
222. John Leake, Lecturer of St. Giles Cripplegate, and St. Michael Queenhithe. Died November 18, 1724 (Rawlinson).
223. William Horton, Master of the Haberdashers' School.
224. John Wood, Chaplain at Christ Church.
225. Shadrach Cooke, Lecturer of Islington and Rector of Tanfield (dioc. of Chester): of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1674, M.A. 1678. Afterwards took the oaths, became Vicar of Faversham and Sittingbourne, and died December 6, 1724.
226. William Maxwell, Curate of Wapping Chapel.
227. Edward Bunnys, Curate of St. Dionis Backchurch: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1679.
228. Nathaniel Holford, Chaplain to the Duchess of Buckingham.
229. Thomas Aston, Chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon: of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1670, M.A. 1676.

230. Charles Bankes, Curate of St. Christopher's and Vicar of Cheshunt: of Brazennose College, Oxford; B.A. 1683.
231. —— Pigeon, Curate of St. Andrew's, Undershaft.
232. David Lindsay, Curate of Croydon. Afterwards took the oath.
233. Richard Milles, Vicar of Ridge. Afterwards took the oath.
234. —— Hill. Penitent.
235. Arthur Pert: of Queen's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1684, M.A. 1688.
236. James Flesher: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1681, M.A. 1683.
237. Henry Hall: of St. John's College, Cambridge (son of the Rector of Castle Camps, No. 110). Afterwards a Bishop.
238. Joseph Hall. (Also son of the Rector of Castle Camps.)
239. Ambrose Bonwicke, Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School: of St. John's College, Oxford; B.A. 1672, M.A. 1675, B.D. 1682. (See Mayor's Life of his son Ambrose.)
240. Lawrence Howell, Master of Epping School: of Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1684, M.A. 1688. Died in Newgate July 19, 1720.
241. —— Osborn, Curate of Aldgate.
242. Jeremy Collier, Lecturer of Gray's Inn: of Caius College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1676. Afterwards a Bishop.
243. Charles Trumbull, Rector of Stisted, and of Hadleigh (dioc. of Norwich), and Chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1667, B.C.L. 1670, D.C.L. 1677. (Brother to Sir William Trumbull, Secretary of State to William III.)
244. Samuel Dod, Vicar of Chigwell: Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge; B.A. 1663, M.A. 1667.
245. Gabriel Woodroffe, Vicar of Felsted: of Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A. 1676.
246. Samuel Thurkettle, Rector of Littleton: of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1666, M.A. 1670.
247. George Speed, Master of the School in St. Mary Axe.
248. —— Castle, Reader of Ormond Chapel.
249. James Ellerby, M.A., Vicar of Chiswick.
250. Willoughby Mynors, Curate of Shoreditch: of Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A. 1711, M.A. 1715.
251. —— Scott, Curate of Highgate.
252. Isaac Sharpe, Curate of Stepney: Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A. 1680, M.A. 1684.
253. John Sherwell, Reader at Covent Garden: of Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A. 1663, M.A. 1667.
254. Gilbert Sutton, Trinity College, Cambridge.
255. Richard Welton, Rector of Whitechapel: of Caius College, Cambridge; B.A. 1691, M.A. 1695, D.D. 1708. Afterwards a Bishop.
256. Nicholas Zinzano, of St. Martin's Outwich: of St. John's College, Oxford; B.A. 1691, M.A. 1694.
257. —— Leigh, Choir Master of St. Mary Overy, Southwark.
258. John Lindsay, Minister of Trinity Chapel, Aldersgate Street.
259. Patrick Cockburn, Curate of St. Dunstan's. Afterwards took the oath.
260. William Law (the well-known author): Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1708, M.A. 1712. Died April 9, 1761.
261. Thomas Carte (the historian): of Brazennose College, Oxford; B.A. 1702, M.A. King's College, Cambridge, 1706. Died April 2, 1754.
262. Robert Nelson (author of *Fasts and Festivals*): of Trinity College, Cambridge. Afterwards took the oath. Died January 16, 1715.

Diocese of Norwich

263. William Lloyd, Bishop: of St. John's College, Cambridge; D.D. 1670. Died January 1, 1710.
264. Gawen Nash, Minor Canon, and Vicar of Melton: of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1671, M.A. 1675.
265. John Shaw, Minor Canon, and Vicar of Carleton.
266. Richard Tisdale, Chaplain to the Bishop and Rector of Felthorpe: of Queen's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1685.
267. Thomas Wright, Vicar of Wymondham.
268. Richard Kerrington, Rector of Tacolneston: of Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A. 1676, M.A. 1680.
269. Thomas Stone, Rector of Hempstead: of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A. 1662, M.A. 1667.
270. Robert Munsey, Rector of Bawdeswell.
271. Daniel Brett, Vicar of Hockham: of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1677.
272. Bernard Skelton, Rector of Cantley.
273. Thomas Verdon, Rector of Great Snoring: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1673, B.D. 1681.
274. John Gibbes, Rector of Gissing: of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A. 1663, M.A. 1667.
275. Francis Barber, Curate of ——, Norwich.
276. Giles Wilcox, Rector of Bisley and Curate of Bungay.
277. —— Hildyard, Chaplain to the Countess of Yarmouth.
278. Henry Day, Rector of Hunstanton: of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1668, M.A. 1672.
279. Nathaniel Bisbie, Rector of Long Melford: of Christ Church, Oxford; D.D. 1668.
280. Edmund Beeston, Rector of Sproughton and Melton: of Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. 1660.
281. Anthony Bokenham, Rector of Helmingham.
282. John Owen, Rector of Tuddenham.
283. Samuel Edwards, Vicar of Eye and Rector of Weston.
284. William Gyffard, Rector of Great Bradley: of Queen's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1677.
285. Stephen Newson, Rector of Hawkedon: of Queen's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1660, M.A. 1664.
286. Abraham Salter, Vicar of Edwardstone: of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1680, M.A. 1684.
287. George Gipps, Rector of Brockley: of Magdalene Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1672.
288. Thomas Ross, Rector of Rede.
289. Thomas Rogerson, Rector of Ampton: of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1678, M.A. 1682.
290. William Phillips, Curate of Long Melford: Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1684, M.A. 1688.
291. William Kerrington, Curate of Depden: of Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A. 1678, M.A. 1682.
292. Richard Lake, Curate of Parham: of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1673.
293. Michael Gilbert, Curate of Spexhall: of Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1687.
294. Jonathan Moor, Schoolmaster at Long Melford.

295. Richard Webster, Rector of Glemsford: of Caius College, Cambridge; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1673. Afterwards took the oath.
296. James Smith, Rector of Lound. Afterwards took the oath.
297. Samuel Richardson, Curate of Little Bradley. Afterwards took the oath.
298. Edward Pretty, Rector of Little Cornard: of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A. 1677. Penitent. Afterwards again took the oath, and was M.A. of Clare College, 1711.
299. Richard Kipping, Chaplain to the Bishop and Rector of Fakenham (?): of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1665, M.A. 1669.
300. —— Fisher, Curate of Washbrook.
301. —— Mingay, Curate of Holverstone.
302. John Pitts, Rector of St. Lawrence, Norwich: of Pembroke College; B.A. 1677.
303. —— Richardson, Curate of Great Thurlow.
304. Christopher Seaman, Rector of Wiveton and Little Snoring: of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1666, M.A. 1670.
305. Francis Wace, Rector of Blakeney: of Caius College, Cambridge; B.A. 1681, M.A. 1685.
306. —— Cole, Rector of Chelsworth.

Diocese of Oxford (see University of Oxford)

307. Edward Winford, Rector of Harpsden: of All Souls' College, Oxford; B.A. 1670, M.A. 1674, B.D. 1682, D.D. 1687.
308. William Cole, Vicar of Charlbury; Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. Died March 10, 1735.
309. Lawrence Squibb, Vicar of Stanton St. John: of New College, Oxford; B.C.L. 1670. He, however, retained his living.
310. Roger Laurence, M.A. 1713. Afterwards a Bishop.
311. Richard Rawlinson: of St. John's College, Oxford; B.A. 1711, M.A. 1713, D.C.L. 1719. Afterwards a Bishop.
312. Timothy Mawman: of Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. 1705. Afterwards a Bishop.
313. Samuel Parker, son of the Bishop of Oxford, and author of *Bibliotheca Biblica*. Died July 14, 1730. Ancestor of J. H. Parker, M.A., and other Parkers of Oxford.

Diocese of Peterborough

314. Thomas White, Bishop. Died May 30, 1698.
315. John Hughes, Minor Canon, and Curate of Eye.
316. John Bagshaw, Vicar of Sibbertoft: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1674, M.A. 1677, B.D. 1685.
317. Thomas Arnold, Rector of Deene: of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; LL.D. 1680.
318. Moses Some, Rector of Broughton: of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B.A. 1667, M.A. 1671.
319. —— Boteler, Rector of Litchborough.
320. John Cuffe, Rector of Wicken.
321. Hilkiah Bedford, Rector of Whittering: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1683, M.A. 1687. Afterwards a Bishop.
322. Jonathan Ives, Vicar of St. Giles, Northampton: of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1676.
323. John Wilson, Rector of ——, Northampton.

324. Samuel Hawes, Rector of Braybrooke and Chaplain to Lord Griffin: of Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. 1672, M.A. 1676. Afterwards a Bishop.
325. John Richardson, Rector of North Luffenham.
326. Edward Marston, Curate of Rushton: of Queen's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1678. Afterwards took the oath.
327. William Richards, Rector of Helmdon and Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Newcastle: of Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. 1662, M.A. 1666.
328. Richard Nicholls, Vicar of Welton: of New Inn Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1682, M.A. 1685. Died December 29, 1717; buried at Welton.

Diocese of Rochester

329. Henry Barrow, Vicar of Horton Kirby.
330. Robert Orme, M.A., Vicar of Wouldham. Penitent. Died January 14, 1733 (Rawlinson).

Diocese of Salisbury

331. Robert Tutt, Subdean.
332. John Martin, Prebendary (of Preston) and Rector of Melcombe Horsey: of Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. 1670. Died November 3, 1693 (Rawlinson).
333. Nathaniel Spinckes, Prebendary (of Major Pars Altaris), and Rector of St. Martin's, Salisbury: of Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1676. Afterwards a Bishop.
334. Thomas Smith, Prebendary of Heytesbury: Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford; B.A. 1660, M.A. 1663, B.D. 1674, D.D. 1683. Died May 11, 1710.
335. William Beach, Rector of Orcheston St. George; of Baliol College, Oxford; B.A. 1665, M.A. 1667, B.D. and D.D. 1685.
336. Jonathan Davison, Vicar of Aldworth: Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1668, M.A. 1672, B.D. 1679.
337. Henry Jones, Rector of Sunningwell. Afterwards took the oath and was again Rector. Died 1709.
338. William Sloper, Schoolmaster of Wantage: of Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College), Oxford; B.A. 1683. Penitent.
339. James Barfoot, Usher of Abingdon School: of Lincoln College, Oxford; B.A. 1681, M.A. 1684.
340 Thomas Stampe, Rector of Langley: of Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1668. Penitent. (See Plumptre's *Life of Ken*, ii. 137, 147, 148.)
341. —— Vincent, Curate of Sulhampstead.

Diocese of Winchester

342. Thomas Bradly, Rector of Walton on the Hill and of Carshalton: of Clare College, Cambridge; B.A. 1667, M.A. 1671.
343. Alexander Mackintosh, Rector of Woodmansterne and Chaplain to the First Troop of Guards.
344. John Holbrooke, Rector of Titsey.
345. Jeremy Oakely, Rector of Sutton: of Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. 1670, M.A. 1673.

346. William Higden, Lecturer and Curate of Camberwell: of King's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1684, M.A. 1688, D.D. 1710. Afterwards took the oath and became Canon of Canterbury. Died August 28, 1715.
347. John Flood, Curate of Ringwood and Vicar of Castleton.
348. William Hanbury, Rector of Botley: of Queen's College, Oxford; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1672.
349. Edward Worsley, Rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight: of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1679, M.A. 1682. Son of Sir Edward Worsley, Knt., a well-known Royalist.
350. John Killingbecke: Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1670, M.A. 1674.
351. Henry Johnson, Master of Wandsworth School.
352. Thomas Lee, Master of St. Saviour's School, Southwark.
353. Charles Buchanan, Vicar of Farnborough. Penitent, afterwards again took the oaths.

Diocese of Worcester

354. William Thomas, Bishop: of Jesus College, Oxford; D.D. 1660. Died June 25, 1689.
355. George Hickes, Dean: Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; B.A. 1662, M.A. 1665, B.D. 1675, D.D. 1679. Afterwards a Bishop.
356. John Griffith, Minor Canon, and Rector of St. Nicholas', Worcester: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1670, M.A. 1674.
357. Thomas Roberts, Minor Canon, and Rector of St. Swithin's, Worcester.
358. Thomas Maurice, Minor Canon, and Curate of Claines: of Merton College, Oxford; B.A. 1669.
359. Henry Panting, Rector of St. Martin's, Worcester, and of Upton-upon-Severn; M.A. of Cambridge 1688.
360. Ralph Taylor, Rector of Stock Severn: of Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. 1670, M.A. 1673, B.D. 1682, D.D. 1686. Afterwards a Bishop.
361. Ralph Norres, Vicar of South Littleton: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1665.
362. Samuel Sandys, Vicar of Willoughby: Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673.
363. Thomas Beynon, Curate of Upton-upon-Severn: of Jesus College, Oxford; B.A. 1679, M.A. 1682.
364. Thomas Keyt, Rector of Binton: of New College, Oxford; B.A. 1668, M.A. 1671.
365. John March, Vicar of Long Compton: of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1661, M.A. 1664, B.D. 1673.
366. John Worthington, Vicar of Offenham, and Schoolmaster of Evesham: Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1684, M.A. 1688.
367. John Griffin, Rector of Churchill: of Merton College, Oxford; B.A. 1701, M.A. 1708. Afterwards a Bishop.

Diocese of York

368. Samuel Crowbrow, Archdeacon of Nottingham and Prebendary of [Weighton] York and [North Muskham] Southwell: Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1667, M.A. 1671, D.D. 1683.
369. George Windshipp, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Malton: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1675, M.A. 1681.

370. —— Holmes, Vicar-choral of York and Rector of Rustwick.
371. John York, Vicar-choral of York and Rector of St. Peter's, York.
372. Robert Wilson, Vicar-choral of York, Rector of Hobuston (?), Vicar of Welwick or Welwood, and Curate of Drypool in Holderness.
373. John Milner, Prebendary of Ripon, and Vicar of Leeds: of Cambridge; B.D. 1662 (*lit. reg.*).
374. —— Lamb, Vicar of Stillington. Penitent.
375. —— Fletcher, Vicar of Marnham.
376. John Holmes, Vicar of North Clifton.
377. Francis Brokesby, Rector of Rowley and of Folkton: of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.D. 1666. Afterwards took the oaths. Died 1715.
378. Richard Bravell, Rector of Welton: of Exeter College, Oxford; B.A. 1666, M.A. 1669, B.D. 1680.
379. John Symms, Rector of Langton.
380. Henry Doughty, Curate of Robin Hood's Bay: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1686, M.A. 1689. Afterwards a Bishop.
381. James Hope, Curate of ——: of Lincoln College, Oxford; B.A. 1682, M.A. 1685.
382. Thomas Ross, Rector of Scalby.
383. Thomas Ross, Rector of Hunmanby. Penitent.
384. Richard Bosse, Vicar of Leathley: of Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. 1662.
385. George Benlowes, Curate of Easington: of Clare College, Cambridge; B.A. 1681.
386. —— Nelson, Vicar of ——.
387. Robert Montgomery.
388. John Hollis, Vicar of Brompton: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1687.
389. —— Brome, Rector of Middleton Tyas. Afterwards took the oath.
390. Lucius Walker, Rector of Stokesley: of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1667, M.A. 1671.
391. Thomas Sagg, Reader in Christ Church, Kingston-upon-Hull: of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B.A. 1683, M.A. 1687.
392. Marmaduke Fothergill, Rector of Skipwith: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1673, M.A. 1677. Died September 7, 1731. (For a note on him, see preface to Blunt's *Annotated Book of Common Prayer*.)
393. —— Hulton or Hutton, Vicar of Bolton.
394. Joseph Cressy, Vicar of Sheriff Hutton: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1675. (See Plumptre's *Life of Ken*, ii. 198.)
395. Gilbert Knight, Curate of Keyworth: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1675, M.A. 1676.

Diocese unnamed

396. William Sclater: of Trinity College, Cambridge; D.D. 1669. Known for his controversy on the Primitive Church with Lord Chancellor King.
397. Thomas Fethplace, Curate of St. Giles (?): of St. John's College, Oxford; B.A. 1675, M.A. 1678.
398. John Jenkins, Chaplain R.N.
399. —— Creake. (Lathbury, p. 389.)
400. —— Holt.
401. Thomas Brett, jun. Afterwards a Bishop.

University of Oxford

(*These lists from the Universities are probably of those who were in residence at the time*)

402. Roger Altham, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, 1691–97 (when he was deprived, but in 1703, on taking the oaths, readmitted), also Prebendary of York and Southwell: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1672, M.A. 1675, B.D. 1683, D.D. 1694. Died August 15, 1714. (Not to be confounded with another Roger Altham, also D.D. of Christ Church (1701), who was Archdeacon of Middlesex, and died February 28, 1730.)
403. John Andrews: of Christ Church; M.A.
404. William Breach: of Christ Church; B.A. 1674, M.A. 1677, M.B. and M.D. 1687.
405. Charles King: of Christ Church; B.A. 1675, M.A. 1677; Chaplain to Mr. Chetwynd (probably John Chetwynd, M.P., of Ridge, Staffordshire).
406. Robert Morgan: of Christ Church; M.A., B.D., D.D. on taking oath 1702; Prebendary of Hereford. Died 1744.
407. John Urry, Student of Christ Church: B.A. 1686. Died 1715.
(135). Thomas Bayley, Fellow (afterwards President) of Magdalene College. See above.
(334). Thomas Smith, Fellow of Magdalene College. See above.
(122). Thomas Crosthwaite, Fellow of Queen's College. See above.
408. Edward Hopkins, Fellow of Lincoln: B.A. 1674, M.A. 1676, B.D. 1687.
(133). Henry Gandy, Fellow of Oriel. See above.
(5). Richard Jones, Fellow of Jesus. See above.
409. John Lewis, of Jesus: B.A. 1680.
410. Thomas Gardner, Fellow of All Souls': B.A. 1681, M.A. 1685.
(1). Hugh Wynne, Fellow of All Souls. See above.
411. John Bateman, Fellow of Merton: M.A. 1667, M.B. and M.D. 1682.
412. James Acres Hall, Fellow of Brazennose. Penitent.
413. John Adee, of Brazennose: B.A. 1688.
414. William Pincocke, Fellow of Brazennose: B.A. 1670, M.A. 1674.
415. Christopher Wase, of Corpus Christi, Esquire Bedell: B.A. 1684, M.A. 1684, B.D. 1694.
416. Francis Lee, Fellow of St. John's: B.A. 1683, M.A. 1686. (Afterwards M.D., probably of a foreign University, perhaps Leyden. Doubtless the original compiler of the present lists.)
417. William Bishop, Fellow of Baliol.
418. Theophilus Downes, Fellow of Baliol: B.A. 1676, M.A. 1679.
419. John Hughes, Fellow of Baliol, Chaplain to the Turkish Embassy: B.A. 1670, M.A. 1673, B.D. 1684.
420. James Ellis of Oriel, Schoolmaster at Thistleworth: B.A. 1680, M.A. 1684.
421. Henry Dodwell, of Hart Hall (afterwards Hertford College, dissolved 1822), Camden Professor of Ancient History: M.A. incorporated from Dublin 1688. Took the oath. Died June 7, 1711.
422. William Marten, Vice-Principal of Hart Hall; B.A. 1677, M.A. 1680.
423. William Hind.

Undergraduates

424. John Broom, } of Christ Church.
425. William Pine, }
426. Thomas Lewis, of Magdalene Hall.
427. Thomas Edwards, } of Trinity College.
428. Thomas Enfield, }
429. Vincent Philips, }
430. —— Bolton, } of Brazennose College.
431. Stephen Bowdler, }
432. Stephen Sagar, }
433. —— Andrews, of University College.
434. Oswald Dykes, } of Queen's College.
435. Jeffery Weybergh, }
436. William Strahan, } of Baliol College.
437. William Brown, }
438. John Nutting, of Pembroke College.

University of Cambridge

The first twenty-two, (115)–448, *are the celebrated "Socii Ejecti" of St. John's College, deprived at once in* 1717

(115). Thomas Leche, B.D. } See above.
(109). Richard Oldham, B.D. }
(273). Thomas Verdon, B.D. }
439. John Billers : B.A. 1669, M.A. 1673, B.D. 1680. Public Orator.
440. Robert Apleford : B.A. 1671, M.A. 1675, B.D. 1682.
441. Thomas Alleyne : B.A. 1672, M.A. 1676, B.D. 1683.
(117). Thomas Thomkinson, B.D. See above.
442. John Naylor : B.A. 1675, M.A. 1679, B.D. 1686.
443. Thomas Browne : B.A. 1675, M.A. 1679, B.D. 1687.
444. Thomas Coke : B.A. 1676, M.A. 1680, B.D. 1688.
(81). George Dawkins, B.D. } See above.
(97). Thomas Baker, B.D. }
(116). Thomas Johnson, M.A. }
(118). Joshua Hobson, M.A. }
445. Arthur Heron : B.A. 1683, M.A. 1687.
(321). Hilkiah Bedford, M.A. } See above.
(101). Thomas Davison, M.A. }
446. Roger Kenyon : B.A. 1685. Afterwards M.D. and Physician to the Court of St. Germain. Buried at St. Dunstan's in the East, April 22, 1724.
447. Richard Headlam : B.A. 1685. Afterwards took the oath, and was M.A. 1696, but must have again refused it.
(92). John Hope, B.A. See above.
448. William Lake : B.A. 1686. Son of the Bishop of Chichester. Afterwards took the oath.
449. Matthew Pearson : B.A. 1686. Afterwards took the oath, and was B.D. and D.D. by *lit. reg.* 1703. He too must have again refused.
450. John Blackbourne, of Trinity : B.A. 1700, M.A. 1705. Afterwards a Bishop.
(201). Thomas Boteler, M.A., Fellow of Trinity. See above.
451. Peter Redmayne, Fellow of Trinity : B.A. 1680, M.A. 1684.

452. John Beaufort, Scholar of Trinity: B.A. 1696. Afterwards took the oath, and was M.D. 1728.
(72). Robert Jenkin, D.D.
(103). Francis Roper, B.D.
(205). Alexander Horton, M.A.
(380). Henry Doughty, M.A.
} See above.
453. Charles Otway, Fellow of St. John's: B.A. 1674, M.A. 1678, LL.D. 1688. See Monk's *Life of Bentley*, ii. 59.
454. George Smith, of St. John's: B.A. 1728. Afterwards a Bishop.
455. David Jones, of St. John's: B.A. 1686.
456. Robert Sanderson, of St. John's: B.A. 1686.
457. James Sanderson, of St. John's: B.A. 1687.
458. William Emmerson, of St. John's: B.A. 1686.
459. Christopher Armytage, Fellow of St. Peter's College: B.A. 1680, M.A. 1682.
460. John Woodward, Fellow of St. Peter's College: B.A. 1679, M.A. 1683. Afterwards took the oath, and was D.D. 1707.
461. Miles Barnes, Fellow of St. Peter's College: M.A. 1663, D.D. 1682.
(366). John Worthington, Fellow of St. Peter's College. See above.
462. John Nash, Fellow of Pembroke Hall: B.A. 1686.
463. Henry Scrivener, Fellow of Pembroke Hall: M.B. 1686.
464. Michael Bold, Fellow of Trinity Hall.
465. Bartholomew Worsley, Fellow of Caius College: B.A. 1675, M.A. 1679.
466. Thomas Tudway, of King's College: Mus.B. 1681. Afterwards took the oath, and was Mus.D. and Professor of Music, 1705.
467. Ephraim Howard, Fellow of Queen's College: B.A. 1685. Afterwards took the oath, and was M.A. 1690.
468. Adam Buddle, Fellow of St. Catharine's College: B.A. 1681, M.A. 1685. Afterwards took the oath.
(290). William Phillips, Fellow of St. Catharine's College. See above.
469. William Grigg, Fellow of Jesus College: B.A. 1688. Afterwards took the oath, and was M.A. 1697, D.D. 1717, and Master of Clare College.
470. John Maulyverer, Fellow of Magdalene College: B.A. 1666, M.A. 1670.
471. George Major, of Emmanuel College: B.A. 1679, M.A. 1683.

Undergraduates

472. Stephen Philips, Scholar of Trinity College.
473. —— Pinsent,
474. —— Whiting,
475. Francis Rokeby,
} of St. John's College.

In Ireland

476. William Sheridan, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh. Died October 3, 1711.
477. Barzillai Jones, Dean of Lismore, and Treasurer of Waterford: of Jesus College, Oxford; B.A. 1671, M.A. 1674.
478. John Fitzgerald, B.D., Archdeacon of Dublin.
479. John Baynard, Archdeacon of Connor: of New College, Oxford; B.A. 1665, M.A. 1668.

480. Charles Leslie, M.A., Chancellor of Connor; the well-known apologetic. Died April 13, 1722.
481. William Jones, Treasurer of Connor, and Chaplain to Thomas Hacket, Bishop of Down.
482. Maurice Dunkyn.

In Scotland

(*In Scotland, as is well known, practically the whole Church was non-juring, and the following names are only those of a very few of the better-known ones*)

483. Dr. Alexander Monro, Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
484. Dr. Strachan, Professor of Divinity in the same.
485. James Gadderar, Rector of Kilmacolm, } afterwards Bishops in Scot-
486. John Sage, } land.
487. George Brown, Minister of Kilmains.
488. Simon Wild.
489. —— Jewin.
490. —— Comyns.
491. —— Crawford.
492. James Gordon, Professor of Divinity in University King's College, Aberdeen. Deposed by Parliamentary Commission of 1690, on January 25, 1697, for refusing to take oath of allegiance to William of Orange.

Non-Abjurors

(*Those who refused the Abjuration Oath at the death of King James II. and VII.*)

1. Thomas Ackworth, Vicar of Pyrton, dioc. Oxon: Student of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1662, M.A. 1665, B.D. 1683.
2. William Bladon, of Woodstock: of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1681, M.A. 1686.
3. Francis Giffard, Rector of Russel (or Rushall), Wilts, Salisbury.
4. Joseph Harvey, Prebendary of Hereford, Chancellor of the Cathedral and Rector of Weston juxta Ross; resigned 1716: of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1669, M.A. 1672. Died 1720.
5. Seth Lambe, Vicar of Ealing, dioc. London: of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1665, M.A. 1677.
6. Thomas Long, sen., Prebendary of Exeter: of Exeter College, Oxford; B.D. 1660.
7. —— Meaux, of Woodstock, Oxford.
8. Henry Smith, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1659, M.A. 1662, B.D. 1671, D.D. 1674.
9. William Thornton, Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford: of Wadham College; B.A. 1662, M.A. 1665. Died September 25, 1707.
10. Thomas Turner, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Prebendary of London; B.A. 1665, M.A. 1669, B.D. 1667, D.D. 1683. Died April 30, 1714.[1]
11. Thomas Worthington, of Magdalene Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1682. Buried at Tamworth, March 10, 1737.

[1] Brother of Bishop Turner of Ely. Must not be confounded with Thomas Turner, Archdeacon of Essex.

OFFICIALS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, DEPOSED BY THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES COMMISSIONS OF 1717, FOR THEIR SHARE IN THE '15

King's College and University

George Middleton, Principal.
John Gordon, Civilist.
James Urquhart, Regent.
Richard Gordon, Regent.

University and Marischal College

George Keith, tenth Earl Marischal, Chancellor.
George Liddel, Professor of Mathematics.
Patrick Chalmers, Professor of Medicine.
George Peacock, Regent.
Alexander Moir, Regent.
William Smith, Regent.
William Merton, Regent, formerly Tutor to Earl Marischal and his brother, afterwards the famous Marshal Keith.
George Keith, Regent.

The Cult of the Royal Martyr

By the Honourable Mrs. Greville-Nugent,
Foundress and President of the Society of King Charles the Martyr.

The veneration paid to Charles I., King and Martyr, constitutes a highly important feature in the history of the English Church. It is, moreover, bound up with the history of the nation. I propose to subjoin here a brief outline of its origin, partial decline, and recent revival.

The Great Rebellion was essentially a religious as well as a political movement. The wind sown by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth when they wantonly severed *Ecclesia Anglicana* from its ancient allegiance to the See of Peter, was reaped in the whirlwind of Calvinism which devastated Great Britain during the first half of the seventeenth century.

At the height of this tempest arose the "White King," devout, learned, brave: of whom a great preacher eloquently said that "he could defend his Religion as a King, dispute for it as a Divine, and die for it as a Martyr." The oath "to defend the Catholic Faith," administered at his coronation, he made the keynote of his life, striving, as far as it lay in his power, to restore the traditional teaching and dignified worship of which the shepherdless sheep had gradually been deprived; and strenuously opposing the attempted abolition of the Episcopal Hierarchy and the "sacrilegious invasions" of "the Church's enemies."[1] To the firmness of Charles and Archbishop Laud (proto-martyr of that "Eleventh Persecution") we owe it—humanly speaking—that the Provinces of Canterbury and York and the now world-spread Sees known collectively as the "Anglican Communion," though still isolated in the formal schism into which Tudor rulers plunged our forefathers, can yet

[1] His own words, in "Eikon Basiliké."

thank God that her liturgical documents and synodical enactments are preserved from heresy.

Small wonder, then, that when Charles, through treaties abortive and battles lost, clung firmly—at the price of liberty, revenues, and life itself—to the doctrine of the Apostolical Succession *versus* Presbyterianism, he should be regarded as a Martyr *pro vero articulo fidei* by the Church for which he died.

The details of his sufferings and mock-trial, his Christlike demeanour amid the scoffing, spitting crowd thereat, and his remarkable passion, need no recapitulation here. Sufficient to remember that he died in the state of grace essential to valid martyrdom, confessing and receiving absolution and the Viaticum from Bishop Juxon before, with a prayer for his murderers, "he knelt to the block as to a prayer-desk." Strange doves fluttered round the scaffold, and when his coffin had been marvellously whitened by a snowfall from a clear sky (as though Heaven attested his innocence) and the news spread of miraculous cures worked by handkerchiefs dipped in his blood, "proving that his late Majestie is now a Blessed Saint in Heaven," his canonisation by acclamation resounded through the land. Medals were struck displaying the emblems of martyrdom, and Bishop Duppa compiled prayers invoking his intercession.

At the Restoration, Convocation hastened to decree his formal canonisation by the threefold method in use till the tenth century, namely, his name added to the Kalendar, a Proper Office for his Day compiled, and churches dedicated under his patronage.[1]

His picture was hung in churches, and on the "Laud Medal" (1662) the Archbishop is styled *Sancti Caroli Præcursor*. The translation of the King's relics to Westminster Abbey was intended, Wren designing a splendid shrine. But, through misappropriation of Parliamentary monies voted for this purpose, it was never effected, the Saint's body lying undisturbed beneath St. George's Chapel till 1814, when, being exposed by the profane curiosity of a Hanoverian prince, his physician records finding it incorrupt and emitting a sweet odour. His blood-stained shirt in Ashburnham church was for long the resort of diseased pilgrims.

In all this we see that though Henry VIII., in desecrating shrines, had practically extinguished the worship of the Saints in England, devotion to the Royal Martyr brought about a spontaneous and noteworthy recrudescence of Catholic teaching in this respect.

Until *circa* 1760 St. Charles was ardently venerated. Later, the English Church, blighted and Erastianised by the Orange and Hanoverian usurpations, gradually forgot her debt to him. The Tractarian leaders of the "Catholic Revival," indeed, retained the tradition; Isaac Williams and Keble sang of the Martyr, and Newman recalled "our own Saint Charles." But, with the discontinuance of the so-called "State Services" in 1859 and the unauthorised omission of his name from the Kalendar, there ensued what amounted to a *quasi*-decanonisation.[2]

Nevertheless, though "in the sight of the unwise" it "seemed to perish," this cult has of late years revived in an extraordinary degree. The outcome of this widely re-awakening devotion is the Society of King Charles the Martyr, founded in 1894, when a renewal both of Puritanical iconoclasm and

[1] Benedict XIV. recognises the above as constituting valid canonisation prior to the tenth century, since when the right (formerly local and diocesan) of decreeing canonisations was transferred to Rome. The Græco-Russian Church still canonises independently.

[2] Into this outrageous proceeding, as into all matters connected with the Acts and Martyrdom of St. Charles, I shall enter at greater length in my hagiographical work *Flos Regum Carolus*, shortly, I hope, to be published.

political attempts at sacrilegious spoliation recalled the two methods of persecution prevalent during the lifetime of St. Charles in so striking a manner as to demand a special rally to the cause of Church defence under the banner of the Martyr-King.

Though but of small beginnings, our Society has increased rapidly, and has been instrumental in reviving the observance of January 30 in numerous churches both here and in America, crowded congregations assisting at the red Masses. Our Medal depicts the patron saint bearing palm and axe —instrument of his passion—with the legend *Pro Ecclesia Dei.* Our obligation is the recital of two intercessory prayers weekly for the Church. We shall hope, also, later on to bring a concerted effort to bear upon the proper authorities to restore the wrongfully expunged holy-day of obligation to its former place in the Kalendar.

Meanwhile, that his prayers for our Church are being heard, who can doubt? Daily we see proofs in the realisation of many projects dear to him whilst on earth; the increasing restoration of the Religious, especially of the Contemplative Life in the English Church, and the restitution of desecrated abbeys to religious orders, to instance two alone. And yet another desire we owe to him, which though but a distant star to-day, is travelling ever nearer in the sky of hope: the desire to be once more "one fold under one shepherd." It is a significant fact that almost all the leaders of the "Anglo-Roman" movement (now becoming recognised as the only logical outcome of the Oxford Revival) are devoted clients of St. Charles. The late Dr. Lee, its pioneer, once wrote of this King's "earnest desire for Corporate Reunion" as "surely one of the brightest features in his noble and saintly character." The importance of such a movement, not alone to the English Church, but to the welfare of Christianity at large, is evidenced by the words of Cardinal Gibbons, "If we had the Anglicans with us we would conquer the world."[1]

If England is ever again to be "Our Lady's dower," if the "No-Popery" bogey once raised by wicked men for private ends is to be finally laid, it will be largely due to the prayers of St. Charles Martyr that we shall owe our deliverance from error. I pray that in that day when Englishmen have expiated the sin of their forefathers and won for their Church reunion with the "mother and mistress of all Churches," his local canonisation may be ratified by Rome, and that he may be raised to the altars of an undivided Christendom!

[1] See *The Lamp* (organ of the Anglo-Roman party, published at Graymoor, Garrison, N.Y., U.S.A.), vol. iii. No. 10, for October 1905, p. 147.

THE END

3976